The Face that ever Wears a Smile. I love the man whese open brow Proclaims a noble mind; I love the sympathetic soul That feels for all mankind-That feels for human wrongs and woes, And pities even their guils; And O, I love the angel face That ever wenrs a smile!

I love my little lisping child, And her who gave it birth; I love the memory of the dead, Whose deeds illume our earth; I love the friends of Freedom's cause, Whom gold could ne'er defile; And O, I love the angel face That ever wears a smile!

The face that ever wears a smile Hath sunshine in the heart; Its beaming rays reflect around-A thousand joys impart; It gladdens, cheers, inspires with hope, Far more than tongue can tell; 'Tis in such hearts the angels bright Forever love to dwell.

Vallandigham's Speech. Annexed we give Vallandigham's speech, deliveral by him on his return to Ohio from

MEN OF OHIO :- To-day I am again in your midst and upon the soil of my native State. To-day I am once more in the district, which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative to the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guifty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here, ready to answer before any civil court of competent juisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen; and meantime, to give bail in any sum which any judge or court, State or Federal may affix; and you, the hundred and eighty-six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And to-day I return, of my own act and pleasure because it is my constitutional and legal right to return.

Only by an exertion of an arbitrary power, itself against Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President that I was arrested because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maining and murder;" or that at any time, in any way. I had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is absolutely fall c. I appeal for the proof in every speech I ever made upon these questions, and to the very record of the mock military commission, by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged.

No, the sole offence than laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open and public political meeting of fellow-citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day, my only "crime" is that, in the way which they call treason worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But for new more than one year no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper, suppressed with-in the State, adhering still to 'the Union, for the expression of political opinion; while hun dreds in public assembly and through the press, have with a license and violence in which I never indulged criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Adminis tration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recog nition of Southern independence.

Indorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party tive State, at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of that party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let bim so dec'are; but he shall not re strain me of my personal liberty, except upon "due process of law." The unconstitutional and monstrous. "Order Thirty-eight," under which alone I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State convention of 1863, by the gallant gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for lieutenant governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity; and all proceedings under it were and are utterly null and void, and of no effect.

The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and press of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the " platof an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of the acceptance by the candidate of that con-Gen. John C. Fremont-the first candidate also of the Republican party for the presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech, and a free press—give re-newed hope that, at last, the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States.

. It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under " Order Thirty-eight," and the other edicts and acts, of such power, should any longer be endured-certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust judge for a writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive Morgan on the 12th, at Cynthiana, turns out, order, in every State. The Democratic consumption of the constant of the c denied; and now the privilege of that writ is vention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution meonshine. Gen. Morgan sustained no dis-formally presented through a committee of aster whatever; on the contrary, he whipped your best and ablest men, in person at Wa-hington, demanded of the President in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revo-cation of the edict of banishmant. Pretend ing that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying, at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to delieve that

the public safety would not suffer by it. One year has elapsed; yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted, and to-day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appeal to the Surpreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknow for such purposes to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution,, it were powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it beact to vindicate, the rights, liberties and prive chimed by the lying Yankee General. ileges which I never fort ited, but of which

for so many months I have been deprived.

and am here to discharge them ; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them; a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But I am here for peace and not turbulence; for quiet, not for con vulsion; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder; but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him. Careful of the rights of others, let him sec to it that he fully and fearlessly exacts his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him sub-mit to excess or usurpation in nothing. Obedient to constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of the protection which law and constitution secure to him.

Men of Ohio! You have already vindicated your right to hear; it is now my duty to assert my right to speak. Wherefore as to the sole offence for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished-free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administrationan Administration fitly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, as " marked at home by its disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press; and as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad," I repeat it here to-day, and will, again, and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to change the public servants and their policy, not by force, but peaceably, through the ballot box. I now, and here reiterate in their utmost exent, and with all their significancy, I repeat them, one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solemn truth and warning to the people.

Union Prisoners Placed Under Fire in Charleston.

