# Edgefield Advertiser.

BY BIMKINS, DURISOE & CO.


## Acts passed at the Called Session of the Legislature of South Carolina, begun April 2, 1863, and ending April 11, 1863.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH THE PLANTING AND CULTIVATING, IN THIS STATE, OVER A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF COTTON DURING THE PRESENT YEAR."

I. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That the Act entitled "An Act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating, in this State, over a certain quantity of cotton during the present year," ratified on the 6th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, altered and amended so as to read as follows, to wit: That until the first day of January next it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to plant, cultivate, or gather, or allow the same to be done, more than one acre of cotton for each hand employed in agriculture by such person or persons, between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five years; and where hands over fifty-five and under sixty-five years of age, or over twelve and under fifteen years of age, are employed by any cultivator of cotton, two of such hands shall be counted as one: *Provided*, That no employees shall be counted as a hand, or half hand, in any case, but such as are engaged in agriculture: *And provided further*, That white persons shall have the right to plant and cultivate a like quantity of cotton, whether exclusively engaged in agriculture or not.

II. That every person who shall plant, or be concerned in planting, cultivating, or gathering, during the present year, more cotton per hand than is hereinbefore specified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars for each acre, or fractional part of an acre, so planted, cultivated or gathered, above the quantity so specified, one half of which shall go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness to prove the fact, and the other half to the "Soldiers' Board of Relief" of the district in which the conviction shall be had.

III. That if it shall come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Governor, or to the knowledge of any of the Judges, Solicitors, Clerks of the Courts, Magistrates, or other public officers of this State, by personal observation or information, or oath, that any person or persons have violated the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of such public officer to cause a warrant to forthwith issue, for the apprehension of the offender or offenders, to the end that they may be held to answer to an indictment at the next Court of Session of the District, in which no imparlance shall be allowed, and after the issue of such warrant it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas of the District, on the application of either prosecutor or defendant, to issue a rule of survey in the case, directed to some competent surveyor, giving five days' notice to the opposite party, and such surveyor is hereby required, to go forthwith upon the premises of the party or parties charged, and ascertain by actual measurement, the quantity of cotton planted, cultivated or gathered by such party or parties, and make return thereof to the court from which the rule issues, the expenses of such rule and survey to be taxed in the bill of costs on the final adjudication of the case.

IV. That it shall be the duty of all persons who cultivate cotton to render in on oath to the collector of the district in which they reside the number of hands owned or employed by them in agriculture between the ages of twelve and fifteen, fifteen and fifty-five, and fifty-five and sixty-five, during the present year under a penalty of one hundred dollars to each hand omitted, to be returned to the Tax Collector, to be reversed as specified in the former section of this Act, which returns the Tax Collectors are hereby required to receive.

V. That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Courts of General Sessions to give this Act specially in charge to the grand juries at each term of said courts, during the present year.

AN ACT TO ENFORCE ANY PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

I. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That when any proclamation of the Governor prohibiting the exportation of provisions may be of force, if any person exports such provisions contrary to the true intent and meaning of such proclamation, he or she shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction, shall be fined in an amount not less than twice the market value of the article at the time of sentence, nor shall any such person on arrest to answer be discharged, unless he or she enter into recognizance for his appearance at the next term of the Court of General Sessions, with two or more good sureties, in a sum not less than twice the market value of the article exported.

II. That if any person shall attempt to export, as aforesaid any provisions contrary to the true intent and meaning of such proclamation, on information given to any Magistrate of the District in which the person so offending may reside, or be taken, as hereinafter provided, such Magistrate may issue his warrant, directed to the Sheriff, Constable or any citizen of the said District, authorizing the arrest of such person, and on failure of such person to enter into recognizance with two or more good sureties, for appearance at the next Court of General Sessions appointed for such District, to answer to an indictment for such attempt in not less than double the market value of the articles proposed to be carried beyond the State, the Magistrate may commit the party offending to jail, to be held to answer the indictment, and on conviction, to be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

III. In case of proceeding under the second section of this Act, it shall be the duty of the officer or person authorized to arrest, to seize the articles so attempted to be exported, and deliver them to the Sheriff of the District, who shall securely retain the same until the indictment is disposed of; and the Judge by whom the offending party may be sentenced for violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall order the fine imposed to be paid over to the "Soldiers' Board of Relief" of such District.

