

# Edgefield Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISO, KEES & CO.

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 lines long or less) for each insertion. Advertisements without instructions as to the number of times to be inserted, will be published until notified, and charged accordingly.

Announcing Candidates for any Office of honor or profit, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the announcement is published.

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

## The Capture of Fort Pillow.

MOBILE, April 16. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Fort Pillow, dated April 12th, says: Gen. Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' Division yesterday. The garrison consisted of three hundred white and four hundred negroes. The fort refusing to surrender was carried by storm. Gen. Forrest led Helt's Brigade, and Chalmers led McCullough's. Both entered the fort on opposite sides simultaneously, indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, and the balance were slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned and shot in the water. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores were taken. Six guns were captured. The Confederates loss is seventy-five. Lieut. Col. Reid, of the 5th Mississippi, is mortally wounded.

## Glorious News from the West.

The Mobile Tribune has information confirming the account received a few days since that there had been a great battle fought on the other side of the Mississippi. Our information is that Gen. Banks, in command, with an army of some 40,000 men, attacked our forces at a point on Red River below Shreveport, La., and was repulsed with great slaughter—in fact completely routed and destroyed.

The Yankee Surgeon-General had telegraphed to Baton Rouge acknowledging a complete defeat, and asking to know how many wounded could be accommodated at that city.

The steamer Benton had been sunk by a torpedo, and the celebrated iron-clad steamer Essex was captured.

Another account states that the Essex was sunk. Our forces were in command of Gen. Kirby Smith.

MOBILE, April 15. Mississippi River advices from different points report that a great battle had taken place between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport, La., in which "Stonewall Jackson's" Commissary was defeated, with a loss of 14,000 men! Baton Rouge and other hospitals were full of the Yankee wounded.

A brigade of negroes was entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture. The Gazette says there is no doubt that these negroes have abandoned the Confederates.

Hoche's plantation on Yazoo river was attacked by the Rebels on the 1st, and the extensive cotton works and splendid buildings were all destroyed.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, April 16. The Petersburg papers of this morning report considerable excitement in the Black-water section in consequence of the advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place.

Information deemed reliable by the Petersburg Express represents that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth, Wednesday.

## Interesting to Farmers.

The following extract, from Circular No. 8, issued from the Bureau of Conscription, dated March 13th, 1864, contains useful information to agriculturists having a less number than fifteen hands:

### SCHEDULE OF TERMS.

"When there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other measuring from the highest roads, having on each five or more hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is not neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling Officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty; and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January, 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms; and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such persons shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act recited" (17th February, 1864).

"Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen, down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat; that, each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds."

Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to the Government."

### Circular.

#### WAR TAX OFFICE.

COLUMBIA, 13th April, 1864.

It is with regret that the State Collector has to call the attention of all Assessors engaged in taking the Tax in kind, to the fact that he has been informed, by persons of the highest standing, that great frauds have been committed in certain Districts by persons making their returns of produce. This is seriously to be regretted, as a faithful return of this Tax is absolutely necessary to the country, and as, on account of this Tax, the agricultural interest has been greatly favored by Congress in the Tax Laws. All Assessors are, therefore, hereby ordered to institute a more searching inquiry throughout their respective Districts, and wherever mistakes are discovered, make a new or additional assessment; and wherever there is the taint of fraud, there impose the penalties prescribed by the law. The review of the Assessments will be beneficial in every District in the State, and particular reports on this subject are hereby required from all Assessors. Lists of certain persons who are known to have made fraudulent returns have been put on file in this office by patriotic citizens, and the attention of the Assessors in the District to which the parties belong will be directed to each particular case so reported. This is the only way in which frauds can be reached, and while honest Tax-payers make their own returns, they should aid the Tax Officers in discovering the fraudulent returns of others. The Assessors are also required forthwith to finish up and complete their Assessments of the Tax in kind, including the Bacon Tax,

and transfer these estimates to the Quarter-masters, who have made complaints to this office of their delay in some Districts.