Washington, June 21 .- The following is the correspondence between Generals Foster and Jones:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA. GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Charleston June 18, 1864.—General: Five general and forty-five field officers of the United States army-all of them prisoners of war-have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley, commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has, for many months, been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Major Gen. Commanding, Major Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GEN. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Hog'es Dep't of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1864. Major General Sam. Jones, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over to you by Brig. Gen. Ripley, with instruc-tions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by roncombatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Maj. Gen. Gillmore, United ing. On Friday night we camped near Tre-States army, notified Gen. Beauregard, then villian's, Fitz Lee, who had come up on a commanding in Charleston, that the city would road parallel with our division, camping near be bombarded. This notice was given that Louisa C. H., The next morning the enemy noncombatants might be' removed, and thus attacked. The attack was sustained by the women and children spared from harm. Gen. dismounted men of Butier's and Young's Beauregard, in a communication to Gen. brigades, of Hampton's, and (I think) by both Gillmore, dated-August 22, 1863, informed brigades of Lee's, until early in the afternoon, him that the non-combatant population of when Custar made a hold dash through the Charleston would be removed with all possi- space between our two divisions, got in our ble celerity. That women and children bave rear and captured the ambulances and led been since retained by you in a part of the borses of Young's brigade, a portion of Butcity which has been for many months expus-ed to fire is a matter decided by your own eavalry fight in earnest, which, for spirit and

sense of humanity. I must, however, protest against your ac- ser's brigade was ordered from the left to the tion in thus placing defenceless prisoners of rescue, and dashed in with its usual intrepidiwar in a position to constant bombardment. Iy. The Yankees attacked on the flank, and It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can astounded at their own temerity, scattered in be designed only to prevent a continuance of all directions, some of them trying to cut our fire upon Charleston. That city is a de- their way back, and others taking to the push. pot for military supplies. It contains not The scene at one time was Tary "rich." merely arsenals, but also foundries and fac- regiment of Yankees went tearing down the fories for the manufacture of munitions of road, and into the dust which rose in clouds war. In its shipy rds several armed iron-clads have already been completed, while "Jeff Davis Legion," in hot pursuit, 'Close others are still upon the stocks in course of on his rear pressed another Yankee regiment construction. Its wharves and the banks of followed by one of Rosser's-all thundering the river on both sides of the city are lined along together! The Yankaes swarmed over with batteries. To destroy those means of the whole country. Chew drew his guns up continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort and away in all directions. Led horses were aban by means not known to honorable warfare, doned, caissons and ambulances let go, and but by placing unarmed and helpless priso- finally Custer got back with the loss of all ners under their fire. I have forwarded your his trophies, and leaving many of his men, communication to the President, with a re- among them his adjutant and many high offiquest that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to ke kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your caisson or two and many prisoners, in addiguns, so long as you continue the conrse sta-

ted in your communication. I have the honor to be, very repectfully, your obedient servent,

J. FOSTER. Major-Gen. Commanding.

D. C. Wager, A. A. G.

Morgan's Great Raid. A gentleman from the South-west, who arrived in Lynchburg, informs the Republican on him, but he "would not accept." that then. Morgan has returned to Virginia one brigade only, we may say, fong from his raid into Kentucky, bringing out with him many substantial evidences of the success of his expedition. The great defeat every Yankee force brought against him, and retired from that State at, his leisure and only when the purposes of his expedition were

fully accomplished. Durieghis raid, Gen. Morgan captured eight towns, viz; Cynthiana, Mount Sterling, Paris, Flemingsburg, Lexington, Maysville, Frankfort and Versailles, besides a number of villages too tedious to mention. He captured 2,500 prisoners, between 3,000 and 4,000 horses, and destroyed Government stores and other property to the amount of many milled the Kentucky Central Bailroad hat it will take several months of the most untiring la-

bor to put it in running order again. In the various fights and skirmishes with the Yunkees, he killed and wounded between 400 and 500, losing himself only about 250 comes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the in killed, wounded and missing, instead of United States, to demand, and by my own having his command almost annihiliated, as

Wherefore, men of Chio, I am agela in wreath to the bright chaplet that already en-your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, Coles the Brow of the gallant Kentuckian.

