Edgefield Advertiser.

BY SIMKINS, DUNISON & CO.

Our Navy.

We make some very interesting extracts from a London (March 28) letter to the New York *Times*:

A whole fleet is preparing as rapidly as possible, ostensibly for the Emperor of China. Everybody knows they are intended to open the Confederate ports. Everybody knows that the Confederate loan was raised to purchase their outfit. This was the reason why eighteen millions—nearly $100,000,000—was wanted. This was the reason why the stock went up to five per cent. premium, though taken at eighty, and put on the market at ninety.

The simple truth of the matter is, that with the active sympathy of the upper classes, and the "neutrality" of the Government, a strong party of English capitalists, cotton speculators, ship-builders and merchants, have taken up the cause of the South in earnest, and mean to put it through. They have embarked their millions, and do not mean to lose them. The Government cannot interfere to prevent it, and has no disposition to do so. As Lord Palmerston said last night, if they attempted to amend the law, they might make it worse. The Government will be neutral. It may even pass over the seizure of the Peterhoff by Captain Wilkes. They will let the North buy all the "hardware" in Birmingham. But they neither can nor will prevent the departure of a single one of the fourteen steamers which Mr. Bright says are fitting out for the Confederate Government. England, as a Government, is not at war with you, but English capitalists and manufacturers are, and I do not see how it is to be helped.

The interest, you must grant, is a very strong one. Look at the millions of capital rusting away in Lancashire; look at the great cotton manufacturing interest which has encircled the world; at the closed cotton ports, the dragging war which shows no sign of a termination, the starving populations, already beginning to break out into riot and disorder.

You talk of war. They ask nothing better. The more you threaten, the less likely the Government will be to interfere with their projects. A war, they think, would soon settle the matter. You will take Canada. Well, it was but the other day that Mr. Gladstone was for getting rid of that troublesome province on any terms. You will send out privateers. If you do your ports will be blockaded, and all others closed against them, so that privateering will not be profitable. Ships will go armed with the Armstrong guns, or be guarded by men-of-war steamers. That is the way Englishmen feel. They are growing so irritated and disgusted with the war that they are ready for anything that will put an end to it.

Lord Harlington, in an election speech this week, stated the whole case. He had just come from America, where he had travelled in both sections, and he was out and out Southern, and declared that no union could be restored, nor could the South be conquered. This opinion was never so firm as at this moment. Is it strange that strong efforts should be made to hasten a result in which faith is so general?

If the statements publicly made, and apparently based on good authority, are to be believed, the Confederates, within a month, will have at sea one of the most formidable fleets that ever steamed out upon the Atlantic. The steamers now preparing will be a fleet, as strong, and as powerful as British machinists can make them. You have not begun to fortify the Northern ports a day too soon. I cannot tell when the blow will fall; I only know that the Confederates here are in radiant jubilation. They care nothing about Vicksburg or Charleston. They expect to go home in "ninety days." They care nothing for the new Union movement in the North. They care not for recognition. The money market has recognized them—that is enough. If cotton is not king, it is at least a hard subject, and has given them a loan of $15,000,000, with the offer of six times as much. That is glory enough.

The Fall of Prices.

The healthy influence of the Tax Bill, which has just become a law, is already making itself felt in the provision market. Since the leading features of the tax have obtained publicity, the decline of prices, in flour, rice and other articles of food, has been steady and unmistakeable. A variety of reasons are given to account for the fall; some attributing it to the sudden contraction of the currency by the recent funding of so many millions of our redundant currency in Confederate bonds; and others alleging as a cause, the restrictions lately imposed upon inter-State shipments for the purposes of speculation. Both these circumstances, doubtless, have contributed, in a measure, to bring about the reduction of prices; but the agency that has been mainly instrumental in effecting the welcome change is, in fact, the new Confederate tax.

At no time, we feel convinced, has there existed any real scarcity of food in the Southern States. But in every community, besides and distinct from the speculators and extortioners, there have been timid capitalists, who, investing their funds in an accumulation of provisions, and refusing to sell, rather with a view to security than profit, have virtually withdrawn from the market a very large proportion of its natural supplies. An artificial scarcity has been produced, while, in truth, there was abundance in the land.

