Edgefield Advertiser.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ADVERTISER for one year FIVE DOLLARS in advance. For Six Months THREE DOLLARS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per Square (10 minion lines or less) for each insertion. Advertisements without instructions as to the number of times to be inserted, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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Obituary notices, Tributes of Respect, or any communication personal in its nature, will be rated as advertisements and charged accordingly.

An Act

To make Provision for the Support of the Families of Soldiers from this State in the Confederate and State Service.

SEC. 1. *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 a tax in kind of two per cent. shall be paid by the producer in any District or parish when required by the Board of Relief thereof: *Provided,* That the producer of wheat have leave to substitute forty pounds of flour in place of each bushel of wheat, on the gross amount of all rice, corn and wheat raised and grown in this State, and all toll made by the owners of toll grain mills during the year 1863; also a tax in kind of five per cent. upon the gross products during the year 1863, of all manufactures within this State, including cotton yarns, leather and salt, except such articles as may be manufactured by any person for his or her own use, and not for sale or barter, which said tax shall be collected and paid in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That the several Soldiers' Boards of Relief, to consist of not less than three nor more than twenty-four, and to be appointed as heretofore prescribed by law, shall divide their respective Districts or Parishes into sections equal to their own number, and assign to each Commissioner one of said sections. That for the purpose of ascertaining and collecting the tax in kind of rice, corn and wheat, the said Commissioners shall adopt, as a basis upon which they are to assess said tax, the gross amount each producer has or may return for the year 1863 to the Confederate Assessor, for the tax in kind of the Confederate States, thereby exempting those who are not liable to said tax under the Act of the Confederate Congress. And for the purpose of collecting said tax, each Commissioner its hereby authorized to draw his order for said tax on any producer within the section assigned him, to be delivered to such person or persons as may be named, and in such proportion as may be just and proper—the order to be the voucher for the payment; and in such Districts as may have an excess of provisions under this bill, such excess shall be delivered at such time and place as the Commissioners shall order, after ten days' notice, for the purpose of being transported to other portions of the State: Provided, That no person shall be required to deliver his produce at a distance exceeding eight miles from the place of production. And in the event that any person, so liable, shall fail or refuse to deliver the amount of said tax within the time prescribed, on the order of the Commissioner, the Commissioner in charge, or some person for him, shall give information thereof, on oath, to the Chairman of the Board who on receipt of such information, is hereby authorized to issue an execution against the delinquent, directed to the Sheriff of the District, requiring him to levy and seize double the amount of the articles in kind for which he was liable, if to be found, and if not, then to levy and collect of his goods and chattles three times the amount of the value of such tax in kind, according to the value fixed by the Confederate Commissioners for this State for articles of a like kind. The costs of the proceedings to be paid by the defaulter, to be regulated by the fee bills for sheriff's costs in cases of execution issued from the courts of law. And if any tax payer shall satisfy the collector that prior to the ratification of this Act, he, the said tax payer, has consumed, or sowed, or roll the whole quantity of wheat which he may have raised during the current calendar year, either by his own oath, or by the testimony of others, then the said tax payer shall and may pay his wheat tax by substituting corn therefor at the rate of one bushel of corn for one bushel of wheat, by measure.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of ascertaining and collecting the tax in kind on manufactured goods, mentioned in the first section of this Act, the said several Boards of Relief in Districts in which such manufactures may be situated, shall require the owner or owners, or persons in charge of such manufactories, to deliver to said Board, on or before the first day of February next, five per cent. in kind of all goods mentioned in the said first section, manufactured or produced at their respective establishments during the year 1863; the amount, kind and quality of each to be reported by such Board, when received, to the Comptroller General; and the said Board shall hold the same subject to a distribution amongst the several Boards, to be made by the said Comptroller-General under the supervision of the Governor, in proportion to the number of persons of soldiers families; and said distribution shall be made as soon after the said first day of February as may be practicable. In the event that any manufactured, or manufacturing company, tanner or maker of salt, or other articles mentioned in said first section, qualified or refuse to make return on oath (which oath each either of said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer) on or before the said first day of February next, of the amount, kind and quality of all articles mentioned in said first section, manufactured or produced by him or them during the year 1863, and to pay the tax in kind therein as above required, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of said Board, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his warrants, after ten days' notice, for the arrest and detention of such tanner, manufacturers, or person or persons in charge of such manufactory or tannery, until he or they shall have made the returns above required, and paid the tax in kind as hereinbefore directed.