For the Advertisor. JOHN'S ISLAND, June 28, 1864. Mr. EDITOR :- In your issue of the 22d inst., I Results unimportant. see my name announced as a candidate for the

Logislature from Edgefield District. . In the midst of a revolution, like that in which we are engaged, when all that we hold sacred and dear, is the stake for which we are struggling, it is the duty of every man, so far as in his power lies, to divest himself of every selfish motive and devote his entire energies, in whatever sphere of action he may be placed, to accomplish the object for which we are striving. Acting upon this principle I entered the ranks of the army, determined to remain there as long as life lasted, er

until peace was restored. In accepting the nomination I deem it proper to say, that if elected, it is not my intention to leave the army, but to obtain a furlough to attend the Session of the Legislature, and upon its adjournment, to return to my post.

It is uscless to sny that, being in the Army, it will be out of my power to canvass the District, for I believe that the people of Edgefield would justly ignore the claims of any man to their support for office who would dare to resort to the cemmon modes of election eering at the present and the proportions may be from half a

Yours, respectfully, S. B. GRIFFIN.

The Position in Georgia.

On Thursday says the Intelligencer of the 9th, the greater part of the enemy's demonstrations were made against our position in the neighborhood of Green's Ferry. Heavy musketry firing and cannonading occurred during the day, but no heavy movement' was made by the enemy to march on the position or take it by assault.

Sherman has sent a large force to threaten our left, and doubtless to divert our attention from other and more impertant positions. His movements down the river in the direction of West Point cannot be very extensive or safely made, for the reason that if an isolated force gets away in that direction too far from their depot of supplies on the railroad, they subject themselves to great privations without seenring any advantages. Such a force will doubtless be broken up by our cavalry, who are watching the operations. One object of the movement is probably to destroy our railway line to West Point. The enemy have b en surprisingly quiet along the greater portion of our lines. Doubtless, they are seeking for the most available positions frem which to dig up to our front again, and, if necessary, lay siege regularly to our position. It seems to be a determined policy with Sherman not to fight a regular battle, but to take this city by strategy and merely outweighing us. Surely the turning point must be nearly reached.

A True Account of the Cavalry Battle at Trevillian's.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, writing from Camp Rosser's Brigade, June 22, furnishes the following:

I improve the first day of rest we have had for two weeks in giving you a true account of our late cavalry operations in resisting Sher-idan's "on to Lynchburg." I am more anxious to do this because some of the published accounts have been so erroneous and seemingly invidious. One ignores entirely the presence of Hampton, who commanded the whole, and whose division did by far the heaviest fighting, and calls it "Fitz Lee's fight." Another ascribes miraculous success to Rosser's brigade, giving it all the praise, whereas the glory of the fight was nobly shared by others not mentioned. Now, I belong to Rosser's brigade, and am proud of its deeds, but do not wish to see all the praise of all our successes ascribed to it; nor does it need the voice of adulation to preserve its honorable fame. But to the history of the fight:

On the 8th instant, we left camp acar Meadow Bridge and marched in the dir c tion in which Sheridan was known to be movexcitement, has rarely been surpassed. Itoscers. Fitz Lee has closed in en him, on either side, and I learn that he has captured a

tion to his recaptures. The next day, Sunday there was skirmishing, and occasional artillery firing till 5 o'clock, when the enemy attacked. Butler's brigade sustained the brunt, and sustained it Lomax's later in the day. I do not think away its sting, and he enters through death into Wickham was engaged, and Rosser's was certainly not. Our assistance was offered to Butler at the critical period of a heavy charge one brigade only, we may say, fought this heavy battle and hurled back the power of

the skillful raiders. Butler's is a new brigade, which has just come on from the South. It has had little experience in fighting, and deserves all honor for its stern and gallant resistance to the heavy attack made on it. The last charge was very severe. The enemy were killed and wounded in large numbers, and finally driven back, completely broken and demoralized. Had we known the extent of their panic, and had we not been broken down our selves and pursued that night, we would most certainly have started a rout which would have broken up Sheridan's raids for some time. Asit was we completely defeated him-killing and wounding prepably 1,000 and capturing 830.