IV. That on default made by any such Sheriff that the articles seized are perishable, it may be lawful for any of the Judges of the Courts of Law to order the sale of such articles for cash at the Court House, on the day after fifteen days notice by advertisement in a newspaper, if any, be published in such District, if not, by written notice in three conspicuous places in the same, and on receipt of the proceeds of the sale after retaining the costs of the advertisement and five per cent. on such proceeds, the said Sheriff shall pay the balance into Court.

V. That in case the said party is on trial acquitted, the articles so seized, or the proceeds of the sale, authorized in the fourth Section of this Act, shall, by order of the Court be delivered over to such party, who shall also have a claim against the State for the interest on the market value of the said articles from the day they may be so seized, and for compensation in case of sale having been made, for the amount paid out of the proceeds for the advertisement and per centage allowed the Sheriff.

VI. That on conviction of the person or persons offending against the second Section of this Act, the articles seized in case no sale has been ordered by them as before provided, shall be sold for cash by the Sheriff, at such time, place and notice as the Judges, passing sentence, may direct, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the costs of the notice, and five per centum for the Sheriff, the balance shall be paid to the Clerk, and by him be received as account of the fine imposed by the said Judges and in the event of a sale having been made, as provided by the fourth Section of this Act, the amount paid into Court, as hereby required, shall be received on account of the fine imposed.

VII. That for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the Governor may, whenever he thinks proper, appoint one or more persons, in each District, whose duty it shall be to see that prosecutions are commenced against offenders, which agents shall be paid out of the contingent fund a compensation by him regarded adequate for the services they may render.

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS THE DISTILLATION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN THIS STATE.

I. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That from and after the ratification of this Act, and during the continuance of the existing war between the Confederate States and United States of America, the distillation of spirituous liquors of any name or kind, from or out of materials or substance other than the ordinary fruits in their season, shall be, and is hereby absolutely prohibited, except as hereinafter provided; and any person or persons who shall distill, or cause to be distilled, or be concerned in the distillation of any spirituous liquors in this State, or who shall transport, or cause to be transported, or be concerned in the transportation of any material or substance whatever, other than the fruits aforesaid, beyond the limits of the State, for the purpose or with the knowledge that the same is to be distilled into spirituous liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, in addition to forfeiting their Stills and other apparatus, used in the distillation to the public use, shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars of which fine shall go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness to prove the fact.

II. That his Excellency the Governor, on being satisfactorily assured that an increased quantity of spirituous liquors which cannot be otherwise procured, is absolutely necessary for medicinal purposes in this State, shall have power to have manufactured at some central and convenient location, by skilled and responsible agents, at fixed salaries, to be appointed by himself, such quantity of alcohol or pure spirits as shall be deemed requisite for the purposes aforesaid; and to make requisite for the purposes aforesaid; and to make requisite for the distribution of such rules and regulations for the distribution of the same, wherever needed throughout the State, as shall be most convenient and effectual to meet the public exigency, and at the same time secure its application, as far as is practicable, exclusively to medicinal purposes.

III. That it shall not be lawful for apothecaries, physicians or other persons who shall purchase or procure any portion of the alcohol or spirituous liquors distilled by the authority aforesaid, to resell or dispose of the same in any quantity, to any person or persons for any other than strictly medicinal purposes, or at an advance of more than twenty five per centum on its cost; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six months, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

IV. That his Excellency the Governor shall be, and is hereby, authorized to employ special agents, one or more, and fix their compensation, for the purpose of enforcing, under the orders of the Governor, the provisions of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables of this State to render to such agents any assistance that may be required in the discharge of their duties, under the pain of being indicted as for official misconduct.