SEC. 4. That the amount of corn, rice, and wheat to be furnished to each individual entitled to relief in the aggregate, shall not exceed the rate of ten bushels per annum, to be furnished in such proportions as the commissioners may find to be most expedient; and with the view of attaining equality as near as practicable, each Board of Commissioners shall prepare a special return to the Comptroller-General, on or before the first day of February next, setting forth how many persons within their respective Districts or Parishes are provided for, and what amount of produce of each kind has been received or they are entitled to; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General, on receipt of said returns, to make a tabular statement, showing the number to be provided for, the amount received by each Board, and the distributive share to which the total quantity of grain and other supplies received will entitle such individual to be provided for as aforesaid; and the Comptroller-General is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Governor, to issue requisitions upon those Boards having an excess over the average supply, and in favor of those Boards whose supply is deficient, and the Board in favor of whom the requisitions are made shall pay all the costs of transportation.

SEC. 5. That the Chairman and Treasurer of any Board who shall fail to make a return conformably to the preceding section, shall each be liable to a fine of $200, to be recovered by indictment.

SEC. 6. That the sum of $500,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to be distributed in proportion to the number of persons to be relieved amongst the several Boards of Relief of this State, as is prescribed in the Act ratified the eighteenth day of December, in the year 1862, entitled "an Act to make appropriations in aid of the families of soldiers, and to repeal an Act entitled an Act to afford aid to the families of soldiers," and the said Board will conform to the provisions of said Act, and be subject to its directions in every particular, except as hereinbefore provided.

Wilmington is of special interest to both the Confederates and Lincolnites. It is the only port of any importance left, as the enemy is well aware. His blockading fleet has been largely increased, and imports are becoming of rare occurrence, but the peculiar approaches are such as to forbid hope of a complete stoppage of blockade running, save by the capture of the city. The Richmond Whig thinks this has been definitely agreed upon by the Cabinet at Washington, and already the premonitory symptoms are visible. It is believed that Butler had concentrated 20,000 men at Washington, N. C., and a few days since the salt works some twenty miles from Wilmington, were destroyed. The fleet, numbers now twenty six sail, and the Whig is of the opinion that it awaits only the arrival of the Dunderburg and other iron clads, and additional men to commence operations

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.

Municipal Election.

The municipal election held on Monday the 11th inst., resulted thus: Maj. B. C. BRYAN, Intendant: Maj. Z. W. CARWILE, W. W. ADAMS, Esq., H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., and EDMUND PENN, Esq., Wardens. Bright days coming for the roads, bridges and public pump; security for smoke houses; and improved morals for darkies. A grand municipal millennium is undoubtedly at hand.

Inhuman Weather.

The weather for two weeks past, has been utterly abominable; there is no use in mincing words—utterly abominable, unmerciful, and intolerable. Driving, drenching rains; bitter, biting, brutal cold; hard, unyielding, pitiless sleet; fathomless mud and slop; and, as we write, rain again. Such weather would try even the men and beasts that dwell in Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. God pity the poor soldiers who have no shoes. A zealous and patriotic young girl went around during last week getting subscriptions to buy shoes for the noble bare feet of the 7th Regiment. Every one gave her $5. Nonsense! they ought to have given her $20.

Lieut. Markert.

This officer, whose capture we recorded last week, has outwitted the Yankees and given them the slip. He is now safe among Dixie people. Next week we will publish portions of an interesting letter from him to D. R. D., of this office.

Soldiers at Home.

Capt. RAS. MIMS of Co. D, 11th Regt., an officer who has been so true to his post and his duty that Edgefield should be proud of him; and who has come out unscathed from so many grand battles that he ought to be particularly thankful to God, has arrived at his home in our midst—well and hearty. We wish him the finest time imaginable while he stays.

