DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

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nouncement is published.

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From Petersburg.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Itumor was bosy on yesterday giving lu-gubrious accounts of the final repulse of our troops on the Weldon Railroad, Sunday afternoon. The fight of that day was hot and heavy; our triumphs were brilliant, and premised to remain unbroken, but by some one or more of the accidents of war, the work we had accomplished was in part undone. We lost heavily, probably a thousand men in the day's operations; no estimate exceeds that number. And the enemy recovered possession of the Weldon railroad. They are strongly reinforced, and will not abandon their position until that road is torn up for many miles, if our cavalry should not prevent them, and our infantry and artillery drive them off, which we have every reason to believe will be the case. The fol-lowing account is taken from the Express of yesterday!—Bichmond Enquirer, 23d.

FRIDAY'S ENGAGEMENT. The ongagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a revere one, but resulted in no material advantage to us, as far as position was concerned. The enemy having advanced his lines, some three quarters of a mile from the position occupied by them on Thursday, were attacked and driven back. On Friday right, there-fore, the position of the Yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the rail-

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing two thousand two hundred prisoners, and a large number of killed and wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which our, troops charged and fought. Vast quantities of knapsacks, oil-cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the Yaknees, much of which fell into the hands of our men. Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We

lost some prisoners and a number of wounded, but a small proportion killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and will be able to return to their commands in a few days. We noticed many who had re-

On Friday night our forces again fell back on the line of Railroad, and the enemy as soon as they discovered our withdrawl threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and again occurred the fields beyond Davis house, east breastworks, and at the same time continued to strengthen their main line of works on the hills beyond Davis farm. SATURDAY.

Saturday passed without any fighting between the armies—save a little shelling and picket firing, but it was generally thought that yesterday would be an eventful day and every body was prepared to hear the open-

heavy fight did occur, but the battle for the possession of the railroad is yet to be fought, and the signs are that it will be a bloody one.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON SUNDAY. rly in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops as Confederate troops always do when going into battle, moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success driving the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing three hun-dred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shelf and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our own batte-ries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, there-fore, held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's ex-treme left—about one mile west of the railroad- A body of our troops, acting in con-luction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan road, some three or four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction, and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements." The expedition was entrusted to a most

skillfui and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan road; in the direction of Popes Springs church, and were rapidly fortilying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength; and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt, without great loss of life. Some advantage, were gained, we learn, at a aonsiderable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded. The loss at this point will probably reach several hundred.

The brave General John C. C. Saunders, of Alabams, was killed here while leading his men in a charge. He was one of the most promising officers of the army, and has been conspicuous for his gallantry on

many fields.

The position of the enemy, as near as we are able to judge, is about this: Their centre rests upon the Weldon Railroad, about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem Plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the railroad, and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern and Gurley house, heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack they planted. At every point open to attack they are strongly fortified,

e strongly fortified.
Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced with in the last two nights. Hancock's 2d and Burns'de's 9th corps have reached the road, Burnside's 9th corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankegs have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' station—a distance of ten miles from the city.

Insa letter from Niagara Falls, which says that Judge Black, the Attorney General untitude and now confront our troops, numbering in der Euchanan's Administration, and Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, have had another interview with Clay, Holcombe & Co., and that Lincoln is about to offer an armistice, and proposes a meeting of Commissioners in Baltimore or some other border City. and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men,

Edgefield Adbertiser. Parties from the rear, was arrived in vesterday, state that the Yankee cavalry under the notorious Spear were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams Parties from the rear, who arrived in town vesterday morning.

> We learn that in addition to the strong haracter of the fortifications on the enemy's eft, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving away at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire day in September next after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works.
> Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mertally wounded.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE LEFT. About 11 o'clock vesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enbut nothing was accomplished.

OFFICIAL.

August 22 .- Official dispatches received from Petersburg yesterday state that General Hill attacked the enemy on the Weldon Railroad Sunday morning, and drove him from his advanced lines to his main entrenchments, capturing over 300 prisoners exclusive of wounded. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which mounted the ene-my's entreachments, but support failing, many were captured.