V. That all licenses or permits, heretofore granted by the Governor or any other authority, to any person or persons, to distill spirituous liquors in this State, shall be, and the same are hereby, revoked and declared void, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the General Assembly may make reasonable compensation to persons to whom the Governor has heretofore granted licenses, for any damage done to them by revoking said licenses.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO ORGANIZE AND SUPPLY NEGRO LABOR FOR COAST DEFENCE, IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUITIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,' AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

I. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That the twelfth section of an Act entitled "An Act to organize and supply negro labor for the coast defence, in compliance with requisitions of the Government of the Confederate States," passed on the eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

II. That the Commissioners of Roads be and they are hereby required to make returns, on oath, to their respective Boards, of all persons within their divisions who shall make default in furnishing their quota of negro labor when called for, in pursuance of said Act; and it shall be the duty of said Boards to report the names of all such defaulters to the Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and also what action they have taken in relation to such defaulters.

III. That the authorities of any incorporated city, town or village, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Roads, in the performance of road duty, shall cause returns to be made on oath, of all persons within their jurisdiction who shall make default in furnishing his or her quota of labor, when called for, in pursuance of said Act, and report all such defaulters as is hereinbefore required of the Boards of Commissioners of Roads.

IV. That persons owning only one slave liable to road duty, shall be exempted from furnishing labor under said Act.

V. That a number less than a quorum of any Board of Commissioners of Roads shall have the power, and are hereby directed to appoint persons to vacancies occasioned by the absence of members from the State, until a quorum shall be formed; and it shall be lawful to appoint persons who are not liable to road duty to fill any vacancy in said Boards.

VI. That the second Section of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to organize and supply negro labor for coast defence, in compliance with requisitions of the Government of the Confederate States,' and to authorise and direct the Governor to proceed to furnish negro labor under the said Act," passed on the sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby altered and amended, so that the Commissioners of Roads be, and are hereby authorized and directed, to collect the fines imposed for such default in the manner now provided by Law for default in the performance of road duty, and to pay the fines so collected to the State Agent, to be by him expended in the hire of negroes to be employed on coast defences.

VII. That if any Commissioners of Roads, or any Board of Commissioners, or the authorities of any incorporate city, town, or village, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act, he or they shall suffer for each and every default, the same pains and penalties, and in the same manner, as are now prescribed by the Statute Law of this State for the punishment of Commissioners of Roads for neglect or refusal to discharge the duties required of them.

AN ACT TO PUNISH PURCHASERS UNDER ASSUMED AUTHORITY.

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That if any person contracts for, or purchases, or attempts to contract for, or purchase any cotton or provisions, pretending and professing to be acting for and on behalf of the Confederate Government, or of some State, when in fact he has no authority to act as such agent, he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

II. That on trials on such indictments, the onus shall be on the defendant to prove the authority under which he professed to act in so contracting or purchasing, or attempting so to do.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT BY THE STATE OF SUCH WAR TAX AS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES DURING THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, AND FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE SAME FROM THE TAX PAYERS IN THIS STATE."

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment by the State of such War Tax as may be Imposed by the Congress of the Confederate States during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and for the collection of the same from tax payers in this State," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

In the Senate House the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the eighty-seventh year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina.

W. D. PORTER,
*President of the Senate.*
A. P. ALDRICH,
*Speaker House of Representatives.*

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In closing a speech in Parliament, Lord Russell said: "Depend upon it, my lords, if that war is to cease, it is far better it should cease with the conviction, both on the part of the North and South, that they can never live again happily as one community and one Republic, and that the termination of hostilities can never be brought about by the advice, mediation or intervention of any European powers.

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"To be done with two mice, and to call a cataract," a said to have been the order given by a young lady in New York for the dressing of her hair, to a fashionable artist in that city.