We have also been pleased to greet on the street, that gallant young officer, (and perfect *Mercutio* of a fellow) Lieut. WADE JOHNSON of the 7th.

Two Youthful Soldiers.

GEO. ADDISON, Jr., (known a year back as "Sir. Georgie") and young FRANK ANDERSON, both of Col. AIKEN'S Cavalry, are at home—looking as bright and keen as new pins.

The Camden Journal.

The Camden *Confederate* is no more, and the Camden *Journal*, which we know so well some years back, rises again out of its ashes. Mr. D. D. Hocott, its present publisher, has our hearty wishes for his complete success. We welcome the *Journal* to our table with our kindliest smile.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

This paper, on Sunday the 3d inst., contained a greeting to its readers from Mr. George T. Barnes, who, in future will be its Editor—or connected with its editorial department. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Barnes, but we extend to him most cordially the right hand of fellowship; and earnestly wish him a long, happy and useful career with the honoured Constitutionalist.

Railroad Prospects.

We learn from a reliable source that Three hundred dozen spades have been received in Lexington District, for grading purposes of the contemplated Columbia and Hamburg Railroad; and that Five hundred negroes have been set to work grading. And further that the Engineers and Surveyors are of the opinion that the road must (in order to head Craw's Creek and Horse Creek, thereby lessening the expense many thousands) take a route which will lead directly through the Pine House region. Benighted Edgefield may yet hear the whistle of the cars! Glorious hope!

Thanks.

Our thanks are honestly returned to many of our subscribers for the promptness with which they have responded to our advance in the price of the *Advertiser*, and our call on them to settle. The *Advertiser's* subscription list, with a few exceptions, is a roll of just and generous men—men who are willing to "live and let live." And yet we have a few old skin-flints who have commenced growling at our "big price for the paper," whilst *they*, poor unfortunate souls, have only been enabled to sell their produce at from *ten* to *twenty prices* over and above former times. Two of these one-sided worthies have already collapsed, and sent in orders to discontinue. Certainly, gentlemen,—and the deed is done—already have we erased your names with a broad mark and a willing mind. After four or five more just "*sich*," who are known to be among our patrons, follow in the wake of their illustrious brethren just spoken of, our books will be purged and we can then work with a livelier satisfaction, for we'll be under obligations to none but "good men and true,"—who are liberal in all their dealings, and just even to the Printer.

We again return thanks to those kind friends who have come, and are coming forward, to renew their subscriptions. But to the old skinflints, growlers, and growlers we have nothing more to say.

☞ The Richmond Examiner says it is stated that General Braxton Bragg, having signified his willingness to accept the office, will be made Secretary of War.

Congress.

Congress is hammering away in secret session, at the currency bill. Two reports have been submitted by the Committee on currency, but owing to the secret sessions, the provisions of those bills are not yet certainly known. It is pretty well understood however, that the earth is to quake and the farmers to shake under the coming taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, Senator from Mississippi, fearing that the Judges might poke their fingers too deep into the *substitute* pie, has presented a bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases involving the execution of the law recently passed to put men into service who had furnished substitutes. This bill without being publicly read, was likewise thrust behind the curtain of the secret session.

Mr. MILES, of our own State, from the military Committee, reports a bill to repeal *all* exemptions except in the cases of officers of the Confederate Government and State Governments. This bill is now being hammered upon; if it gets through both houses, it will, like the substitute law, take the wind of a vast number of sails.

Literature--Fiction--Les Miserables.

We turn aside for a few hours from the dreary details of the war, saying to ourselves:

"What boots the oft-repeated tale of strife,
The feast of cultures, and the waste of life?
The varying fortunes of each separate field,
The fierce that vanquish and the faint that yield?"

And also from what Congress is doing, and leaving undone—to have a slight literary flirtation with our readers. We wish to tell them of the new and very famous French fiction "*Les Miserables*" (The Wretched)—and to advise them to procure and read it. We hold it to be the duty of the press to agitate the question of literature till the rising generation of the South shall understand its benefits and pleasures in all their length, breadth and depth.