But, during the last three weeks, prices have reached their acme, and there is a reason to believe that the decline which has begun is not yet ended. The new wheat and corn crops promise to be the heaviest ever known in the South, and will, ere long, be pressing into the market. The policy of importing provisions in large quantities has already been inaugurated, the well known Charleston firm, whose enterprise and tact has already, in other respects, conferred incalculable benefits upon the country, taking the lead in this last and most important development of the blockade trade.

With the prospect of this early and active competition in the market, and with the certainty of the heavy tax upon hoarded produce, which must be paid early in the summer, it is not strange that holders should everywhere be cautiously relaxing their grasp upon their accumulated supplies. Nor need we be surprised to find that, as those supplies, so long withheld, are wisely yielded to the demand, there occurs such a tumble in the price of food, as will add new nerve to the arms of our soldiers in the field, and send joy and thankfulness to the hearts of the whole people.—Charleston Mercury 28th.

TIME OUT.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says, on the 23d, "The Yanks continually remind our picket that their times will soon be up. One fellow halloed across night before last and said, 'Good bye, old fellow. This is my last night on picket. Our times are up in nine days, and then we are going home.' Our boys responded by asking him if the conscript act did not get him? His reply was, 'damn the conscript act—that's played out over here.'"

☞ The New York *Herald*, speaking of the small losses on both sides at Charleston, says: "The results were as decisive for this fight as though there had been thousands slain—as decisive as were the battles of Murfreesboro' and Fredericksburg."

Nassau.

The correspondent of the Courier, writing from Nassau on the 18th, gives the following indications of popular darkey sentiment in that place, and of the feeling of the Habaneros toward us.

On the 15th instant the Yankee steamship Vanderbilt, Rear Admiral Wilkes, from Havana, steamed up to Nassau and sent a boat ashore with dispatches for the Yankee Consul. The most ludicrous scene took place on the arrival of the small boat at one of the wharves. The fences and cotton bales around were covered with a swarm of Nassau negroes who received the Yankees with jeers, taunts and groans. Blank amazement pictured itself on the faces of the crew, while the officer in command was evidently nervous and nonplussed. During the stay of the boat at the wharf, the darkies indulged in such cynical reflections as these: 'Golly, how dey'd put out if de 290 was in sight.' 'I wonder if dey's heard from Charleston?' 'If Cap'n Maffit was here he'd sink dem in two minutes.'

A big negro on a cotton bale, surrounded by satellites, gave a stentorian version of the Yankee national air of "John Brown lies a mouldering in the grave," only he altered names and phrases to suit his disgust for his Northern auditors. He also produced "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." When the officer returned and the boat pushed off, cheers were given for Jeff. Davis, and three tremendous grans for old Abe Lincoln. The Yankees retorted not a word. When the sun rose the next day the Vanderbilt had disappeared—gone to Charleston, it is said. The ebony outbreak in favor of "Dixie" was entirely spontaneous.

☞ We learn from Havanna that the steamer Ruby, commanded by Capt. Peat, formerly of the Hero, has arrived there safely, after an adventure with the Yankees. The Ruby was obliged to put into Matanzas in consequence of heavy weather. While there the Federal cruiser Sonora came in and anchored so near her that there was scarcely room for the two vessels to swing clear of each other. Capt. Peat being determined to test the intentions of his neighbor, threw some shavings, etc., into his furnace, and made a smoke, whereupon the Federal got up steam, beat his men to quarters, and ran out his guns.

Capt. Peat applied to the Spanish Admiral for protection, and was assured that he should not be molested while he was within Spanish jurisdiction. The British war steamer Ariadne, just then arriving, took charge of the Ruby, and in broad daylight conveyed her to Havanna. The affair created much indignation among the British and Spaniards, and much impotent wrath among the Yankees in Matanzas. I am informed that the Captain of the Ariadne callee on Admiral Wilkes, in Havana, and told him that he would sink any Federal cruiser that should molest a British merchant steamer in neutral waters.