JOS. DAN'L POPE, State Collector.

## THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

### Our Dalton Correspondent.

Mr. E. Kees, one of the proprietors of the Edgefield Advertiser, a member of the 24th Reg't. S. C. V., now under Gen. Joe Johnston, paid a visit to this office on Saturday last. He is the gentleman who writes us now and then such delightful letters from Dalton. We deeply regret to see him looking badly, and evidently suffering in body. He goes, to rest for a time at his old home in Pickens District. May he soon be entirely restored.

### The Weather.

In an exhaustive topic! Song which editors ever debate! Strain of which the listening world is never weary—any more than it is of love! Just now however it is an ugly sitch—cold, wintry, ruthless. There is a terrible hitch behind the scenes. Spring has lost her cue and finds it impossible to appear upon the boards at the right time. But the great Stage Manager of the Universe doubtless has his good plans and will bring the performance to a triumphant close. "I had thought to think that no May Queen will wear rose buds this season. And sadder still, though not so prettily sad, to think that farmers must plough up their corn, which has been lying idly in the mud for some weeks past, and plant again. But all this will matter not a jot or tittle, so Len whips GRANT—which he certainly will do!

### Enrolling.

Last Saturday was the day for enrolling and organizing, for State service, the men between 45 and 50, and the youths between 17 and 18. The throng of men between these ages was unexpectedly large. Could old Abe see them, he would undoubtedly give up the ship. Three Companies were organized, one in the 10th Regiment, one in the 7th, and one in the 9th. Enrolling was still going on briskly yesterday, Monday. Very few however will take up the line of march when these troops are called out; nearly every one is giving his bond to pay to the Government the required quantity of bacon and beef—and thus stay at home. We will give the names of the officers of the new Companies next week.

### Dramatic.

The Dramatic Entertainment spoken of last week, will take place on the night of the 29th of the present month. Immense attraction—matchless Comedy and Entree—ladies glittering in beauty and goodness—entrancing music—plenty of light—laugh and growl—high hopes of raking in "ditty lucre," for Soldiers and Wayside Homese—noble objects of women's love and charity—he who is given to the Soldiers' length to the Lord. Every body come!

### Prof. Holmes' Lectures.

These Lectures are now drawing to a close—and our whole community regret that it is so. These five or six delightful and edifying lectures in our public Hall will long be remembered in Edgefield; they have formed an oasis in the desert of these troublous times. We delight to record the fact that our people have exhibited a due appreciation of the rare privilege vouchsafed them in this series of lectures, by thronging to hear them; on each and every night the Hall has been crowded. Every one has come away entranced and enlightened. From the earliest times the structure of the earth has been an object of interest to man, not merely on account of the useful materials he obtained from its rocky formations, but also for the curiosity, awakened by the strange objects it presented to his notice. Prof. Holmes has discoursed to us eloquently and instructively—and with a manner peculiarly genial and captivating—upon descriptive geology. He has enlisted botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy in elucidating geological history and phenomena. His experiments, antique specimens, curiosities, and, last but not least, pictures and dissolving views, have been gazed upon with delighted and wondering eyes. In short, he has done his task well and gracefully, and all Edgefield thanks him. We know that we speak the wishes of all our people when we say we earnestly hope the learned and polished gentleman will resume these lectures in the course of the coming summer.

### Miscegenation.

This is a word of recent Yankee manufacture, and means nothing more nor less than white people—white men; Yankee white men, taking adulterous sabbie wedches to share their bed and board, and white women, Yankee white women, taking big, black, reckless Samboes and Pompeys and Bucks to become the fathers of their children. My God! Doesn't the remotest contemplation of such a thing make you fearfully sick? But why should it, if the thing is confined to Yankee men and women, as it most certainly will be? The Yankee diluted with a little of the Nigger might perhaps be a less disgusting object. Yes, Miscegenation is now the fashionable and fascinating doctrine among... Republicans and Radicals of Lincoln's disciples. Learned Clergymen—unbelievably advocate it in their pulpits, and young girls, full of the divine effluvia of abolitionism, lecture on the subject in public halls.