Another Fight on the Weldon Railroad. Peressure, August 26. The affair on the Weldon Railroad on Wednesday was a very gallantone and successful in its results. While the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Spears, were beyond Reams, Gen. Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry sup ports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantey, gradually but steadily forcing them back, until they reached their strong works, one mile this side of Reams', capturing about 800 prisoners.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Hill at tacked the enemy's works, and after a short but sharp fight took them, capturing a large number of prisoners and nine pieces of ar-tillery. The enemy fied in great confusion. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, turned the cap-tured guns upon the enemy, with great effect. The number of prisoners will probably reach 2,500. Gen. Cutler was captured. The prisoners belonged to Hancock's corps, and have been brought to town. There was considerable firing down the road to-day, but no heavy Gring. Our cavalry acted with conspicuous gallantry.

RICHMOND, August 26 .- The following des-

patch was received to-night:
HDADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA August 26.—Hon. James A. Seddon: Gen. A. P. Hillattacked the enemy in his entrench: ments at Ream's Station. yesterday evening. At the second assault he carried the entire line. Cook's and Mclase's North Carolina brigades, under Heth, Lane's North Casonna brigade, of Wilcox's division, under Conner, with Pegram's artillery, composed the assaulting column. Con line of breast works was carried by the cavalry under Hampton, with carried by the cavary under mampton, with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success. Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported heavy; ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

Gen. Forrest's Raid on Memphis.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department Wednesday:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM MOBILE, August 221864. ST. The following dispatch was received from General Forrest, dated Hernando, 21st: "I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, nd captured four hundred, captuing their entire camp with about three hundred horses and mules. Washburne escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is twenty killed and wounded.

N. B. FORREST, [Signed] Major General. SENATOBIA, Aug. 22.—Gen. Forrest surprised and entered Memphis at four o'clock resterday morning, killed and wounded about our hundred Yankees, and captured between two and three hundred, a large number being officers. One Brigadier General is reported killed. Our loss is comparatively slight, the

surprise being complete.

Gen. Forrest found that the Yankees outnumbered him four to one, and had to fight his way out, making a fortunate escape. Among his spoils are five hundred

horses, new hats, clothes, &o. In the dash upon Memphis, Capt. Forrest, commanding Gen. Forrest's advance guard, rode into the Gayoso House before the Yan kees knew the Confederates were in town.

Additional Appounts from Oxford. OXFORD, Aug. 23.—The enemy's rear left town at 6 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. Their

force in town was 7,000 of all arms. All the business portion of the town, Court House and several residences burned.

Gen. Smith had the guards from all houses withdrawn on reception of the news of For-rest's capture of Memphis, ordered the town burned, and commenced a hasty retreat for Memphis. He is now in full retreat towards Holly Springs, with cavalary in advance to intercept Forest. They committed every depredation; pillaged houses and attempted to destroy the entire town.

Our forces re-occupy the fown, and will

press them rapidly.

They killed all the poultry and stock, burned up the Court House and the entire square, the depot, the residence of Col. Jacob. Thompson, and many other private, residence of the control of the c dences.

Good News from Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 27.—The enemy disappeared from our entire front last night except on the extreme left, supposed to be mov-ing upon our left. Picket firing ceased at midnight during the rain. ight duringsthe rain. Rumors are current this morning that Sherman is crossing the Chattahoochee.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy retired from our right front last night. Our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to the Peachtree road are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is interpreted as a concentration upon our left and centre. There was skirmishing this morning

on the left.

Prisoners brought in this morning from
the right state that Wheeler tapped the road
twice; which was repaired immediately, and the trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

The New York Herald of the 221 inst. has a letter from Niagara Falls, which says

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, AUG 31, 1864.

The " Extract from a Letter," though fully sent us by a lady-friend of Hamburg, will inpear in our next.

Religious Notice. The next Session of the Edgefield Baptlet As-The next Session of the Lagrange acciution will be held with the Mt. Lebanon sociation will be held with the Second Bord's Church on Wednesday before the Second

" Ricardo." We call the special attention of all, but particularly of our farmers and planters, to the emi-nently wise, temperate and patriotic communica-

tion of "RICARDO." So carnest and sindere an exhortation should not be lost upon our people.