SUMTER.

Female Highway Robbery.

The Macon Ga., *Telegraph*, of the 22d, gives the following account of a most flagrant highway robbery committed by females in Monroe county, on Friday last. It is said that these females were not able to plead poverty or necessity as an excuse for their acts, but whether they could or not, it is time such exhibitions of lawlessness were put down with a strong hand. The *Telegraph* says:

A factory at Seven Islands, in Butts county, had loaded a wagon with seven bales of manufactured goods, and dispatched it by their customary driver, a trusty old negro, to Forsyth, for transportation upon the Macon & Western Railroad. The wagon arrived at Forsyth in due time with only three bales and the driver's story, (which there is no reason to doubt, as he identified many of the parties and it is also sustained by circumstantial evidence,) is as follows: When the wagon had progressed about seven miles on its journey, it was stopped by a line of twenty eight women drawn up across the road—the most of them armed with knives and pistols, and in the thicket close to the scene of action sat a man upon a stump, also armed with a double-barreled gun. The women called upon the negro to halt, upon the peril of his life, and then immediately commenced discharging the load of the wagon—cutting open the bales, and as soon as they had taken as many pieces of cloth as they could carry away, made off, leaving him to proceed on his journey with the three bales left.

Florida.

THE CHURCH BURNING.—A letter from Jacksonville, Fla., gives an account of the scene which followed the barbarous burning of the Catholic Church there by the 8th Maine regiment, fresh from the land of convent burning mobs and Hise' inquisition committees. It says:

The two Irish companies having been sent out of the way on purpose the Maine regiment marched up to the Church, and after glutting their beastly minds by desecrating the House of God, cutting and defacing the sacred symbols of Religion, set fire to the building, destroying everything. The clergyman's dwelling shared the same fate. Nought was respected, nothing saved.

The news of these outrages having reached the Irish companies, they rushed to the scene of wanton destruction, but too late to save. Many actually wept because of their inability to do any good. Then, filled with hate at the doers of this mischief, and unmindful of the disparity of numbers, they turned upon the Down Easters, when a fierce street fight ensued, which could only be quelled by the ordering out of the entire Yankee force, whose united efforts were necessary to disarm the two companies.

The Irishmen were carried on board the gunboats in irons, still defiant, and swearing yet to wreak an ample vengeance upon the slab sided sons of Maine. An Irish officer assured me he and his men were amply punished for fraternizing and fighting with such dastards as these Yankees, and although now in a minority, they would yet land where other Irish troops would hear their story, and the fight would be renewed until satisfaction was had.

Skies Brightening.

There are cheering indications of an improved degree of confidence in Confederate currency. This is apparent in the decline in prices in all our principle markets of the leading articles as well as in the decline in gold and silver as well as bank bills. The tax bill, which has just passed, is working out these good results, and we incline to think the good has but just begun. The bill will withdraw an amount of currency nearly equal to that paid out, which will increase confidence in Confederate securities and induce liberal investments in bonds. The tithing feature of the tax will supply the army with food without resorting to seizing, and thus remove the occasion for speculation or hoarding. The result will be, that the industry of the country will move forward in its legitimate channels, confidence will be restored, inflated prices will subside—except on articles of luxury smuggled through the blockade, which cannot be too high—and as the value of the money that will be in circulation will be largely appreciated, no one will be injured by the tax, for the amount of money left, after paying the tax will be really worth more than the whole sum would have been had not the tax been levied. This is the view we take of it, and therefore we hope no one will grumble at the tax, but accept it as a positive benefit as well as a necessity.

☞ Yankee accounts tell us that Lincoln says the fleet must return to Charleston, General Hunter co-operating with the land forces.

Latest From Europe.

The steamer Persia, with two days' later dates from Europe, has arrived at New York.