The great Lord Bacon said that reading makes the full man, and conversation the reading man; the mind like the body must be fed, and like the body the health depends on the quality of the food. Good literature makes good society, and good society makes good men and women. We deeply pity the him or the her that enjoys not a good book. The sacred volume tells us that "iron sharpeneth iron; so doth the countenance of a friend." This is most strictly true, whether that person shows himself in person or in print. And especially is literature beneficial to woman, for, in comparison to man, her opportunities for observation are few; and it is by books that she must make up the difference. The mother that loves not good reading, can only perform half her duties to her children. Whether modern French fiction though, can be called good literature or not, is a matter of very serious doubt; the generality of it is certainly not—neither in matter, morals, nor style. We fear we will shock the sentiments of many good people by recommending "*Les Miserables*;" it is a wonderful work however, and well worth the perusal of any man or woman. The book is one of strange power, eloquence and fascination, and we hazard the prediction that it will long hold a conspicuous place in the collection of all lovers of fiction. And who in this Augustan era, when Thackeray and Dickens and Bulwer may be seen in one morning's lounge through Pall-Mall or the Park, is not a lover of fiction? For our own part, when a man or woman tells us: "I never read Novels," more especially if the speech be accompanied by a sort of self-gratulatory style, and the platitude that "there are plenty of *facts* to learn without wasting time in reading *fiction*," we shrug our shoulders, look on them pityingly, and pass by on the other side—freely conceding that they may be very worthy, exemplary members of society, but at the same time satisfied that with them we shall find no pleasurable mental excitement or pabulum. Why, we had ten times rather be the creator of Col. Newcome, the painter of that last closing scene in the good man's life, when "Adsum" falls from his lips parted by the last quivering breath, there in the scenes of his boyish trials and triumphs, than Jefferson Davis, were he even a greater man than we think him. We had rather have written "Ivanhoe," or "Dombey & Son, or "What will he do with it?" than the Declaration of Independence, or Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution.

But to return to *Les Miserables*. This is the last work of Victor Hugo, who stands proudly pre-eminent among French novelists—among writers generally. *Les Miserables* though one connected story, is published in five separate numbers or volumes, each volume bearing a different name—*Fantine*, *Cosette*, *Marius*, *St. Denis*, and *Jean Valjean*—all given to the public except the last, which is very soon to be issued. These volumes are translated from the French with decided ability and taste—by whom we know not as yet. They are published by the enterprising firm of West and Johnson, Richmond; and may now be had in our neighboring cities of Columbia and Augusta.

The work partakes of all the excellences and faults of the modern French Novelists. Its purpose is to show that society is responsible, in a great degree, for the offences of individuals; that punishments are often greatly disproportioned to the extent of the offence committed; that a code inexorable in its administration, is often unjust and that Law generally, while it is to be commended for the punishment it inflicts on the bold and hardened transgressor, has not a suitable regard for the infirmities of humanity. The story is one of deep and absorbing interest, and narrated with very unusual power. It is characterized as all French novels are, by considerable exaggeration; but it contains every where passages of wonderful depth, and brilliancy and learning. If its morality is sometimes questionable, we should remember that it professes to unveil the features of a corrupt state of society, for the purpose of animadversion and reform; and on the other hand it holds up to us noble examples of virtue and excellence. One fourth of the second volume, *Cosette*, is devoted to a description of the battle of Waterloo—the finest ever written. This description, although containing some passages and remarks absurd to an American or Englishman, is still a word—painting of unparalleled fervor and eloquence—worth of itself the price of the five volumes.

☞ We observe that the ladies of Mobile, in keeping with the fertility of resource and industry that has immortalized their sex during the war, are making socks from carpet ravellings. They are a little heterogeneous in color, but not a whit the less warm for that, and will be most acceptable to the soldiers, or to those who need them at home.

☞ Gen. Johnston is said to have established a new system of granting furloughs, which works well. No regimental or company officer can get a furlough unless he leaves behind him three officers of the regiment or company, and no private is entitled to furlough unless he leaves thirty non-commissioned officers and privates in condition for service, and one furlough issues for every thirty men in the company. The result of this is a general and lively interest to keep up the effective force of the army.