Thanks. We are indebted to Gen. M. C. Burtist for copy of the Philadelphia Enquirer of August 10th. Gon. B. is now in command of Hampton's Divison, and report hath it that he has already been made a Major General. So mole it be.

Also to our kind and brave friend, Cape Jakes

M. Benav, of the 7th, for Richmond papers of August 15th. "The Soldiers' Heaven."

This is the name given by the soldiers them elves to the Ladies' Hospital fately established in our midst. It may seem a little like blasphemy, but after visiting this hospital a few avenings since, seeing all the interior arrangements, witnessing the evening meal, &c., we fully concur with the soldiers. Mr. J. B. Rxax has nelly and generously placed at the disposal of the ladies, or this hospital purpose, the lower rooms of one wing of his spacious hotel; and here they have established themselves. They have in all, five rooms—a dining room, three dominations and a baching room. All these are large, well aired, comfortably furnished, and scrupulously scan.

A Committee of four Wies (appointed on the evoning previous, from among the members of the association) attend daily, and conjointly conduct the business of the establishment. They repair to the scene of action at 6 A. M. and adburn at 7 P. M. Each of those ladies carries servant, and each carries three meals for hersel and servant, so that the provisions of the hospi tal may be devoted solely and entirely to the soldiers. The bod farniture, table farniture and kitchen furniture, has been contributed by the ladies of the village, and the vicinity for five miles around.

Dr. A. G. TRAQUE has volunteered his profes sional services to care for the patients, and is daily to be seen going the rounds among them He is ably assisted by Mr. J. B. Hopges. This on the part of these gentlemen, is an act of the purest patriotism. Religious services are held in the hospital each day by one or other of our resident Gorgymen.

The number of patients at present is twenty Most of these came looking sick, worn out, and ghartly; most of them are now so far recovered as to be simost ready to depart. As soon as they do so, their places will be supplied by new comers The hospital accommodations will be gradually enlarged, and soon the ladies will be gble to entertain from thirty to forty soldiers. So the "Soldiers Heaven" is fairly under way. God grant it may be as lesting as Heaven itself!

And now we end by soliciting contributions for this hospital from all quarters of our District. Contributions of money, -fish, ficeh, fowl, vegetables, fruits, flowers. The ladies in charge beg their sisters, even in the most distant parts of the District, to come to their aid. It is only by such ontributions that this noble charity can be kept up. If every district in the State would entertain and succor thirty or forty sick and wounder soldiers, how immense the good done ! how Godlike the chrity! In these days, to take care of the soldier to our most bounden duty next to our duty ta God; ludeed the one embraces the other. We driving the enemy to his fortifications. We enjoin it upon our noble wemen to remember ever done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." . We enjoin it upon them to make these words their dear and sucred commission. Let this beautiful and comforting promise linger on their lips and in their thoughts whenever they feed, clothe or comfort a suffering soldier, or lay their hands upon the dying head of one out of those myriads Christ left for us to | 7 and K, 24th S. C. V., as a suitable man to serve, so serving him.

> We congratulate our immediate community and Edgefield District at large, upon the present bright and reliable prospect of a permanent female school of high order. As will be seen by the notice in another column, the Edgefield Pemale College will be opened on Monday the 19th September. The Rev. M. W. Sans is a Bantist Clergyman of the highest character and attainments-a South Carolinian, a gentleman, and a scholar. He is of an old and very honorable Beaufort family, and has taught for many years in Greenville of our State, where his reputation, in every possible respect, is deservedly high. For

The Edgegeld Female College.

in old Edgefield. We welcome him most cordially, and bespeak for him the most liberal patranage and the kindest social attention. We carnestly hope, and fully expect, to see unnyemaidens crowding from all parts of our District to avail themselves of the advantages

ed. We refer to the education of the latter. Even the mighty struggle in which we are now engaged the mighty struggle in which we are now engaged mation is to the cause of the sad disuster. will not excuse a neglect of that. It depends From the fact that a match box was found altogether upon the meral and intellectual in- in the depris, it is supposed that some matchstruction which we give to those growing up about us whether the liberty which we hope toatiain shall be of such a character as all lovers

But surely our people need no elaborate argunents to show them the necessity of carefully educating their daughters. We conclude by exhorting the public to carnestly encourage and support the Edgefield Female College.