The English Government was still engaged in efforts ostensibly directed against the fitting out of rebel war vessels in the ports of the Kingdom. Although the Alexandria was seized by the officers of customs at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Jura, a number of men still continued at work on her, making her ready for sea. We learn by the Persia that these men had been turned off the vessel by the Government officials, who had taken full possession of her, previous to a rigid investigation as to her history and destination.

It is said the Cabinet had also ordered a commission in Liverpool to report on all the circumstances connected with the case of the Alabama.

The Japan, or Virginia, was built at Dunbarton, not Greenock, and ran out from the Clyde on the 3d of April. The order for her arrest arrived from London on the 4th, the day of her departure. The English Government having inquired of the Messrs. Laird as to two gunboats being built in their establishment for the Confederates, have been formally assured by that firm that the boats are for the Emperor of China.

The rebel loan had rallied in England and was again at a premium, with an "enormous business" done in Liverpool on the 18th inst. The loan was regularly dealt in on the Paris Bourse at a premium.

There is nothing new with respect to the Federal loan in England. The London Herald hints that the Union agents feared the undertaking would not be successful in England; and they were consequently disposed to seek to raise the required amount in Holland, and adds:

Through this means it is anticipated they will receive some applications from England, and if the sums should not be considerable, the bonds, when issued and arranged, can at a more convenient opportunity be introduced into the English market. Any transaction of the kind at the present juncture would not in the slightest degree be popular, and this the representatives of the Washington authorities have already ascertained. It is questionable even in Holland, favorable as Dutch capitalists are known to be to cheap American securities, if any large amount could be placed. The prospects of the operation seem to be generally discouraging.

It is reported that able-bodied young men are leaving Ireland to the number of 15,000 a week. The English journals are very severe upon this, and so are the officials. The papers say these men go with the hope of ultimately liberating Ireland from England, with the help of Americans. The matter has been alluded to in Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

The Polish insurrection is still in great activity and vigor. The Czar has offered a general amnesty to all the Poles who return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. England, France, and Austria have sent notes to the Russian Government. All were couched in friendly terms, but all containing an intelligible warning to the Russian Government. Sweden is said to favor the Poles. Napoleon inquired, it is said, if Italy could take a part under certain circumstances, and has received a reply that the King could furnish 60,000 men.

The Herald says Napoleon recently declared than he could see no present considerations inducing any recognition of the Jeff. Davis Government, and the Herald says "recognition of the rebellious South is now quite out of the question."

The London Times says nothing further has transpired with regard to the proposed negotiations for the Federal loan, but it is presumed if any parties are found asking to entertain it, they will at least wait to ascertain if the predictions brought by the last mail of conclusive victories over the South to be achieved within a fortnight, can be fulfilled. It will also be well to learn the effect of the conscription on the first of May, and also the answer of the Washington Government in the affair of the Peterhoff.

ESTIMATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his estimates of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government from July 1st to December 31st, 1863, and they have been passed by the House. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative	281,045 00
Executive salary of President, &c.	24,125 00
Treasury Department	22,741,400 61
War Department	314,813,518 00
Navy Department	8,148,467 62
State Department	57,070 00
Department of Justice	176,488 28
Post Office Department	112,688 92
Miscellaneous	10,010 00
Total	$396,537,712 93

A YANKEE ESTIMATE OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—The New York *World*, in speaking of the fight at Charleston, makes the following allusion to General Beauregard:

One result of this Charleston fight will be to restore Beauregard to the favor of the Southern people. True, he is boastful, egotistical, untruthful and wanting in tact, but he is certainly the most marvellous engineer of modern times. By his genius and professional skill he has erected batteries in Charleston harbor that would sink all the wooden fleets of the world, did they come under fire, and he has succeeded, moreover, in driving back in disgrace the most impenetrable iron-clad fleet afloat. There is no denying what this man has done, unpalatable though it may be to the Northern people.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT IN VALLANDIGHAM'S DISTRICT.—The following is a letter taken from the person of an Ohio cavalryman, captured at Danville. It is from the brother of the prisoner, and is post marked Ash Ridge, Ohio:

Bill Davis has been at home two weeks. I don't know whether he has a parole or not. I had entertained the hope of seeing you soon. You are perfectly aware of what you are fighting for, and I would ask, is that what you enlisted for? It is not; then there is nothing compulsory or binding to make you stay. You enlisted for the sole purpose of defending our government and its institutions. But since the 22d of September the programme is changed; changed to what? To a d——d infernal crusade against the institutions of slavery. I know you did not enter for that, and I know you do not entertain such principles. Where, then, would there be any dishonor in leaving the service, where you was deceived as to its true calling? But enough of this, for you are well posted. It seems, from the latest news, that the conscription or draft bill has passed; but we don't regard it as amounting to anything, for they can't make us go."

TURNIPS FOR HOG CHOLERA.—An intelligent writer in the Petersburg (Va.) Express says that turnips are a sure preventive of the cholera in hogs. Col. Wyatt says that on giving his hogs this vegetable food, not one that was well at the time took the disease, nor has he had a case of it amongst them since; whereas before they were sickening and dying every day from it. It, therefore, the farmers, as soon as they discover this terrible disaster amongst their swine, will give them turnips, tops and all, they will save all that have not been seized with it. The spread of it will be thus effectually and certainly stopped, which is surely a desideratum in times like these, when it is so important to keep up and increase the supply of bacon and lard.

Death and Immortality.

Tell us, O Death! why does thy touch awaken
Such shrinking awe within the trembling heart?
Why, when beloved ones from our gaze are taken,
Do we with sorrow weep from them to part?

Is it we mourn that from this world of sadness
Our cherished ones are early called away,
To that fair home where all is joy and gladness,
And night is banished by eternal day?

Were they with us as some precious treasure,
Lent by a Father to His children's care?
Doth He not prize our jewels above measure,
When He would choose them in His crown to wear?

Will they not grace the glorious realms of Heaven,
Far better than this darkened world below?
Is not their struggle o'er, the victory given,
Shall not their spirits joy forever know?

Let us think of them as in quiet slumber,
Within the church-yard's sweet and solemn shade,
Where rest in glorious hope a countless number,
O'er Sin and Death through Christ victorious made.

There is a hope that we may fondly cherish,
To meet ere long before Jehovah's throne,
Dear ones for whom our love can never perish,
And though in Heaven, we still may call our own.

Though on each brow a glorious crown be gleaming,
Though changed each face, and clothed with radiance bright,
Yet from the heart shall Love's warm rays be streaming
To meet and recognize each form of light.

Oh! joy, mortal knowledge past the power:
When those long parted shall unite again,
Where all is peace, nor clouds of sorrow lower,
And fill the weary heart with tears and pain.

Then let us hope, with humble faith believing,
The veil of flesh shall soon be drawn aside,
And all the loveliness of Heaven revealing,
God to His perfect rest our souls shall guide.

About Women.

D'Israeli, speaking of the refined and charming women, says:

"It is an acquaintance which, when habitual, exercises a great influence over the tone of the mind, even if it does not produce any more violent effects. It refines the taste, quickens the perception, and gives, as it were, a grace and flexibility to the intellect." Somewhere else the same writer remarks that "men are as much stimulated to mutual effort by the sympathy of the gentler sex, as by the desire of power or fame. Women are more disposed to appreciate worth and intellectual superiority than men, or at least, they are as often captivated by the noble manifestations of genius, as by the fascination of manners and the charms of person."

And Sidney Smith says: "Among men of sense and liberal politeness, a woman who has successfully cultivated her mind, without diminishing the gentleness and propriety of her manners, is always sure to meet with a respect and admiration bordering upon enthusiasm."

Again, another writer observes that, "Of all other views a man may, in time, grow tired, but in the countenance of women there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance." "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

Condition of Things.

We recently met a highly intelligent friend who, from the earliest stages of the revolution, has taken a most desponding view of public affairs. Finding him in a more gloomy mood than was usual even with him, we ventured an interrogatory with the view of ascertaining whether so discerning a man, even in the greatest depression, could despair of our cause. "What," we asked, "do you think is to be the result of this struggle? Can the enemy really succeed in his designs against us?" "I have no fear of that," was the reply, provided we can remain a united people, and are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to success." Our friend was right. Where does the history of the world show a united people possessing half the numbers and resources which we are able to command who have been conquered?