☞ A Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh State Journal, under date of Jan. 5th, gives currency to a report that the Yankees are landing troops at Morehead City. Stirring times are expected on the North Carolina coast this winter.

☞ Several negroes have been arrested in Louisville, Ky., charged with endeavoring to induce other negroes to insurrection against the Federal authorities.

☞ A man arrested at Brockville, Canada, for being concerned in a stabbing affray, was clearly innocent, it to be believed, for he said he had not killed a man in three months. Decidedly cool—that.

☞ The Montgomery Mail says with much truth: "We speak advisedly and knowingly when we say that the improvidence and wanton abuse of animals belonging to the Confederate States is the reason, and the sole reason for that drain on the horses in the country which has been going on now for three years to the serious detriment of production and constant outrage of private rights. It is an abuse that calls loudly for reformation."

☞ The New York News says that in public and in private, upon thoroughfares and in social circles, at all times and in all places, where citizens are accustomed to speak their minds freely, any man who is not willfully or actually deaf may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, cunning fanatic, an unscrupulous partisan and a perjured magistrate.

☞ The miserable and cruel Yankee scowards who were recently at Salem, fastened up twenty five or thirty condemned horses in a stable, and then set fire to it, consuming stable, horses and all.

☞ Gen. Forrest has notified Gen. Hurlburt, the Yankee commander at Memphis, that every Federal soldier who burns the residences or destroys the property of non-combatants, will be hung, if captured.

☞ The Mobile Tribune learns that one of our Confederate Quartermasters has been discovered to be a defaulter in the small sum of $5,000,000. The investigation of his defections had not been completed when this little deficit was discovered. The Tribune thinks it is not improbable that another cipher will finally have to be added to the shortness of his cash account.

☞ It is stated that no more passports will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any male citizen unless the applicant produces and files in the Department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is not liable to duty in the army.

☞ The splendid race mare, Mollie Buckner, won a race at Mobile a few days since. Time 2.39½.

☞ A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal says the Lincoln authorities have seized all the gold on deposit in Memphis. Most of it belonged to parties who had sold cotton to the Lincolnites. They have met with a deserved fate.

☞ The Raleigh Standard, the organ of the Conservative party of North Carolina, scouts and repudiates the terms of Lincoln's proclamation as insulting and degrading, and urges an uncompromising prosecution of the war to resist a peace on such a basis.

☞ President Davis has vetoed the bill appropriating $2,000,000 to clothe Kentucky troops.

☞ General Pillow has been ordered to report to General Joseph E. Johnston for duty, and Major Dennis, under orders from the War Department, assumes the position, recently, and so ably filled by General Pillow, in the Conscript Bureau, at Montgomery.

☞ Look well to your orchards and gardens. "Plant fruit trees—they grow while you sleep."

For the Advertiser.

The Edgefield Village Aid Association gratefully acknowledges another hundred dollars from Mr. M. A. RANSOM, of Hamburg. Also, a hundred dollars from Mr. JOHN H. HOLLINGSWORTH. These most generous donations should encourage us all to make renewed efforts for the relief of our needy troops. Miss HARRIET BELL sends us five pair of very nice Woolen Socks, an article greatly needed at this inclement season of the year.

MRS. ANN GRIFFIN, Pres.

MRS. WM. GOODMAN, Sec'ry & Treas'r.

The Military Situation.

The news from Charleston is interesting. The following official dispatch from General Beauregard was received yesterday at the War Department:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 4 1864.—The enemy has been reconnoitering and sounding in the vicinity of Dewees' Inlet, north of Long Island, indicating a possible movement in that direction. His encampments on Cole's Island have lately increased.

G. T. BEAUREGERD."

It is probable that this conjectured movement of the enemy will make it necessary for General Beauregard to cover Charleston with his whole force. The necessity of defending the country and railroad between Charleston and Savannah is also indispensable.