Sergeant Major Stallworth.

This brave soldier, young in years, but a veteral in sarvice, has made our town a short visit during the past week. The .d 7th can bear unnnimous testimony to his entire fidelity and afficiency all through the three years and a half of this war. No soldier has won brighter. half of this war. No soldier has won brighter, laurels-pad none wears them more modestly. We wish him continued safety on his return to the battle-fields of Virginia-and many a happy furlengh in future.

Exchange of Prisoners. A report reaches us from a reliable source that all preliminaries are arranged, and that the exchange of prisoners will be resumed at a very

Death of R. Jasner Delnk.

We drop a tear of forrow and regret over the Commissioners of Appraisement. Fit bier of R. Jaspen Dutyn, late Sergeant Major of Mers of Virginia. Mr. Trenholm's a Georgia Regiment, the asme and number of the Letter to Gov. Ronham. which has escaped our memory. Mr. Denrif has lived for many years in the town of Hamburg. and was widely known throughout our District as an honest and high-minded gentleman, a mer- life, and consequently, the value of labor, or the chant of the strictest probity, and a lover of his country before whom none could take precedence, His name belongs now to freedom and to fame and circumstances of this good man's death :

"To the list is to be added another noble spirit who has given up his life in the cause, from who has given up his life in the cause, from wounds received in the memorable battle of the 22d July. Sorgt. Maj. R. Jassen Drayn has fallen! In his death the community has lost one of its best citizens, and the South one of its most realous and devoted cone."

De Bow's Review.

We have received from Columbia, where it is now published, Dz Bow's Review for July and August 1864. The publication of this sterling periodical, for fifteen years past the most flour-ishing in the South, has been suspended since August 1862-in consequence of the pressure of the war. Its gifted and indomitable Editor starts it again in the capital of our own State, and her the guarantee of a large printing house there that it shall continue to appear. In these days, when good and useful rending is so scarce, all our planters and practical men should take Dn Bow. We all know what this Review has been in the past; it will be the same in the future. J. D. B. De Bow is still the Editor and Proprietor. Subscription price, \$15 per annum. \$10 for six months.

Fort Morgan in the Hands of the

Yankees. Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Day, capitulated to the Yankees on Tuesday the 23d inst. The enemy's hombardment of the work for several days previous had been very heavy. Gen. Page, commanding the fort, destroyed everything in it and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 581 men, have been reut to New Orleans. Our loss seventeen killed. Not being acquainted with the circumstances of particulars of this surrender, we forbear to make any comments. This much we know however, that it does not in the faintest degree necessitate or hasten the fall of Mobile. The latest despatches say the enemy has thrown a force of four thousand on the main land, at Grant's Pass, enposite Fort Powell.

Casualties in 1st S. C. Reg't. Dn. S. G. Montey, Assistant Surgeon, 1st S C. V., has sent us a list of casualties in that Regiment in the battle of the 16th inet., on the Darby Town Road, Maj. A. P. BUTLER commanding, om which we extract as follows:

Field and Staff .- Wounded : Maj. A. P. But r, severe contusion, right' thigh ; Lieut. A. F. Miller, Acting Adjutant, severe contusion, left

Co. G .- Lieut. W. J. DELPH commanding Wounded: Private G. W. Hancook, leg severe.

For the Advertiser. Casualties in Co. I, 24th S. C. V.

TRENCHES, near ATLANTA, July 30th. MR. Eniron :- By -publishing the following asualties in this Company, you will no doube greatly relieve the painful suspense of many relatives and friends. The gallant dead sleop beneath the mantle of military glory. Each fell as became a Southern patriot.

July 20th -- Weunded : Sergt W W Prescutt nortally, since dead; H C Cox, slightly, head; Corpl W A Yeldell, slightly, side; J A Rochalle, slightly, shoulder James Welcu, slightly, shoulter. Missing, wounded, supposed dond, J. Ke

July 22 .- Wounded : Sergt Wm McDaniel, seerely, side; Corpl G B Lanham, severely, thighs-Hodgo severely, leg ; G Barden, severely, hand; Jesse Prince, slightly, leg; William Augustine, alightly, hip ; S Printe, slightly, hand ; -John-E

Crafton. July 27 .- Killed : Corpl W A Yeldell. Seret Thomas H Curr J. A. TILLMAN, slight, arm. 1st Lt. Com'd'g Co. I.