It is a gratifying fact that union, in as high a degree as it is reasonable to expect, where millions of people are concerned, has prevailed from the very beginning of actual hostilities. We have had differences of opinion relating to the conscript law, seizures, and other prominent questions. The ruling of Governors and the rulings of Courts has sometimes been discordant. There has been, too, some excited debate as to the limits of State rights and those of the Confederate Government—awakening some jealousy between the two. Then, too, the cubers of defunct parties, though smothered under the "deceitful ashes," have occasionally flamed out as they have been fanned by some wind of controversy. But the clashing views which have been expressed argue no serious division. Such friction must be looked for in a government where freedom of speech is not restrained by the fear of a bastile. Oldparties are thoroughly dead amongst us. The grand contest which we are waging against our enemies has swallowed up all minor disputes. And if the memories of "Lang Syne" cannot be erased from our hearts, and w feel a political attraction towards those with whom in other days we have been associated, these recollections are not strong enough to dismember us when a common foe is thundering on our borders.

It may be doubted, however, whether the country is as fully awake as it should be to the other condition of success specified by our friend. Our people have made some sacrifices, and they may be willing to submit to more. But we are asked, as a people, very far from being on a war footing throughout our entire scale of living. There are multitudes who have not yet made up their minds to forego the costly luxuries which are draining the country of its specie and other valuables. Yankee clocks and other foreign fabrics are purchased at a price which must eventually impoverish any nation which persists in such extravagances. We must resolve that not one dollar shall be sent out of the country for anything which it is possible for us to produce at home by the exercise of a proper industry. Our independence, though acknowledged by all the world, can only be nominal, unless we earn to rely more upon our own resources. The war has made us a manufacturing people to an extent which we could not have read in a century under our late regime. Let us restrict our blockade runners to those articles which are absolutely indispensable the prosecution of the war, and which can only be had from foreigners, and we shall imulate yet more powerfully our domestic industry. In this work every body must operate. The plea "I can afford to pay high prices for imported goods," cannot be heard when the nation is struggling for life. No one, at such a time, can afford to be exvagant. The country needs every dollar which he can spare beyond a necessary penal provision. As the men of the first reution "pledged their fortunes and their red honor" in support of their principles, us of this revolution be willing to make their sacrifice, and our enemy will hurl his hosts rust us in vain.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Vance has issued a proclamation forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: Any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, wheat, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, of any States of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all agents for any county, district, town or corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their agency for the purchase of such articles for such county, district, town or corporation, for public use, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons, whether residents or non-residents of the State, who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before they are removed, their oath, before a justice of the peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

THE YANKEES IN THE WEST.—The *Mississippian*, of the 18th, gives a most striking and, probably, very true account of the nature and objects of the war in the West. We reprint it entire:—

ABOUT COTTON.

Twenty-two hundred bales lay on the levee last week, advertised for sale on government account. This cotton had been stolen from the captured territory or seized in the hands of those trading contrary to the trade regulations. Twenty thousand bales were expected from Helena, Ark., during the month of January. Very many cotton raisers who availed themselves of the facilities afforded to sell their cotton to the Yankee traders at Memphis, came up with large shipments of cotton, took the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, sold their cotton for greenbacks, and then bought Confederate money, with greenbacks at a discount upon our currency of sixty cents on the dollar; that is rating greenbacks at par, they exchanged for Confederate notes at forty cents on the dollar.

A very considerable stock of cotton has been shipped to the North and many producers have eagerly availed themselves of Yankee permission to sell their cotton to their masters and their country's foes. When the railroads were first opened from Memphis into the interior, their freighting capacities were taxed to the utmost to transport cotton freely offered for sale. So much for the high patriotism of a large number of cotton producers within the Federal lines.