There is nothing new from the lines in the Central West. Longstreet is still supposed to hold a position which threatens West Tennessee and Kentucky, and keeps Grant in the necessity of protecting his line of communication with Nashville and other localities in his rear. The casualties in the recent Knoxville campaign of Longstreet, it is said, will not exceed twelve hundred men. There is no uneasiness felt for his present position. The country between the Clinch and Holston rivers abounds in strong points, capable of easy defence.

General Lee's lines are entirely quiet.—Richmond Examiner, 5th.

New Terms for the New Year.

From and after this date the subscription price to the *Advertiser* will be $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Advertising will be done at $3 per square of ten lines for each insertion.

The high price of paper and ink, and labor, and especially of provisions, forces us to make this advance. All reasonable persons will, on the slightest reflection, see the necessity of an increase in our Subscription and Advertising rates, and will at once come forward and comply with our terms.

To Hire.

A GOOD SHOE MAKER.

R. H. MIMS

Dec 22 2t 52

Rags Wanted.

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

Aug. 27 tf 34

Last Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the Estates of Matthew Mays, dec'd., or Elix. Mays, dec'd., will present them duly attested by the 5th April next, and those indebted to either of said Estates will please pay the same without delay, as on the 5th day of April a final settlement will be in the Ordinary's Office on said Estates.

GEO. R. MAYS, Adm'r.

Jan 5 3m 2

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of W. C. Moragne, dec'd., will please present them duly attested,

Z. W. CARWILE, Ex'or.

Also, those having claims against the Estate of Susan Garrett, dec'd., will present them duly attested.

Z. W. CARWILE,
Adm'or with the Will annexed.

Dec 23 tf 1

For the Advertiser.

To the Tax-Payers of 7th and 9th Regiments.

As it is uncertain when I shall receive the Books for the collection of the Taxes now being assessed by Capt. DEAN, it may be interesting for the Tax payers to be informed that they can deposit their Taxes in the Mechanic's Bank, Augusta, taking certificates for such deposits. Those certificates will be at 5 per cent. interest, and I will take them from the Tax-payers at that interest. I would therefore advise all large Tax-payers, who can make the deposits conveniently, to adopt this plan. It is probable that I shall not be able to open the books before some time in March,—perhaps even later.

H. T. WRIGHT,
12th Dist. Col'r.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 22d ult., by M. M. Padget, Esq., Serg't D. C. WRIGHT, of the army, and Miss SALLIE, only daughter of Mr. MARTIN and Mrs. MARTHA EDSON, all of this District.

MARRIED, on the 5th inst., by A. Ramsay, Esq., Mr. NAT. RAMEY, Sr., and Mrs. SARAH GALLORY, all of this Village.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at her residence in this District, on the morning of the 22d of December, Mrs. EMALINE B. LOTT, wife of J. A. LOTT, Esq., in the 47th year of her age.

She had long been a prominent member of the Baptist church of Christ; was baptised into the fellowship of the Church at Philippi in 1833. She was an ornament to society, and a pattern to her sex.

WORDSWORTH says "the good die early;" this sentiment is verified in the early and untimely end of SAMPSON H. BUTLER, who died at Culpeper C. H., Va., on the 30th day of July 1863,—being at the time a member of Co. I, 2d S. C. Cavalry.

He had reached the age of 18 years, 1 month and 3 days, when death—cruel and relentless—came upon him. It is at all times a sad spectacle to see a human creature quit this fair world and sink down into the dull cold earth; but when it is one who is yet in the morning of his day—in the budding season of life and tenderness,—the cruel stroke comes without those alleviating consolations that attend the exit of the aged, who have floated down life's main, in confident serenity, toward their last rest, with quiet tides around them.

Possessing worth of character, goodness of heart and rectitude of principle; void of many of those follies and indiscretions which usually accompany youth, the deceased had already won the confidence and respect of his associates as well as his seniors; and, had he lived, he would have proved himself an intelligent, unassuming and useful member of society, doing his duty conscientiously to all men.

Let the companions of his youth, the associates of his young life, cherish his name;—and may his memory, like the long beam of light that follows the sunken sun, cast its kindly influence over their lives.