## Address to the People of the Confederate States.

In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in resolutions passed on the fourth day of the current month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties. These resolutions are in the following language:

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF PROVISIONS.—Whereas, a strong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas, this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed, chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency. Therefore,

*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That it is the duty and the judgment of Congress that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war as the only condition proffered by the enemy short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the amplest supplies of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agriculturists; wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency, thereby, with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgment may dictate.

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives.

We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Along, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most powerful combination of military and naval armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets, which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 427 vessels, measuring 340,036 tons, and carrying 3,268 guns. Yet we have captured, sunk or destroyed a number of those vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces, composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact we were without a supply of power for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle-fields, and inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enabled their fleets of gun-boats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away. Yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn or to storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as of every attack on our batteries on the Red River, the Tallahatchie and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heats of summer will compel their discomiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hopes of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the Government which controls these fleets, and armies is driven to the most desperate efforts to effect the unholy purposes in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy to avert the impending doom; so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning infamy of its attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our wives, our daughters and our helpless children.

With such a contest before us, there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger, it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war. The very unfavorable season, the protracted droughts of last year, reduced the harvests on which we depended far below an average yield, and the deficiency was unfortunately still more marked in the Northern portion of the Confederacy, where supplies were specially needed for the army. If, through a confidence in early peace, which may prove delusive, our fields should be now devoted to the production of cotton and tobacco, instead of grain and live stock, and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and the army, the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous, especially should the present season prove unfavorable as the last. Your country, therefore, appeals to you to lay aside all thought of gain, and to devote yourselves, to securing your liberties, without which these gains would be valueless. It is true that the wheat harvest in the more Southern States, which will be gathered next month, promises an abundant yield; but even if this promise be fulfilled, the difficulty of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy winter, will cause embarrassments in military operations and suffering among the people should the crops in the middle and Northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no guessings need be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for man. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required for the raising of live stock, and for the supply of the animals used in military operations, that your aid is specially required. These articles are too bulky for distant transportation, and in them the deficiency in the last harvest was most felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes and other food for man and beast. Let corn be sown broadcast for fodder, in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers and canals, and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of those articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies, and secured our most brilliant triumphs.

Having thus placed before you, my countrymen, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave soldiers now confronting your enemies, and to whom your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the army is deficient. This deficiency is only temporary, for measures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full ration. But that ration is now reduced at times to one-half the usual quantities in some of our armies. It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all, but the distances are so great, the condition of the roads has been so bad during the five months of winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempts of speculating specuintors to forestall the market and make money out of the life-blood of our defenders, have so much influenced the withdrawal from sale of the supplies in the hands of the producers, that the Government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan, which is appended to this address, by the aid of which, or some similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the bacon, the pork and the beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplus be less than is believed, it is not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency depend?

Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty, each in his sphere; and, with concerted, persistent and well directed effort, there seems little reason to doubt that, under the blessings of Him to whom we look for guidance, and who has been to us our shield and our strength, we shall maintain the sovereignty and independence of these Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, April 10, 1863.

*Plan suggested by the Secretary of War.*

I. Let the people in each county, parish or ward select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what the price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let the committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officer who is to receive them.

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies and receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city at which there may be a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of names of the citizens, and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; where upon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the country, the cost of transportation, to the depot will be paid by the Government, in addition to the price fixed by the committee.

V. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the Department relies with confidence on the patriotism of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted, by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and not to make undue gains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

## Yankee accounts of the Attack on Charleston.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The *Whig* has Northern dates to the 13th. In their accounts of the Charleston fight they say that the fire which opened on the Keokuk of four or five hundred guns has never, perhaps, been equalled in the history of the world; balls struck her every moment. Her guns worked with vigor and precision, but it soon became evident that she was not as impregnable as Ericsson's Monitors. As an Ironclad, she was a failure. Rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as a wooden vessel. During thirty minutes one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots; she was perfectly riddled, and sunk next morning. She had thirteen seriously wounded, two mortally. The Ironsides was not seriously damaged.

The rebels mistook a scow which broke loose for a "devil."