Miss Anna Dickinson, a pretty young girl of Philadelphia, not a year old with a winter face, has visited Washington, and had the council chamber of the nation placed at her disposal, and has been handed to the rostrum of that chamber by Seward, and has there delivered an eloquent and burning discourse upon this and other ill-white subjects. The Senators and Legislators of Yankeeedom denounced her discourse with greedy ears and applauded her tumultuously. Bah! this fair and inspired Yankee only presided on that occasion what her sisters at Port Royal have been actually practicing for some time past; the latter however have some and honesty enough not to stand on any idle ceremony. Some dirty abolition fanatics have written an elaborate treatise on this matter; it is published in pamphlet form, is entitled "Miscegenation," is industriously circulated, and creates an immense sensation. The author takes the view that the white race is becoming so effete in body and mind, that without the admixture of vigorous African blood, it must soon taper down to nothing—perhaps become entirely extinct; so to prevent themselves from dwindling into Apes they, Ourselves, Outangs, like their President, the Yankees are going to become a nation of miscegenates. Grand and glorious destiny—entirely and profoundly befitting the Yankee aspiration. Well, as for ourselves, we think the poor niggers will be decidedly worsted by the amalgamation; for who pretends to deny that they are a superior race to the Yankees? But we dwell too long on this darkling and purulent page of Northern fanaticism. God be praised that we severed ourselves from these bearded people before they reached this lowest depth of infamy—and that the Potomac and the Ohio are broad and deep! We beg pardon of our readers for thus blotting the face of a decent and respectable Southern journal. We have now, and like Pontius Pilate, call for a basin and wash our hands.

## President Davis and the Recognition of Butler!

With a certain set of papers in the Confederacy, to condemn a measure, it is only necessary to know that it has the sanction of President Davis. It matters not whether the measure be proper, expedient, decent, necessary, or mischievous. The question is, did the measure originate with the President, or was it his sanction? If so, then out by their valiant blades, and off go their pop guns. If the President rejects counsel and obeys his own opinion, then he is an obstinate tyrant; if he receives advice and yields his own opinion, then he compromises the dignity of the country and prostitutes her at the feet of his enemy.

Such are the last assaults upon President Davis—especially by a leading Richmond paper—because the policy of the Government has been changed in reference to the exchange of prisoners.

The President (having by proclamation declared on B. F. Butler) to be an outlaw, he refused to recognize the said Butler in any official capacity, and consequently the exchange of prisoners was arrested; and then we had thirty thousand of our veterans perishing in Northern prisons. The President, either listening to the prudent counsel of others, or moved by his own good sense, resolved to sacrifice consistency for a season to save the lives of thirty thousand soldiers and patriots—many of the best men of our country. For this wise and humane conduct his enemies are making the most ferocious attacks upon the President. Nothing could be more wantonly malicious, or senseless than these attacks.

The truth is that the President, who is really not infallible, adopted a false policy in refusing to recognize BENJ. F. BUTLER in the exchange of prisoners. There was no reason why Butler should not be recognized as Lincoln's agent in any business, good, bad, or indifferent. He is Lincoln's recognized agent in doing any of his dirty jobs, and especially when the President of the U. S. wants a foul murder committed. Who is most guilty of the murder of MURKIN, LIXCOLN or his jack-ketch BUTLER? LIXCOLN was necessary both before and after the fact, and if the demands of justice could be satisfied, they would hang side by side from the same gallows.