GETTING RID OF THE ELEPHANT.—The Yanks are shipping the Virginia negroes, who have fallen into their hands, to St. Domingo. Once there, starvation and disease in that hot pestilential climate, will soon rid the Northern Abolitionists of all trouble about poor Sambo.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate on yesterday confirmed as Generals, Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Johnston and G. T. Beauregard; as Major-Generals Lubel A. Early and Isaac Trimble; as Brigadier-Generals, William Smith (ex-Governor) and Prince Camillus Polignac.—Richmond Examiner 24th April.

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

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

Whereas, Jesse Satcher hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Robert Satcher 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 11th day of May next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th 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.

May 6 2t 18

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

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

Whereas, Landon Tucker has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of T. L. Tucker, 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 18th day of May inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 4th day of May 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.

May 6 2t 18

SALT FOR FARMERS!

HAVING accepted 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 20 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

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, 6 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.

B. F. SHARPTON,
Lieut. Comd'g Co. I, 7th S. C. Regt.

April 8 1m 14

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

April 15, *to 15

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Willis Whittle, sr., dec'd., are requested to present them duly attested according to law.

A. WHITTLE, S. CROUCH. } Ad'ors

Mar 4 3m* 9

NOTICE.

WE WILL take Confederate money in payment for all debts due the Firm of Hammond & Lark, or to either of us individually.

CHARLES HAMMOND,
JAS. C. LARK.

Hamburg, April 20th 1m 16

Proclamation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, April 18, 1863.

WHEREAS, the present supply of provisions in this State is needed for the subsistence of the people thereof and the soldiers of the Confederacy therein: And whereas, it is deemed important to prevent the exportation of the same for speculation;

Now therefore I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, do issue this, my Proclamation, and forbid all persons, for the space of thirty days from this date, from exporting beyond the limits of this State, any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, or potatoes. The following persons are excepted, viz: Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and authority: persons from other States who purchase for their own private use and consumption and not for resale, who shall make oath to that effect before the next magistrate previous to the removal of the articles purchased; which oath the magistrate shall preserve and furnish for the use of the Solicitor of the Circuit when required; agents of counties, towns, corporations, and Soldiers' Boards of Relief, of other States who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions in behalf of such counties, towns, corporations or Soldiers' Boards of Relief for public use or for distribution at costs and charges, and not for resale or profit.

Salt made by nonresidents and cargoes entering our ports from abroad are also excepted.

It is enjoined upon all sheriffs, magistrates and constables, and all good citizens are appealed to to aid in the enforcement of this Proclamation and also of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to enforce any Proclamation of the Governor prohibiting the exportation of provisions," ratified the tenth day of April, A. D. 1863.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this eighteenth day of [L. S.] April, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. M. L. BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State.

Aprill 22 4t 16

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 flute 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 the 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

Tax Collector's Notice.

I WILL attend at the times and places herein after mentioned to collect the State and District Tax for the year commencing the first day of October, 1862:

Liberty Hill,	Wednesday, 29th	April.
White House,	Thursday, 30th	"
J. M. Talbert's,	Friday, 1st	May,
Pleasant Lane,	Saturday, 2d	"
John Cheatham's,	Monday, 4th	"
Red Hill,	Tuesday, 5th	"
Edward Howle's,	Wednesday, 6th	"
Woodlawn P. O.,	Thursday, 7th	"
A. Morgan's,	Friday, 8th	"
Hamburg,	Saturday, 9th	"
Whiteman's S. H.	Monday, 11th	"
Collier's,	Tuesday, 12th	"
Edgefield C. H.,	Wednesday, 13th	"
" "	Thursday, 14th	"
Dorn's Mills,	Friday, 15th	"
J. S. Smyly's,	Saturday, 16th	"

After which time my books will close for the present year.

Tax Payers must make their returns in the time above named or they will be subject to double tax.

Free Negroes not now nor having been in the Confederate service are subject to Tax,—those from the ages of 15 to 50 years.

Tax Payers are hereby notified that the Confederate Bills of the Hoyer & Ludwig plate, dated September 2d, 1861, of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, will not be taken for Taxes, as they were called in last year, and the plate having been counterfeited there is some discount on the genuine bills unless returned to the proper authorities. Other Confederate money will be good for Taxes.