We missed, on the field, the brilliant dash and energy of our old commander, but reposed safely on the cool courage and discretion of the new. We missed the inspiring voice and example of Rosser, after his wound, but the inspiration remained with his own "people" and encouraged all.

The soldiers of Butler's brigade are worthy of all bonor for their gallant repulse, almost singlehanded, of Sheridan's whole force. The honor of South Carolina is brighter with the lustre of their deeds.

All honor, too, to the whole cavalry, which, amid toils, privation and suffering, atil. he/a The expedition was a complete success in amid tolls, privation and suffering, the large all its details and results, and adds another hearts unshabon and names over ready to strike down invasion.

Since that fight we have been moving on

an interior to Sheridan's line, with occasional fights, of which I may write you hereafter.

Blackberry Wine and Vinegar. We find in an exchange some useful hints about making blackberry wine and vinegar.

Here they are: BLACKBERRY WINE.

The blackberry contains a very large quantity of juice, but it is contained in numerous small cells, all of which must be broken in order to effect its perfect liberation. This may be done by rubbing the berries in a tub with a wooden pessed if no better means are at hand, though a wine press might no doubt he used to great advantage. The berries should be ripe, fresh and clean to make the nicest product.

Take then as many ripe, fresh and clean blackberries as you please, and, as fast as you rub them up so as to break the cells, throw them into a vat or tub of sufficient size to hold all you propose to use at one When they are thus prepared, add to time. the whole mass the quantity of sugar you intend to use. Ordinary brown sugar will do well, pound to two pounds for each gallon of berries. If you desire a very light wine of the claret order, use very little sugar-if a stronger, heavier, hodied wine, use more but be careful not to use too much, or you will have a supply of cordial and not wine. According to experience two pounds is the extreme limit. It is very probable a good light wine may be made without any sugar at all; but this we have not tried.

Having mixed the sugar with the berries, then add for each gallon of berrics, one quart of boiling water, and stir the whole well together. The heat thus communicated to the mass will cause a fermentation to commence without the use of yeast or any other substance whatever. After standing about twenty-four hours, the seeds and skins will most of them rise to the top and may be skimed off, and the clear liquid may be drawn off into the casks or other vessels destined to

receive it. The vessels containing the wine should now be removed into a cool cellar or vault, and nothing remains to be done but to allow the vinous fermentation to go through its regular course. This it will do in the course of four weeks, and the vessels may then be stopped or bunged up. We have lost two five gallon demijohns by putting in the stoppers too soon. They exploded and went to pieces.

Wine made in this way will keep well without bottling. Any family, therefore, that can have access to berries-and almost every farmer's family can obtain them-may have a five, ten, or forty gallon cask of excellent wine -worth ten times the same quantity of cider, and a great deal better than the foreign wines -at a very small cost of money and labor. BLACKBERHY VINEGAR.

Do not throw away the seeds and skins after drawing off the must. Pour warm water over these until they are entirely covered, and let them stand in an open vessel three or four days. Then draw off the liquid and let that stand until the acetous fermentation takes place. A small quantity of course sugar or molasses will hasten the process. In this way a most excellent article of wine vinegar may be obtained; and those who have used the delectable stuff commonly, sold under the name of vinegar, will consider the quantity thus obtained from the blackberries worth more than the cost of all the materials used for making both the wine and the vine-

DISRESPECTFUL — A conundrom was given out at a New Orieans theatre:

"Why is Mr. Lincoln like an Owl in day

time ?"

The answer to which was: "Because he is 'A 'blinkin.'" A soldier, with his and his companion's rations of whisky in him, hiccoughed out, before the answer could be given :

" Recause he is a d-d old fool." The soldier spent the night in irons, medication on the President's capacity.

OBITUARY.