What then is to be gained by refusing to recognize the agent when you are dealing with the principal? It would be stark alike dirty and difficult to probe and compare the infamy of such men as LIXCOLN and BUTLER, and no Southern man would like to see his fingers in handling such polluted characters. But there can be no reason for refusing to treat with Butler which does not apply with equal if not greater force to Lincoln. There is no crime that Butler has committed which Lincoln has not endorsed. Hence it appears to us that the error which the President committed was in making a point with Butler at all. If any one should urge that Butler is as depraved as Satan himself—a position which we would not undertake to controvert—we simply reply that we would treat with Satan himself to get our brave and suffering soldiers out of Northern prisons.

### Prices Still High.

How have prices been affected by the late Currency Bill? As yet, nothing has come down one penny. On the contrary many articles of food and clothing have advanced enormously. Non-producers are in actual distress, and if Congress does not do away with all aids against larceny, and allow them to steal their living, we know not forthwith what is to become of them.

Is any one in particular answerable for this state of things—this sticking in the mud as regards trading and commercial matters? Or is it rather the fault of everybody? The latter we think. Is there any sensible judgment or justice in this keeping up prices? Assuredly money is by no means so plenty as it was a fortnight or three weeks ago, and therefore by the laws of trade prices should come down. But it is easier to put up prices than to pull them down. These who expected to see a sudden change miraculously wrought have been woefully disappointed. The financial reform must be very gradual; it will take a long time for old customs and notions to be done away with, and the new relations of money and commodities to adjust themselves. We hope that confidence in the currency will soon be restored, and then these articles that have been hoarded will be drawn from their hiding places and thrown upon the market at something like reasonable prices. So large a reduction of the currency as has lately taken place must necessarily reduce prices. In the meantime let us urge those of our citizens whose wealth and trade give them a guiding influence, to set a good example and endeavor to bring to an end the speculation which is ruining the people and the country.

### For the Advertiser.

Mr. EDITOR.—I see by your paper that through the partiality of some of my friends, my name has been announced as a Candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives. Without any affection of the "Nolo Episcopari," I can honestly say that it is a place not to be coveted. Although to be elected a Representative of the people is a compliment and an honor to be grateful for, yet the responsibilities of the position are great and should not be lightly assumed. A Representative in these times should be a man of enlarged and enlightened views, of undoubted patriotism, and of sufficient ego to warrant a matured intellect.

We have fallen upon times which not only "try men's souls" but try their wit too. Our independence must be won. There is no other road to an honorable peace. And to do this requires the proper and thorough organization and application of all our resources, and in accomplishing this a due regard should be had to the rights and liberties of our own people, and no unnecessary restraint put upon them.

While the Confederate Government has the general control of the affairs of the country, the States as integral and necessary portions of that Government, have their duties to perform towards aiding it, the interests of their citizens to care for, and their own honour and dignity to uphold as independent sovereignties.

If any friends throughout the District think me worthy of a sufficiency of the requisite qualifications to represent them in the Legislature, I will duly appreciate the honor, and endeavor to serve them to the best of my ability. But my numerous duties at home will not permit me to canvass the District; and besides this I am of the opinion that in such times as these it would be, to say the least, in bad taste to do so, and I trust that the other candidates will coincide with me in this respect, and remain at home during the canvass, where every man who is not actually bearing arms in the field can find so much to do, if he will, in siding in various ways, the advancement of the great cause in which we are all so deeply interested.

Very Respectfully, yours &c.

H. R. COOK.

### For the Advertiser.

With many kind thanks to my indulgent friends for their flattering nomination of me as a Candidate for the Legislature, I respectfully beg leave to decline said nomination. Many urgent reasons, prominent among them the continual care of several soldiers' families, compel me to remain at home during these unsettled times. With renewed thanks to my good friends, I subscribe myself their very obliged servant,

THEIR VERY OBLIGED SERVANT,  
SAMUEL STEVENS.

## Death of Ex-Gov. R. F. W. Alston.

We regret to announce (says the Charleston Mercury of the 12th) the death of the Hon. R. F. W. Alston, Ex-Governor of South Carolina. He died on Thursday last, at his plantation on Pied Dee.

## Circular.

All persons having relatives and friends in the army of the South Carolina coast, will do well to read the Circular from Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Head-Quarters, published in another column.