For the Advertiser.

A Card. Mr. Eptron:-I see in your issue of the 9t inst., that I have been nominated by Companies serve as a Ropresentative in the State Legislature. After gratefully acknowledging the confidence and respect reposed in me by my friends, I beg leave most respectfully to decline knowing that the place can be more wisely filled.

Respectfully, JOHN F. BURRESS. Longmires, Aug. 23d, 1864.

Terrible Explosion. Yesterday at a few minutes to zwo o'clock P. M. an explosion occurred at the Powder Works a short distance above the city, resulting in the death of eight employees and the destruction of the Granulating House, which was the immediate scene of the acci

in every possible respect, is deservedly high. For dent, the four or five years immediately past, this gentleman has been teaching with eminent success learn, very close in the neighborhold of 6,000 and popularity in our sister town of Aiken, and libs and, had it not been that for building now comes to seek a wider sphere of usefulness was a light and frail constructule, the damage would have been immensely greater. As it was, all but one of those exployed at the time were blown buto fragments, portions of some of the bodies it is state i being burled to the distance of over a hundred yards. The names of the Wafortunate victims are as follows; District to avail themselves of the advantages now offered. Let parents be fulty alive to their duties towards their daughters. These duties do not sil lie in the present. We owe much to future generations. A high and binding duty rests on us in which our children are chiefly interest. even he, b rough living some ten minutes after the explo sion was unable to give any infores, contrary to express orders, had been conveyed into the building.

At is not supposed that there will be any

of pure religion and right government would but a temporary delay resultant on the accident, no damage whatever having been done to the main works. Most of the victims we regret to learn were married men and leave families. The shattered remains of three of the unfortunate men, are to be buried this morning.—Augusta Constitutional st, 28th.

What are Christians Doing? object and relieve us from the curse of a hos-cile foe's presence. But what are Christians doing? Are they praying fervently to the Lord of Hosts-to the King of kings and Lord of lords-to Him who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of earth? This is their duty. Let them cry aloud and spare not. Let them unceasingly invoke the favor of Almightr God, and rest not day nor night, until he gives as a perfect we hear it rumored too, that Longstrager's Corps, which left Richmond some three weeks ago for the Valley, has returned to Petersburg.

For the Advertiser. Commissioners of Appraisement.

We believe that it is a principle generally received among Political Ecocomists, that prices begin with the producers of the necessaries of life, and consequently, the value of labor, or the product of labor, is clarated or depressed, as the prices of the necessaries of life are increased or diminished. Money which is the representative of labor in exchanges, —money, by which we mean the vermal or legal measure of values, is affected by the same law as the subject which it ropresents, and requires to be increased, or diminished as the prices of provisions rise or fall. When ever therefore, the prices of the necessaries of life are raised, there is a corresponding increase in the wages of labor, and the prices of products in every department of business, and of course, only a normal increase of profit to the producer. Men are deluded, by the idea of large prices, into the belief, that they are accumulating wealth, forgetting that there must necessarily be a cor-We believe that it is a principle generally re-The subjoined extract will tell the time, place, habor in exchanges, -money, by which we mean forgetting that there must necessarily be a corresponding and propertionate increase in the products of the labor of avery class in the community. If the farmer gaises the price of his wheat, corn, bacon, &c., all other persons whose labor is in demand, must meet him with elevation of prices, and values necessarily become djusted, by that law of equilibrium which regulates a healthy state of trade. If the farmer raises the price of any of his products, from one dollar per bushel, to five, ten, or twenty dollars, whoes he not know that he must necessarily pay an increased price for the labor he requires, and the articles he consumes, and that consequently his prices do not in reality improve his pecuniary condition any more than the prices from which he started, and which were the legitimate and emunerative profits on his capital ? In a word, that if he raises one, two, three, or five hundred per cent in his prices, other persons must do so in the same proportion, and the only effect is to produce continuous fluctuations in the proper neasure of values.