H. W. A.

DEPARTED this life, on the 7th of October last, at the residence of his brother, J. P. TERRY, Private W. S. TERRY, of Co. C, 19th Regt. S. C. V., in the 35th year of his age, of a severe and painful wound through his right shoulder, which he received at the battle of Chickamauga while gallantly standing in defence of his country.

Mr. TERRY volunteered in the fall of 1861 under Capt. QUATTLEBUM, and went to Charleston,—from there to Corinth, Miss., and was considerably bruised in the memorable wreck above Enterprise, Miss. From Corinth he went to Tennessee, and went through all the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Bragg. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro' while gallantly charging a battery. In truth, Mr. TERRY was always at his post, and freely offered up his life on the altar of liberty.

The writer of this brief notice has been well acquainted with the deceased from a boy. He was honest truthful, and upright in his dealings with his fellow man; he was an affectionate and dutiful son, and a kind brother.

Although he never made a public profession of religion, he gave ample evidence of a change of heart in the many letters written to his friends at home, and in his last moments remarked to his sister, "how sweet is the rest of the soul."

He leaves an aged mother, two sisters and two brothers, and many friends to mourn their loss, "though they mourn not as those without hope." We believe he is at rest where the din of battle or the clash of arms are not heard. Peace be to his ashes.

B.

ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Families of Deceased Soldiers:

The Legislature has continued the agency to record the names of soldiers from this State who have fallen in service or died from disease during the present war. The following resolution was adopted by both branches of the General Assembly:

"*Resolved*, That the Agent do urge, by public advertisement, the families of deceased soldiers to report to him, that he may have the means of verifying and correcting Regimental returns."

In accordance with the above resolution of the General Assembly, I earnestly request the families and friends of deceased soldiers to forward to me the names of the brave men who have fallen in battle or died in service during the present war. The information required is the name, rank, number of regiment, letter of company, date of death, cause of death, in what battle, or where died.

I would also earnestly request all the commanding officers of regiments from this State to forward me official returns of the casualties in their respective commands from the beginning of the war, and to continue said returns during their term of service, so that the Roll of Honor may be as perfect and complete as possible.

WM. B. JOHNSTON,
Recording Agent of the State.

☞ All the papers in the State will please copy three times, and forward bills to me, as a Recording Agent of the State.

Jan. 6 3t 2

Head-Quarters,

ENROLLING OFFICER,
EDGEFIELD, Jan. 11th, 1864.

HAVING received orders from the Commanding General of this Department to arrest, and forward all absentees from or defaulters from the State Troops,

I. All men now absent without leave from Co. E, 1st Regiment, or from Companies B and I, 2d Regiment, S. C. State Troops, are hereby ordered to report to this Office on or before the 20th inst., for transportations to their respective commands.

II. All failing to comply with the above orders will be returned to the department as deserters.

As the whole organization of State Troops will be disbanded in February, it is necessary that all members of the same should be present; and all men who were improperly drafted, or who were not liable to the draft, are requested to report the same in person at this Office.

F. M. SCHIRMER,
Lieut. & E. O. of Edgefield.

Jan 12 tf 3

For Sale,

THE RESIDENCE formerly occupied by C. ADAMS, in the Town of Edgefield.

L. T. HILL, Agent.

Jan 12 3t* 3

Notice.

THOSE who have borrowed BOOKS from me, or obtained them from my library, will please return them.

H. W. ADDISON.

Jan 11 tf 3

SALT! SALT!

I HAVE on hand at Lebeschultz's old stand a LARGE SUPPLY OF SUPERIOR SALT for sale.

I will Barter SALT for CORN or MEAL—five pounds of Salt for one bushel of either, delivered.

A. A. GLOVER.

Nov 11 tf 45

Board of Relief for Soldiers' Families.

ALL persons needing assistance from the Board must make application immediately to the Commissioner of the beat in which they reside, and make a true return of all the members of the family to be relieved, stating their ages, &c., &c.

7TH REGIMENT.