### For the Advertiser.

List of Co. B, Hampton Legion

- Captain—B. R. NICHOLSON.
- 1st Lieut.—R. A. TOMPKINS.
- 2nd Lieut.—L. A. TULLY.
- Sergeant—B. J. BOURNIGHT.
- 1st Sergeant—J. W. JENNINGS.
- 2nd Sergeant—W. F. DONN.
- 3rd Sergeant—R. A. TUCKER.
- 4th Sergeant—T. P. HAMMOND.
- 5th Sergeant—T. D. PRICE.
- 1st Corporal—J. M. DRY.
- 2nd Corporal—B. J. STEVENS.
- 3rd Corporal—F. M. WELLS.
- 4th Corporal—F. M. WARREN.
- 5th Corporal—A. R. NICHOLSON.

- R. Bangers,
- D. P. Bunknight,
- N. E. Brown,
- T. N. Browning,
- W. T. Carter,
- A. Collier,
- T. C. Corley,
- H. P. Corley,
- Joel Corley,
- G. E. Dorn,
- J. D. Dorn,
- J. D. Dorn,
- T. W. Freeman,
- W. T. Gill,
- J. H. Gribble,
- M. Gholightly,
- L. E. Griffin,
- G. W. Harvis,
- G. W. Hamilton,
- W. D. Harmon,
- D. H. Harling,
- V. A. Harling,
- M. C. Hitt,
- T. Hemmingway,
- C. E. Jones,
- J. Jairo,
- J. Jennings,
- W. S. Johnson,
- T. L. Laffitte,
- F. W. Landrum,
- R. T. Carroll,
- M. Gillespie,
- M. B. Liles,
- A. Lumpkin,
- A. Martin,
- S. A. May,

Resigned.

- Lieut. A. D. Bates,
- Lieut. W. D. Jennings,

### Discharged.

- H. M. Brady,
- J. N. Bryan,
- N. N. Burton,
- M. N. Cartledge,
- J. L. Coleman,
- J. J. Hutton,
- W. Jennings,
- E. W. Lester,
- J. A. Miller,
- David Myers,
- Thos. Price,
- D. L. Reames,
- J. W. Rhodes,
- J. W. Turner,
- B. C. Watkins,
- J. T. Watkins.

### Transferred.

- G. W. D. Grant,
- S. King,
- Barret Lamb,

### Promoted.

- J. R. Pollard to Surgeon.

The above list is published for the information of friends and relatives of members of the Company.

### A Worthy Example.

Editor Mercury.—Our Legislature passed a resolution, approving that Charleston shall be defended, and if ever given up, only as a heap of ashes. "Nothing less will satisfy us." Our Commanding General advised all non-combatants to remove from Charleston, that he might defend it. They have done so, and sought shelter in every village, town and district in the State. The inhabitants of Society Hill have received them with the greatest hospitality; they have rented houses at the lowest rates; and sell them bacon at 25 cents per pound; butter, 15 cents, and other articles at the same generous rates. One gentleman employs a servant to catch snail, and sells them to refugees at 50 cents each, allowing every family to purchase two. By their acts they prove themselves patriots and christians; no Yankee thief. Why do not the planters and farmers throughout the country make arrangements to supply a market at least once or twice a week, in every town or village, that refugee families may purchase at a reasonable price from them, and not be left to extortioners? We are one Confederate family, and it is the duty of every one of us to use his heart, head and hands to serve his country and his neighbor as himself, and particularly those who have given up their homes for the honor and welfare of the State and Confederacy.

"THE PROUDER WORDS."—Writes a Chaplain in the forces sent from the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of Tennessee: "When the din of war shall have died away, and the sweet notes of peace shall be heard throughout our happy and redeemed country, the proudest words my lips may utter are, 'I served as a private through the fierce struggle for Southern independence.'"