THEO. DEAN, T.C.E.D.

Mar 17 tf 11

FURNITURE!

I have now on hand a large Stock of BEDROOM FURNITURE, in Sets of from 8 to 12 pieces, Mahogany, Enameled and Fancy Painted. A small lot of PARLOR FURNITURE Also, SEWING TABLES, WRITING TABLES, DINING TABLES, Walnut—WARDROBES, CHAIRS, a few MATTRASSES, and all articles usually kept in the Furniture line, most of

MY OWN MANUFACTURE,

And will be sold low for good paper when the cash is not convenient.

Burial Cases!

I keep constantly on a full stock of Mahogany Octagon Led COFFINS. Also, Covered Raise Led COFFINS, plain but neatly trimmed, at $20. Use of Hearse $5 per day, or trip not over a day. I will continue to keep a supply on hand ready for delivery.

J. M. WITT.

Mar 10 tf 10

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my land lying in and near the corporate limits of Edgefield village. Any one caught trespassing thereon, in any respect whatsoever, will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

ELBERT BLAND.

Apr 20, 3t 16

CANDIDATES.

For Sheriff.

NAT RAMY, Sr.
T. H. CLARK,
A. P. WEST,
JOHN BLAND,
F. V. COOPER,
WILLIAM SPIKES,
HENRY B. GALLMAN,

For Tax Collector.

C. M. MAY,
CHARLES CARTER,
BERRY HORNE,
W. H. HOLLOWAY,
BENJ. ROPER,
STARLING TURNER,

For Clerk.

S. HARRISON,
JACKSON COVAR.

Medical Notice.

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN will attend to Professional calls *in this Village and its immediate vicinity.* Residence next to Mr. S. F. Goode's.

Edgefield C. H., Feb 10 3m*6

Dentistry!

DR. H. PARKER will be in his office regularly each day during sale-day week; but after then he will only be there occasionally, as his Professional engagements throughout the District demand much of his attention.

☞ Having to pay the highest Cash prices for Dentistry materials, he will hereafter work ONLY FOR CASH.

Sept 10 tf 36

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale privately the HOMESTEAD PLANTATION of Robert Jennings, dec'd., in Edgefield District, containing

NINE HUNDRED ACRES,

Situate on Stevens' Creek, on the Road leading from Augusta to Calhoun's Mills, 28 miles from Augusta, and bounded by lands of Dr. J. J. Cartledge, Mrs. Cartledge, C. L. Blair and others.

There are on the place a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. There are seventy-five acres of good bottom land, and thirty acres of land sown in Wheat, and about forty in oats. The place is well watered and timbered and is in a high state of cultivation.

If a purchaser can be found soon, I will sell with the place Seventy-five Head of Sheep, Stock of Cattle, &c.

Dr. J. J. Cartledge or the Subscriber will take pleasure in showing the place to any one desirous of purchasing an excellent plantation.

☞ Terms easy.

W. D. JENNINGS, Ex'or.

Mar 4 tf 9

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

J. D. R. Miller, Adm'or Applicant,
vs.
Henry Miller and others, Defendants. }

WHEREAS, J. D. R. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth F. Miller, dec'd., has applied to me, by petition in writing, praying that a part of the proceeds of the Real Estate of the said Elizabeth F. Miller, dec'd., may be paid over to him, to satisfy debts against said Estate; and it appearing to my satisfaction that Sion Miller and the children of Nancy McCarty, deceased, (names unknown,) Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. They are therefore required to appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Edgefield C. H., for Edgefield District, on Saturday the 23d May, A. D., 1863, to show cause, if any they can, why a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate of Elizabeth F. Miller, dec'd., sold by me for Partition and division, should not be paid over to the said J. D. R. Miller, Administrator, to liquidate the debts against said Estate, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 23d day of February, A. D. 1863.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D.

Feb 23, 1863. 3m 8

The State of South Carolina,
EDGEFI