> These positions are demonstratively true in imes of peace, and with a currency recognized by every one to be unobjectionable." But in time f war, when the financial condition of the country is diseased, when the precious metals (which are alone deemed money,) are scarcely to be found, and the currency consists alone of paper, resting on no valuable basis in the opinion of capitalists, for graver evils occur than any that we have yet alluded to. High prices of products ere absolutely attended with the misfortune impoverishment to those who imagine that they are realizing wealth, because they tend to the expansion of the currency, which becomes more worthless in proportion to its increased volume. High prices at such a time indicate a depreciated and worthless currency, and every accumulation of such paper currency is evidence of extreme folly. Men accumulate money either from the love of it, or from its especity to gratify their wants and desires. If it is of itself worthless, there can be no advantage in accumulation. If it can gratify their wants and desires, it must do so at a very heavy expense, in the necessarily ircreased value of the articles which it purchases and for which such depreciated money is paid. But if our position be true, that increased prices produce corresponding results in all other departments of labor, then the surplus of even this depreciated currency, does not allow the producer any greater latitude of enjoyment than he possessed with prices at their normal or healthy point.

In a word, as is well said by a distinguished Political Economist, " Prices are as rem at one limit as at another," and consequently a farmer makes no more by selling his wheat or corn at ten, lifteen, or twenty dollars per bushel, then at one dullar, if the prices of all articles of consumption ere increased at the same rate per cent, which they necessarily must be to enable the Bush, slightly, arm. Missing, supposed killed or wont, which they necessarily must be to enable the wounded, and in the hands of the enemy, S S consumer to live. The effect then of the high prises of producers is evidently injurious to the prosperity and safety of the country.

These reflections are i the people of Virginia, and the schedule of prices of the Commissioners of Appraisement alluded to in the newspapers and in the letter of Mr. TRENDOLM, Secretary of the Treasury. By a fatuity as unaccountable as it was dangerous, the Commissioners for the State of Virginia had fixed their schedule prices for wheat and corn at \$30 and \$24 per bushel respectively, for the months of August and September, and this too in the very face of the fact that the currency had been reduced from about \$800,000,000,00 1200,000,000 in round numbers. The farmers of Virginia, profoundly sensible of the fact that the increase in the prices of necessaries inevitably produces inerease in prices generally, causing unquestions. bly a necessity for a further issue of Confederate Noter, and thereby a further depreciation of the currency, wisely met and objected to the schedule proposed by the Commissioners at Richmond.

Was there ever manifested by a people such thorough abnegation of selfishness, -- suck total disregard of gain, such devoted constancy to the cause of freedom? Virginia, glorious old mother of States, torn, Incerated, inangled, almost in ruin, yet from bor desolation, standing forth the chastened luminary of a sublime Na-

but in what light shall we regard the conduct of the Commissioners, in fixing their schedule prices at such exorbitant figures? These parties are Agents of the Government, (whose daty, and agence, it is to improve the currency by lowering prices, by et they were deliberately counteracting such purposes, by officially declaring in affect that the surrency was worthless. Was there ever a the surrency was worthless. Was there ever a twill pay a handsome rawsid for the apprehension of both or either of said Negross.

And M. S. S. M. S. PADGET. The wisdom and patriotism of the people of Virginia however, regulated the action of the Commissioners, and reduced the schedule price of where to \$7.50 per bushel for the month of Angust, and \$5 for September. This has been done by the farmers of that State, which is wasted and lated, by the enemy, and which has been the grand theatre of a gigantic and ferocious war for four Mr. Tarnets in substance informe as, that it

is the people alone, who can regulate the corrency. The efforts of any one man, in the peculiar situation and condition of this country, are umvailing to carry on a war of such magnitude as this in which the Confederacy is engaged. The piople must assume the burden themselves. They must'co-operate, and that heartily with their government, in placing the finances of the country upon a sure footing. It is only necessary for the producing class in the country to make the move, and all other classes must follow. It is only nocossary for some prominent and influential citizen among the former class, who is not afraid of losing his popularity, and who loves his country better than himself, to take the initiative, and others will rally around him, in advincing the hely cause to which he may consecrate his time, and his abilities. Can no such man be found in South Carelina? Will the people of our State, South Carelinal Will the people of our State, with the glorious example, of bleeding Virginia his fore them, absitute to sanying availed to benote and to safety? Let them then respond in every District, to the farmers of Realingham, and let Edg field head the advance guard of the more. and our financial condition will be tenova-

of the Confederacy. RICARDO.