The Yankees sum up the results of the attack thus: "We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnoissance, engaged the rebel forts three hours, damaged Sumter pretty seriously, lost one vessel, and had a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet. Arrangements were being made to blow up the Keokuk. It is reported that further action for the present has been suspended."

## Late Northern News.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The Petersburg Express, of to-day, contains Northern dates of the 15th.

The Herald says the attempt to take Charleston is abandoned for the present, the experiment having proved too hazardous. The fire from the batteries was tremendous, as the condition of the Keokuk shows. She was riddled through and through with steel shot furnished the rebels from England.

The Ironsides received 65 shots, the Keokuk 90, Weehawken 60, Montauk 90, Passaic 58, Nantucket 51, Catskill 51, Patapsco 46, Nahant 80.

The Herald's correspondent from the blockade gives an account of Longstreet's advance upon Suffolk and the capture of the outposts.

Lieut. Col. Kimball commanding Hawkin's Zouaves, just arrived as reinforcements, was killed by Gen. Corcoran on Monday. Corcoran attempted to pass without the countersign and was stopped by Kimball.

Gold closed in New York on the 14th at 154½ bid.

The Express also has news from Suffolk. On Tuesday last great excitement prevailed among the Yankees and traitors in that city.

Gen. Keys, commanding the department, had issued an order stating that the proximity of the Confederate forces renders it proper to notify all foreign consuls and their families, all women, children and other persons not in the service of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict war, that on the approach of the enemy to any town or village within that department and the range of Union gun, such town or village will be fired without further consideration.

The citizens of Norfolk have been required to deliver up all fire arms in their possession.

The Express mentions a report from a perfectly reliable sources that two Yankee gunboats and 600 prisoners were captured near Suffolk. No official confirmation of the report has been received here.

At a late Cabinet meeting held to consider foreign relations, energetic measures against the policy of England in allowing boats for the Confederacy to be built in her ports were discussed. Lincoln, Seward and Welles favored conciliatory efforts, and the balance of the Cabinet advocated privateering, etc. The government, it is stated, has advices that five powerful rams are now building.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 7th, says that the news from the department of the Mississippi is not encouraging, and that the authorities at Washington ought to be aware that Grant is entirely unequal to the vast responsibilities of his position. The thing wanted in the West is a concentration of the armies under a competent leader.

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Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation forbidding the export of necessaries of life from the State.

Six negroes were sold in Lynchburg a few days ago, for the large amount of $14,680, averaging $2,481 67.


## Public Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on FRIDAY the 24th April, my HOUSE and LOT containing about Fifteen Acres, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Milch Cow, one Buggy and Harness, one One Horse Wagon, a few Plantation Tools, &c., &c.

TERMS.—All sums of and under $20 cash, all over on a credit until the 1st January next with interest. Purchasers to give notes and two good securities.

THOS. B. HARVEY.

Apr 13 2t 13

## Runaway

FROM the Subscriber's plantation on the 10th inst., his Negro boy HAMP. Said Hamp is dark complected, about five feet five or six inches high. It is likely he will make for Aiken, Beech Island, or the neighborhood of Mr. Spearmans, on Dry Creek, where he formerly lived. I will pay a suitable reward to any person taking him up and giving him five hundred lashes, delivered to me or lodged in Jail so that I can get him.

E. C. WOOD.

Gold Springs, April 11, 1863. 3t* 14

## SALT FOR FARMERS!

HAVING secured the Agency of an extensive SALT WORKS, I will be able to furnish SALT in large or small quantities, and will be governed by the lowest market price in Hamburg or Augusta.

S. E. BOWERS, Agent.

Hamburg, Mar 30 3m 13

## Negroes Wanted.

WE WISH to purchase FIFTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, and are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

We have on hand a LIKELY WOMAN WITH FOUR CHILDREN which we will be pleased to sell or exchange for other Negroes.

GLOVER & SULLIVAN.