Dinn, on the 7th inst, at Edgefield, MARY REBECCA, daughter of tiov, and M BONMAM, aged 13 months and 14 days, is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Dien, in Raleigh, N. C., on the 24th June, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, RICHARD T. GAR-RETT, of Co. K, 7th S. C. Regiment, aged 18 years and seven months.

Although but a boy he was roble, true, and brave, and died just where all true patriots would prefer to die, at the post of duty in the service of his cleeding country. KILLED on the 23rd May, in Virginia, JAMES

KILLED on the 23rd May, in Virginia, JAMES BOYD, in the 46th year of his age.

He died the soldier's death; not only that or a Southern soldier graphing with our Northern fee we nearly, but he also died a soldier of the Cross. The casualties of war have swept as a maddening deluge through our ranks, and buried many a valiant soul into judgement, but its desolating a valiant soul into judgement a valiant soul into him best his under these of character was best ed with him in all the relations of life than the writer of this; and it may be truly said that a "nobler soul never glowed in human form"

The knell of death falls sadly and fearfully upon our ease at any time, but when it sounds the deposing hour of these established in all that commends manhood; men whose virtues are not commends manhood; men whose virtues are not only a lamp to the unwary feet of their children, but to others around them; whose purity of char-acter is an example to those who follow after them, some of the strongest sinews of society are torn asunder. Well and truly did he act his part when at home as a member of society, the Church and as a Mason; nobly too did he act his part on the battle-field. But the missiles of death and mouraing know no distinction; their fatality is felt alike by the noble and ignoble.

He has left a wife and four children to mourn an imparable loss; but weep not for him, for his

an i sparable loss; but weep not for him, for his last words were, "I die happily." How calmiy the good mun meets death. The Lord hath taken

DIED, on the 30th of May, at Fair Ground Hos-pital, Ga., SHEMUEL W. OUZTS, in the 35th

year of his age.
He had been in the Confuderate service for Ite had been in the Confederate service for He had been in the Confederate service for more than two years discharging his duties as a more than two years discharging his duties as a soldier faithfully. On the 16th of May he was soldier faithfully. On the 16th of May he was soldier faithfully. On the 16th of May he was putation. He had been the subject of a disease putation. He had been the subject of a disease putation. He had been the subject of a disease putation. The following Extract from General Orders, form, and this, together with the shock from his form, and this, together with the shock from his wound, caused his death.

form, and this, together with the shock from his wound, caused his death.

He has left a stricken widdow to whom he was most tenderly attached, and four little boys, but he has left to them the priceless legacy of a pure and spotless memory. To his father and mother he was a devoted son, and he most affectinately regarded his twin brother, the only remaining one of those who have battled in this unprecedented, unholy and most cruel warfare.

The Chaplain of his Regiment visited him in his illness, and on conversing with him declared that he had never met with one so composed, sa perfectly willing to die. How beautiful the chapaneter of the Christian warrier, or him who in sorting his country does not regist to zerve his God.

ying his country does not regel to serve his God. His last words to his bereaved wife were " remember that you are mortal, - meet me in Heaven."
The Church to which he belonged will long miss in its choir the beautiful vaice of him who now occupies the Soldier's grave.

The Christian soldier alcepeth now In dreamless, peaceful rest, No cannon's roar, nor battles din Disturbs his pre'seless breast, In the first mother's fuithful arma His pierced and wentled form; His spirit with its Maker, God, Forever safe from harm.

Rags Wanted. CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS can be sold for cash at the Advertiser office. Found Among the Slain.

The following touching lines were found upon the body of a possumin' conscript, who was spread upon the gory sod of Chesterfield, after the fight. The noble martyr, after permitting himself to be searched, according to battle-field usage, came to, and was subsequently conveyed to Castle Thunder, where he is now doing as well as could be expected:

DEE PROFFUNDIS I would not be a generaw!, With gold braid on my hat; It takes too sharp a feller, and I'm rather slo for that

I would not be a curlonel, With stars upon my kote, Because they never mentions him In Burygod's repote.