"WOMEN TO LOVE IS DEATH."—There is said to be in Paris at this time a very lovely, very charming young lady who is destined by an extraordinary fate to go through the world without being married. She is a dark beauty, with magnificent eyes, a glowing cheek, lively expression, a graceful figure in fact, all together, endowed with every attraction, even to that of having in her own right a fortune of 300,000, and being an only daughter, with a prospect of inheriting millions. This lady is now about twenty years old, and has been engaged to be married twelve times. Each time the seemingly fortunate lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the nuptial ceremony. Yet no suspicion of dagger or bowl can be cast upon the fair one; a dark, mysterious fatality has carried them away. Several died of typhoid fever; one was killed in a duel; one was thrown from a horse; two were drowned; two were killed by railroad accidents; and one hung himself! The lady has survived all these shocks. Thirteen may be her fortunate fortune, and not the fatal number. Who will marry?

### Estuary.

STRAYED from the residence of Maj. John H. Hughes, on the night of the 14th inst, a LIGHT BAY MARE with a star in her forehead and a defect in her right hind leg between the hock and the hump. Said mare is about 14 hands high. Any information concerning said mare will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward be paid for her delivery to me at Edgefield, C. H.

N. L. GRIFFIN.

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR.—Permit us through your columns to propose the name of our highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, Maj. ANDREW J. HAMMOND, as a suitable man to represent us in our Legislature.

Maj. HAMMOND, as most of the people of the District are aware, volunteered for the war about two years ago, and served as Captain of a Company a short while, when he was promoted to the Majority of the 24th Reg't. S. C. V., which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of the Regiment, when suddenly the symptoms of a chronic disease, with which he was afflicted even before the commencement of the war, became so aggravated that he was forced to yield to the advice and counsel of his Surgeons, and resign. Since which time, we are gratified to state, that by proper treatment, together with prudice and discretion on his part, his general health has much improved. The Major, though physically unable to perform the duties incumbent upon an Officer and Soldier, could render his State much valuable service in her Legislative Hall, and especially at a time like the present, when her interests are calling loudly for the ablest and most skillful legislators within the limits of her borders. We therefore hope he will consent to serve us, and that the people will secure his services at the ballot box in October next. A VOTER.

April 19th to 21st

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR.—The friends of Mr. J. P. MICKLER beg leave to present, through your columns his name as a Candidate to represent Edgefield District in the next Legislature. Mr. MICKLER is one of our ablest and most practical farmers, and is withal a gentleman of high-toned social qualities and enlarged mental endowment. At home he looks well to the interest of his neighbors and friends, and in the Legislature we are confident he would do the same. Therefore, with great regard for others of our fellow-citizens who are or may become candidates, we very respectfully invite our comrades in arms and friends at home to assist in electing this gentleman to the Legislature, feeling satisfied that he will discharge the duties of that office to the entire approbation of the people.

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

April 19, to 17

## For the Legislature.

The friends of Col. JOHN HUIET respectfully present him as a Candidate for re-election to State Legislature. We believe in electing no man who is liable to Conscription, and call upon those who are at home to look well to this matter. Our country needs the services of all able-bodied men in the field, and if all will come forward promptly, whose duty it is to do so, a wonderful change would soon be produced in the aspect of our country. We believe peace, a speedy peace, would be the result. We therefore respectfully call upon our fathers, neighbors and friends to unite with us in this matter, and elect only those who are not liable to Conscription. Would you all see your children, brothers and friends come home soon? Then do not elect men able for service in the field.

ARMY. April 19, to 19

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR.—You will oblige thousands of friends of Dr. H. R. COOK, of Beuch Island, by announcing him as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. There is no design to disparage the claims of others to the favor of the Edgefield constituency when we assure the people that, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, he has been second to few, if any, in aiding and maintaining Southern interests in the mighty struggle in which everything Southern is involved.