Hatcher's Beat—John Seigler.
Holsenbake's Beat—B. T. Boatwright.
Turkey Creek Beat—J. H. Mims.
Horn's Creek Beat—J. H. Fair.
Granitee Beat—W. W. Lyman.
Horse Gap Beat—T. B. Rouse.
Beech Island Beat—D. J. Walker.
Hamburg Beat—T. J. Pambo.

9TH REGIMENT.

Rocky Pond Beat—Jno. T. Middleton.
Red Hill Beat—James A. Collins.
Collier's Beat—Thos. C. Mathis.
Dentonville Beat—J. F. Burns.
White House Beat—W. L. Parks.
Rehoboth Beat—B. M. Martin.
Longmires Beat—Elbert Devore.
Pleasant Lane Beat—Luke Culbreath.

10TH REGIMENT.

Briar Patch Beat—Nat. Henderson.
Clover Spring Beat—Lewis Culbreath.
Joe May's Beat—M. W. Clary.
Vetito Springs Beat—G. A. Strother.
Hasel's Beat—Sampson Wheeler.
Rhamebert's Beat—George Addy.
Mine Creek Beat—S. H. Rodgers.
Watery Branch Beat—J. M. Norris.

J. H. MIMS, Sec'ry & Treasurer.

Professional.

I OFFER MY PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Edgefield District, until my return to military service.

Office formerly occupied by Moragne and myself.

H. W. ADDISON,
Attorney at Law.

Jan 11 tf 3

Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ an OVERSEER for my PLANTATION on Shaw's Creek, Edgefield District. None need to apply who are liable to conscription, and over fifty years of age is preferred.

JOHN BAUSKETT.

Jan 4 2t 3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJ'T AND INSP'OR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE Enrolling Officers who assisted the Aides-de-camp of His Excellency the Governor in making the enrolment under General Orders No. 37 from this office, dated October 5, 1863, are required to transmit to this office a statement of the number of days they were so employed and the actual expenses incurred by them, certified by the Aides-de camp, and thereupon their pay will be ordered to be drawn by them or upon their order.

By order:

A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General S. C.

Jan. 13 1t 3

☞ Papers of the State copy once.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C. January 1, 1864.

By his Excellency MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of this State, the votes for members of the Second Congress of the Confederate States of America have been counted by Commissioners appointed for that purpose and it appears that JAMES R. WITHERSPOON has been duly elected for the Congressional District composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Malboro, Darlington, Williamsburg, Horry and Georgetown, forming the 1st Congressional District; W. PORCHER MILES for the District composed of Charleston, exclusive of the Parish of St. John Colleton forming the 2d Congressional District; L. M. AYER for the District composed of Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Colleton, St. John's Colleton, forming the 3d Congressional District; W. D. SIMPSON for the District composed of Lexington, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens and Abbeville, forming the 4th Congressional District; JAMES FARROW for the District composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg and Union, forming the 5th Congressional District; W. W. BOYCE for the District composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, Sumter and Clarendon, forming the 6th Congressional District.

Now, therefore I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor over the State aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, notifying and declaring, according to the provisions of the said Act, that James R. Witherspoon, W. Porcher Miles, L. M. Ayer, W. D. Simpson, James Farrow and W. W. Boyce had each a majority of the votes cast in their respective Congressional Districts, and are therefore duly elected Representatives in the 2d Congress of the Confederate States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

[L. S.]

M. L. BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State.

Jan. 13 1t 3

☞ All papers in the State insert once.

The State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN ORDINARY.

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

Whereas, Warren K. Smith has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Capers Bodie, 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 C. H. on the 25th day of Jan'y inst, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 11th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina.

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

Jan 12 2t 3

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of W. Burges Bush, dec'd., are notified to settle the same forthwith with my Agent J. A. Lott; and all persons having demands against the Estate will render them in to the same by the first Monday in February next, as there will be a final settlement of the Estate on that day, in the Ordinary's Office.

JOHN AUTRY, Ad'or.

Jan 13 3t 3

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of A. J. Mathis, dec'd., are notified to render them in without delay, and those indebted to said Estate will please pay up forthwith, as I desire to close up the Estate soon

JAS. L. MATHIS, Ad'or.

Jan 12 3t 3