I would not be an officer In any companee: Responsibility's too grate Entirely for me. I would not be a solgier,

And having to be drilled, Because he never gets his dues Until he's gone and killed. I think I'd ruther stay at home, Where I can sleep at night;

And leave the korz to Providence,

And them that wants to fight. LAZARUS BILLUPS, Formerly a humble citizen, but now a konscrip, Company D, Borygod's army.

The New York World says while the attention of the country is attracted to the armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman, there has been very quietly organizing one or more powerful naval expeditions against cartein Southern ports, which will be heard from before the summer is over.

WE have been authorized by the friends of Maj. H. W. ADDISON to announce him a candidate for a sent in the House of Representatives at the enguing election. July 5

To have been authorized by the friends of S. B. GRIFFIN, Esq., of Co. I, 2d S. C. Cavalry, to announce him a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

Zar-We have been authorized by the friends of Mr. J. N. BRISCO to announce him a candidate for Tax Collector for Edgefleid District in the ensuing election. July 5

Edgefield Male Academy THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday the 18th July.
SUMTER D. SPANN.

Professional Card.

OFFER MY PROFEESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Edgefield District. Office formerly occupied by Moragne and my-Attorney at Law. self.

Barter! WILL BARTER YARNS FOR FLOUR-

from one barrel up. SAM. E. BOWERS. Hamburg, July 5 me tf

A Fine Lot of Dry Salt FOR SALE OR BARTER.

HAVE on hand a lot of superior SALT which I will Barter for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c., at the market price, or will sell for Cash at or helow the Augusta prices.

JOHN COLGAN. June 21

Piano Forte Instruction & Singing. HAVING been forced to leave toy home in Marietta, and being rettled for an indefinite time in Edgefield, I offer my services to its citizens as a Toscher of the PIANO-FORTE and VOCAL MUSIC. Having had several years ex-perience in this branch of teaching, I indulge the hope of being able to give entire salisfaution to all parents who may entrust their daughter to my tuition. Mr. John Collean has very gen-erously offered me the use of a pleasant room and

good instrument. Terms \$25 per month. Three Mas. V. M. WHITE.

Good Sugar for Bacon! WILL BARTER good brown SUGAR for BACON-1 pound of Sugar for 21 pounds of Bacon. A. A. GLOVER.

information of all concerned.

. (Extract.)

II. Until further orders all furloughs granted for a period exceeding fifteen (15) days will have the condition annexed that the person furloughed shall communicate with the nearest Enrolling Officer, and lend his sid, in the vicinity of his Officer, and lend his oid, in the vicinity of his own home, to the Conscript rervice in its various branches. A satisfactory certificate authenticating the fact that the soldier has been actively detached on such service, will, if promptly transmitted to these Head-Quarters, be taken into consideration as affording brounds for an extension of furlough, corresponding to the time consumed in active and useful employment.

II. All Officers or Soldiers from this District who received furloughe in this Department, and who do not, in accordance with the above orders, report at this Office, for the purpose above indicated, will be promptly reported to the Read-Quarters of the Muj. General Commanding the Department.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Lieut. & Enrolling Officer.

information of all concerned :

. (Extract.) II. Soldiers returning home on furlougd, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the present

Enrolling Officer. II. All persons siluded to in the above who arrive at home on far ough (in this District) and do not report at this Office, will be promptly reported, for disobedience of orders, to the Head-Quarters who were their furlably by were obtained. F. J. MOSES, Jr., Licut. & Enrolling Officer.

To Barter.

.

GOOD PAIR OF NEW COTTON CARDS for Colored Homespun. Apply at this cales. July 5

Wheat Wanted FOR SOUDIERS FAMILIES.

or THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS WHEAT for the soldier's families in the vicinity of the Villago. As the wheat crop is absendant and wanted solely to the above purpose, it is hoped that the farmers will dispose of it at reasonable W. F. DURISOE.

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Any of these books will be sent free of postage on receipt of the price in new issue, or the old at the discount. EVANS & COGSWELL,

3t

MPORTANT WOOL NOTICE. ATLANTA, GA., May 11th 1864.