April 13, to 16

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR: You will please announce GEO. D. TILLMAN, Esq., a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives. This gentleman, now a member of the 24th Reg't. S. C. Artillery, is too well known as a Lawyer and a Scholar to need any special commendation in this announcement. Throughout the present contest he has discharged the various duties incumbent upon him as a citizen and a soldier with fidelity and faithfulness. Long will his liberality and kindness to Soldiers family be gratefully remembered. And his many friends and admirers, both at home and in the army, entreating the honest conviction that he is the proper man to represent them in the next Legislature, will support him at the ensuing election.

MANY FRIENDS. April 13, to 16

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR.—As the country at this time requires the best talents we propose the name of Gen. R. M. DUNOVANT for a seat in the next Legislature. We hope he will not refuse to give the State the benefit of his Council. MANY VOTERS. Feb. 17, to 8

## For the Legislature.

The Friends of Dr. ARTHUR W. YOUNG BLOOD respectfully announce him as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. Tho' exempt by law, he performed a long tour of service in the army, and left it on account of ill health, which service, together with his intelligence and high character, entitles him to the support of his fellow-citizens.

To the Voters of Edgefield District. In the present condition of our country, men of sound judgment and experience should be sent by the Legislature. We therefore nominate our old neighbor, Dr. W. D. JENNINGS, a man suitable for the emergency, hoping he will consent to aid our State by his counsel in the next Legislature.

L. TUCKER, C. M. FREEMAN, S. M. FREEMAN, C. WELLS, E. A. SEARLES, JOSEPH PRICE, E. H. GAMBRELLAY, G. C. ROBERTSON, T. E. JENNINGS, C. L. BLAIR, W. L. PARKS, J. A. TALBENE. March 26th, to 15

## For the Legislature.

Mr. EDITOR.—The many friends of Dr. A. W. YOUNGBLOOD in the 14th Regiment, S. C. V., propose his name for a seat in the State Legislature at the next election. H'ty REG'T. S. C. V. April 7, to 15

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, at Edgefield C. H., on Thursday, 14th April, by Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, at the residence of Capt. S. S. Tompkins, Dr. W. H. SHAFPER and Miss L. JULIA, second daughter of the late L. A. Sheen, all of Charleston.

## Piano at Private Sale.

ONE of CHICKERING'S best Seven or Seven and a half Octave PIANOS for sale, nearly new. The Piano can be seen at Mrs. M. Bunknight's, three miles West of Mount Willing. Apply to JOHN HUIET. April 19, to 17

## Head-Quarters.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPT. S. C., COLUMBIA, April 13, 1864.

SOME misapprehension having arisen on the subject of the "Distillation of Spirituous Liquors," in order to remove the same, the following statement is made:

As to the repeal, by the Act of 1863, of so much of the Act of 1862 as provides for the distillation of the stills and apparatus used in the distillation, &c., and their being "detained pending the prosecution."

Before any action was taken by this Department under these two Acts, the Governor called for the opinions of the Attorney-General and the Solicitors, with the exception of one, who was in the army. Four out of five gave the opinion that the above provision of the Act of 1862 was not repealed by the Act of 1863, and upon this the action of this Department is based. No orders have emanated from this Department for the destruction of the stills, or for entering on the premises of any citizen, otherwise than under the provisions of the two Acts.

As to the unconstitutionality of the Act directing the seizure and detention of the stills before conviction. If the Act be unconstitutional, as some seem to suppose, it is entirely compliant for the distillers to test their ground before the constitutional tribunals created for the decision of such questions. Until such decision, the Executive deems it his duty to have the Act carried into effect.

RICHARD CALDWELL, Lieut. Col. & Commissary-General S. C. April 19, to 17

## Enrolling Office.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C., April 19th, 1864.

The following named men are hereby strictly ordered to report in person at this Office on Friday next, the 22d instant:

- John Pardue, Rufus P. Jones,
- Joseph Sanders, Llewellyn Mathews,
- Moses Davanport, Edward Passy,
- Middleton Franklin, Hammon Adams,
- Mathew Beasley, Jesse Pealer.