HOYMOD YOU ATE.

MARRED, on the 18th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Mathews, Corpl. J. M. MUHRAH, 1st Regit S. C. Camley, and Miss MAGGIE M. SAMUEL, dauguter ef Robt. Samuel, Esq., all of this District,

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., by J. A. Lott, Esq., Mr. T. J. GLAZE and Idias HARRIET LYBRAND, all of this District.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We have been authorized by many friends of Capt. THEOS. DEAN to ansounce him Gean-didate for re-election to the Office of Tax Collector for Edgefield District at the enfling election

DR. PAUL F. EVE

TENDERS his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the community, specially in Surgery.
Office and Residence, McIntosh Street, Augusta, Georgia. 41. - 26.

THE EXERCISES OF MRS. McCLIN-TOCK'S SCHOOL will be resumed on Menday, the 5th September:

Rates of Tuition. First Class, 415,03
Second Class, 12,00
Third Class, 40,00
Aug 31 1t 30

JOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS.

to: 6, Warren Block, Augusta, Gu., BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

COTTON AND PRODUCE. 2t 36 Augusta, Aug 31,

Co. K. 7th S. C. Reg't. A LL Absentees Without leave from Cd. R. of A this Regiment, had better report for duty, or send on eartificates of their disability; ather-wise they will be dealf with as thulaw directs:

J. W. CHEATHAM, Liout. Commanding Company.

NOTICE.

THE Edgefield Village Beat Company will THE Regeield Village Beat Company will assemble in the Park on next Saturday, the Sd Sept. The roll will be called at 11 o'clock, A. M. Penetural attendance is required.

To complete the organization there will be held an election at that time for 2d and 3d Lieutenants of said Company. The non-Commissioned Officers will also be appointed on that day.

Let no one able to shoulder w masket fall to attend. Our homes and are sides are threatened, and the empressure of that imag requires prampt. and the emergency of the times requires prompt organization. Let each man de his duty and all will be well.

By order Aug 31 M. FRAZIER, Capt.

DOMESTIC GOODS FOR THE MULTITUDE.

TUST received a large supply of LIGHT SHIRTING ;

7-9 SHIRTING DRILLINGS : CUTTON YARNS. .. Which I offer to the people of Edgefield, Abbe

AT OLD PRICES If paid for in Flour, Corn, Blace, Molasses, Lard, Meal, &c, and will give as good bargains as any Factory in the Confederacy.

A SIMON.

All Right Again.

AVING reperred the Dam and but the Mill in running operation again, I am now propured to GRIND CORN in the best possible

nanner, with promptuess and despatch, and to the satisfaction of cach and avery customer.

L. Delloagh, Agent

Fon Mas. R. M. Puller.

Aug 31 Good, Sugar for Bacon

WILL BARTER good brown EUGAR for BACON-1 pound of Sugar for 2 pounds of acon. A. A. GLOVER:

Runaway

Aug 31 210

Notice.

THERE will be application made at the next sitting of the Legislature to have Shatter-field re-surveyed and incorporated, and named Aug 25

\$200 Reward.

WILL give Two Hundred Boliars reward for apprehension of my boy PITER. He is a good looking mulatte, about 38 years old and about 3 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, has very handsome tests and heavy black heard, and polite and sivil when speken to. I have reasons for believing he is making his way to the Yankse lines in Georgis. My address is Ridge, S. C.

E. W. SEIBELS:

E. W. SEIBELS.

Gress Pork Wanted WILL Barter SALT for GROSS PORE at the rate of two pounds Salt for one of Gross Port.

A. A. GLOVER:

Aug 21 35

Factory Yarn. 50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN just received and for sale at reduced prices by E PENN, Age.

Norte.

A PPLICATION will be made at the sitting of the next beginning of the re-charter of the livery across Big See the River at the start has been as John Helley From LANIES D. HOLLEY.