Jan 28 tf 4

## NOTICE.

THE Graniteville Company will barter Cloth for Persimmon Wood, sound, and free from knots. They will give 8 yards of 4-4 cloth for a hundred feet board measure. It must be butt outs, and cut as close to the ground as possible, and taken off below the limbs. It may be 6 inches square and any size above that, not particular about lengths. It must be large enough to dress 6 in. square or whatever it is to measure.

33⅓ feet of 6 in. square will count 100 feet.
15 " " 9 " " " 100 "
8 " " 12 " " " 100 "

WM. GREGG, Pres.

April 8 3t 14

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
*IN ORDINARY.*

Frances Whitlock, applicant
vs.
John Whitlock and others, defts.

BY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in May next, for Partition, the Real Estate of John Whitlock, deceased, consisting of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the District and State aforesaid, containing one hundred and fifty (150) acres more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Swearengin, Moses Harris, David Burton, Julius Day and others.

*Terms*—On a credit until the first day of December next. The purchaser to give Bond, with good security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money. Costs to be paid in Cash. Titles extra.

L. JONES, s. e. p.

April 6, 1863. 4t 14

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

John M. Stidham, Applicant,
vs.
Ella Stidham, Alice Stidham, Ira Stidham, Jas. Stidham, et al, Defendants.

BY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in May next, for Partition, the Real Estate of John Stidham, deceased, consisting of a tract or parcel of land known as the Robertson Dean Tract lying and being in the District and State aforesaid, containing one hundred and fifty-five (155) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Theophilus Dean, Robert Bryan, George Free and others.

*Terms*—On a credit until the first day of December next. The purchaser to give Bond and good security, and a Mortgage to the Ordinary to secure the purchase money. Costs to be paid in cash. Titles extra.

L. JONES, s. e. p.

April 6, 1863. 4t 14

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Edgefield C. H., S. C., 31st Mar. 1863. Persons calling for Letters on this list will please say "Advertised."

A, B, C.—A Able, Mrs F Burton, S Burton, Barbery care of Mrs G W Jones, N Burton, Miss M Burton, N Busby, 2, W J Bryan, R T Barns, W K Bradley, C Boss, W Cranny, A J Cammesher, Miss N Chaves, Chandler & Co., M Cogburn, Mrs A Corley.

D, E, G.—Miss R Devlin, —— Dean, Miss E Edwards, Mrs O S Edwards, W S Garrett, T Green, H B Gallman.

H, J, L.—Dr Huges, W G Harris, Mrs J Head, Mrs J Henson, M J Hill, W H Harrison, J B D Harris, T Hamilton, Miss S A Hill, Sarah Harris, A P Johnson, Miss P Johnson, Miss N Jones, Dr W H Jennings, Mrs M Jones, Mrs Lindler.

M, N, O.—L Mobley, M B Murrah, W S Mobley, Mrs E Marten, R A Myrson, S McCarter, A J McCarty, L Miles, J Morgan, J New, F O'Connor.

P, R, S.—Mrs R J Pinckney, Miss M Paul, Miss L Roads, Miss N C Roberts, W A Samuel, Capt Scriven, —— Sharpton, J Smith for Estor, J F Shoffer, 2, G Strader, Lieut W Smith, Mrs R Stedham, C Swearengin, J Shoffer, Capt Souber, J Smith, Miss C Smith, J B Smith, T W Smith, M A Samuel, Miss S Swearingen, Mrs M Swearingen, Mrs P Smith.

T, W.—J Trapp, Miss H Tillman, Miss S Totter, Dr J M Trotter, W M Williams, 2, F G Williams, Miss E A Ware, A Whittle, Miss M Woodward, R P Walker, E P Watson, S Woodruff, Mrs E A White. A. RAMSAY, P. M.

Apr 21 3t 13

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
*IN ORDINARY.*

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, George M. Spearman hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John A. Crowder late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the 20th day of April inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of S. Carolina.

W. F. DURISOE, o. e. d.

Apr 22 2t 15

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Levi C. McNeily and Paul Derrick have applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Dedrick W. Derrick, late of the District aforesaid dec'd.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the 20th day of Apr. inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of Apr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of S. Carolina.