YOU are hereby appointed Agent for the col-lecting of Wool for the use of C. S. Army in District "I," comprising the Counties of Richmond, Columbia, Giasscock, Talliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Lincoln and Elbert, in the State of Gaorgia, and the Districts of Edgeneid, Barnwell, Abbaville, Orangeburg, Laurence and Newberry, South Carolina

Yours &c., G. W. CUNNINGHAM, Major & Q. M. To L. O BRIDEWBLL,

Major & Q. M., Augusts, Ga. In accordance with the above, I call upon the

Citizens, in the Counties and Di-triets named, to sell all surplus Wool to the Government. The necessity is great: and as the Soldiers who are defending your homes can only be clothed by selling us your Wool, I trust all parriotic and loyal men will be willing to ussist. My Agenta will traverse the whole Dietrict. Parties living at convociont distances to Auguste, can send their Wool to me. Sacks will be returned. Wool will be received at any Rail Road Depor or Station in The Government offers the following liberal

For 1 lb. Unwashed good Woo! (cash)........\$7.20 or for 1 lb. Unwashed good Woo!, 22 yards 4-4 Shirlings; or 3 y. § Sheetings; or 22 y. 5 os. Ogan. burgs; or 11 lbs. No. 6 Cotton Yarn; 12 lbs. No. 8 Cotten Yarn; or 1 lb. No. 10 Cotten Yarn; or ib. No. 12 Cotten Yarn.

Permission bas been ato impress all Waol in the hands of speculators— but this is disagreeable, and it is hoped these prices will induce the farmer to sell at once to the Gevernment, for the benefit of the soldiers. Correspondence desired with wool men in all parts of the District. 'Any person baving a detail, selling his wool to any other than an Agent of the S. C.,

will forfeit his detail.

L. O. BRIDEWELL, Major & Q. M.

Mr. E. J. YOUNGBLOOD, at Edgefield C. H., June 8 Notice.

A PPLICATION will be made at the next sit-ting of the Legislature of South Carolina to increase the rate of Toll at the Sand Bar Ferry

on the Savannah River, near the city of Augusta, R. R. WHATLEY, Proprietor, . Strayed. STRAYED on or about the 5th inst., from my residence, one mile East of Gligal Church, a BAY MARE, with one or more white feet. No other marks remembered. Aged three years. All information concerning said mare thankfully received, and a suitable reward will be paid.

1. EWIS REYNOLDS.

Pleasant Lane, May 24 tf 22

Administrator's Notice. A Ll. persons indebted to the Estate of W.B. Toney, dec'd, will pay the same without delay, and those having claims against said Estate are notified to render them in properly attested, to Dr. J. B. Courtney, Agent for the Administrator, forthwith as we desire to alone up the Metate of forthwith, as we desire to close up the Estate as

soon as possible. GEO. J. TONEY, Ad'or.

Burial Cases!

keep constantly on hand a full stock of Weinet and Mahogany COFFINS, which, from and after this date, will be sold for CASH, and at prices as reasonable as the times will admit at.

The use of the HEARE will be charged for The use of the HEARDS according to the same ratio.

JOHN M. WITT. Edgefield, S. C., Cet 19, 1863,

Estate Notice.

A LL persons in anywise indebted to the Estate
A of E. M. Penn, dec'd., are exmently requested to come forward and settle up without delay.
Those having claims against said Estate will rea; der thom in, properly attested, at an early date.

G. L. PENN, Adm'or.

Estate Notice.

BERSONS having claims against the Estate of Dr. E. Bland dee Dr. E. Bland, dec', here requested to present the same fahwith to Mr. James M. Harrison, who my anthorised Agent in settling up the aciness of the Estate.

R. E. BLAND, Adm'r.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED about four weeks ago, from my residence one mile from Meeting Street P. O. a DARK MARE MULE, with a black stripe on a DACK, and its knees and angles, aged two years last April. It had on a yoke when it loss. Any information concerning said rune, thankfully received, and a suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of sail male.

LUCINDA OUZTS.