W. F. DURISOE, o. e. d.

Apr 22 2t 15

## Deserted

FROM Co. I, 7th S. C. Regt., D. P. WEST, a private of Co. I, 7th S. C. Regt. (a Conscript) and native of Spartanburg District S. C. (Cannon Store P. O. his address), about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, freckle faced, blue eyes and auburn hair, having deserted said Company, the arrest and delivery of him to the same will be rewarded according to the provision made in the act passed by Congress.

H. F. SHAMPTON,
Lieut. Comd'g Co. I, 7th S. C. Regt.

April 8 1m 14

☞ We have been authorized by the friends of W. F. DURISOE, Esq., to announce him a Candidate for re-election to the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District, at the ensuing election.

April 15, 6t 15

## To all Who it may Concern.

ANY person owing me money, and wishing to pay, will please convert their funds in Confederate Bonds which I will take for any money due me. I will be at Edgefield C. H. on sale day next.

SEABORN STALNAKER.

April 6 3t 14

## Rags Wanted.

CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS can be sold for cash at the *Advertiser* office.

Aug. 27 tf

## Interesting to Teachers.

### Edgefield Female Institute.

IN consequence of the death of the late Principal and Proprietor, JOHN R. GWALTNEY, this PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE OR RENT.

The LOT embraces five acres, near the centre of the Village, and within three hundred yards of three Churches. The IMPROVEMENTS are all new—erected in 1860. The Main Building has a front of seventy-two feet, with handsome fluted columns. The centre has a depth of eighty feet, giving a HALL forty-two feet by sixty. There are Rooms enough for School purposes, for the Principal's family, and for Twenty Boarders. The plan contemplates the addition of Wings should it be found necessary.

Edgefield Village is near the centre of one of the largest and wealthiest Districts in the State, and offers many inducements to the enterprising Teacher. As there is no other School of the kind in the District, it is confidently believed that the will continue to receive ample patronage, if under proper management. The late Dr. Wm. B. Johnson was very successful here, as a Teacher, for more than twenty years.

There has been no cessation of the School. The undersigned will continue its management for his brother's family till next July. He will be glad to send Catalogues to those wishing information, or to correspond with those who may desire to purchase or rent. Address

L. R. GWALTNEY,
Edgefield, S. C.

Feb 11 3t 6

## SOUTHERN STATES HOTEL,

BY THOMAS & LITTLE.

WE have bought the entire interest of the former Proprietor, Mr. JOHN L. HARMON, in the SOUTHERN STATES HOTEL, and intend to keep a first class House.

THOMAS & LITTLE.

Augusta, Ga., Feb 10 3m 6

## J. E. MUNGER,

150 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,

## WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER!

MY PARTICULAR ATTENTION will be given to the Repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY. Every effort will be made to keep up my extensive Stock of

SPECTACLES

To suit every defect of vision.

The balance of my Stock of CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, &c., will be sold low FOR CASH ONLY.

Augusta, Jan 20 tf 3

## Attention All!

THE Subscribers having bought the HAMBURG & EDGEFIELD PLANK ROAD desire through these columns to return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage thus far bestowed on them. They pledge themselves as soon as the times will justify it, to relay the Road, and give you a Road worthy of travel. In order to do this they expect all those who use the Road to pay toll. The privileges given to persons through whose land the Road runs are hereby withdrawn. They will expect all to pay who use the Roads. They will make terms reasonable.

Persons travelling the Road from the Pine House to Graniteville, will pay toll at Julius Day's; and those using the Road below the Toll Gate can make arrangements by the year. They would be glad for every one to feel in to his interest to use the Road. But they are not willing for this to be done without pay, and with a generous assistance from the people, they will convince the *Advertiser's* Devil that the H. & E. P. R. is no humbug.

JULIUS DAY.
JOEL CURRY.

Mar 30 4t 13

## Notice.

HAVING purchased of