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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ADVERTISER for one year, EIGHT DOLLARS in advance. For Six Months FIVE DOLLARS.

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Advertisements without instructions as to the number of times to be inserted, will be published until for sale, 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 read as advertisements and charged accordingly.

From the Georgia Front. A correspondent of the Mobile Register says:

NEWNAS, GA., Oct. 8. A division of Stewart's corps (French's) met with a reverse in an attack made upon Atlanta day before yesterday, and after having taken some of the outer fortifications were compelled to withdraw.

There were several rumors about last evening in regard to it, but this morning the character of the news is better. It is supposed, that we lost some five hundred in killed, wounded and missing in making the assault, though I am in hopes that official accounts will reduce the number considerably.

Atlanta, as you well know, is naturally strong, and the Yankees have doubtless rendered it very formidable. It is more than probable that it is garrisoned by portions of the two corps which are said to have been sent away from Atlanta before Hood moved from Palmetto.

Gen. Hood will doubtless send a sufficient force against it to reduce it. The truth is, I imagine that our men had become so elated and enthused with the idea of getting astride of the railroad, that they began to imagine that everything must fall before them.

This reverse at Atlanta will doubtless awaken our generals to the fact, that a great deal of hard fighting is in store before we can make the Yankees in these strongly fortified posts succumb.

Gen. Hood's Headquarters are still at Dallas, although the indications seem to be that the army will soon move still farther up the railroad.

This pleasant little village, from which I have been sending my letters for a week back, has ceased to be a base of supplies for our army, and yesterday all of the trains and supplies on hand were moved across river, and the pontoon bridge taken up. Nothing more will be shipped to this point, and everything en route for the army will be turned back and sent forward to the new base at Blue Mountain. This was very advisable, both in point of distance and security, and Sherman would now find considerably difficulty, if he had the means at his disposal, in interrupting our communications.

Three hundred and seventy Yankee prisoners, captured by Loring's division on the 2d and 4th at Big Shanty and Acworth, arrived here to-day on their way to prison. They belong to Blair's 17th army corps, and hailed principally from Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. They have never been far down as Atlanta, but were used all the time as guards upon the road.

The Yankee prisoners to which I referred above were all re-enslaved men, or "veterans" as they are called, and are open mouthed abolitionists. I conversed with quite a number of them, and found them all defiant, and of the opinion that the South if not whipped now, would soon agree to a reconstruction.

Some of them said they had been informed by their officers that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had gone to Washington city to confer with Mr. Lincoln.

With such falsehoods as this are the Yankees deluded from day to day.

The Macon Intelligencer has the following review of the position:

The utmost secrecy has been maintained during several days past, concerning the movements of the Army of Tennessee. The Yankee also seem to be enveloped in a cloud that mysteriously hides them from our view. But this cannot remain much longer. They must make their appearance and either fight their way through our dense lines at points where we possess them with great advantages of position, and against which their strength will be hurried only to be dissipated into fragments, certain destruction or capture, or they must escape by a quick flank march. Either method seems fraught with destruction. We do not think the enemy has sufficient numbers at the present time to successfully combat our army in its present condition, therefore, he is probably seeking an outlet of escape. What with a very short supply of subsistence, and without the necessary material for a march, he will soon be placed in a most distressing condition, and with his weakened columns will make but feeble resistance to the harassing attacks that our forces persistently keep up, and find his escape almost impossible, or retreat a most disastrous operation.

Atlanta. Whilst our army is thus managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being made to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued, the enemy are kept at sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The clans are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, there is quietly accumulating a formidable power whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier in any advances again of the enemy. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country South of the Tennessee of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at stated points in this State, are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be on the march for duty where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable. The plans are working well, and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist in the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

We do not think, in the intimations we have given, that there is anything contrived, or that can be advantageous to the enemy, for the reason that they are completely isolated from all communication with our lines and their own base.

The Montgomery Mail of Friday has the following news: The failure which attended our plans in Middle Tennessee has occasioned some modification of the campaign in our front.

It is now believed that our army, checked in its progress toward the Tennessee river, has turned in the direction of Blue Mountain. The forces of Sherman, which were dispatched to Nashville, are understood to be in Gen. Hood's front.

Parties from the vicinity of Newnan discredit the press dispatches that announced the capture of Altoona, and assert that there was but one assault which was unsuccessful. Forrest has united with Gen. Hood, and the residue of his command is safe.

Front Virginia. The inactivity of Grant's army during the past few days of fine weather, gives a strong indication that it is in no condition to justify any serious effort against the defenses of either Richmond or Petersburg. Grant has been waiting for opportunities and reinforcements for some time, and though he has made some advances on his right and left wings, to the extension of his lines and at no inconsiderable loss, he has done nothing as yet to enhance the questionable advantages he has obtained, and, to all appearances, is at complete a dead lock with Lee as ever. In the next manœuvre he may be pushed out or to one side, but he will scarcely be able to force his way in, force being his only reliance, since all strategy, such as he exhibited, has failed him. We are yet to see what the next day or two will develop some new movement. New movements have been the order of our expectations for some time. But the new movement of Sheridan may furnish the key to this new expectation, so far as Richmond is concerned. At Petersburg there may be other evidences effecting the prospects in that quarter.

Several private dwellings in the vicinity of Petersburg have been burned recently. The enemy's treatment of those citizens who have remained within their lines to protect their property, is very harsh and unpleasant to bear.

Deserters still continue to come into our lines, sometimes in considerable numbers. Not long since, the deserters from a New Hampshire regiment became so frequent and alarming, that it had to be removed, and another from the same State moved to the front in its stead. Ere the lapse of many days, the same condition of things was observable in this new regiment, which was supplanted at once by a loyal command from the Abolition State of Massachusetts. From the last regiment, the deserters became more frequent than before, and now we understand it has been relieved by a fourth.

It is the general impression that, Sheridan intends to move towards the James River—if he can.

Every barn and mill in the Shenandoah valley, that the Yankees could get at, has been burned.

The Yankees are busily engaged in putting up Fort Harrison.

According to last accounts from Southwestern Virginia our forces were pursuing the routed Yankees.

Latest accounts from the valley leave Sheridan beyond Woodstock, and at a stand still. Our cavalry had been driving that of the enemy for several days; but on Sunday last we had a fight with their dismounted cavalry, who were unknown to us, supported by infantry. After a hard fight, in which we inflicted severe loss on the enemy, our forces withdrew in good order; but our artillery horses being nearly all killed, we were compelled to leave several pieces in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was, it appears, very slight.

There is a report of reverses to our cavalry in the Valley, the particulars of which we have not heard. The affair is said to have occurred at Edinburg, a point between New Market and Woodstock, fifty eight miles north of Staunton and seventeen miles south of Strasburg.

The Yankees are as far from the Southside road as ever they were. It is curious that they are now extending their lines for a long distance southward parallel with the Walden road, instead of westward, towards the Southside road. It is uncertain whether this is done with a view to get around our flank, or simply for the purpose of causing Lee to stretch his confronting line as far as possible from his main body. Probably the last is their motive.

For the Advertiser. Mr. Editor:—On his entry into the Treasury Department Mr. TREVOLM gave authority to the Depositories to receive currency on deposit on call at 4 per cent interest. It has always been our belief, that all promises to pay of the Confederate States should bear interest. What is our paper money? It is simply the people's medium of exchange, issued by their agent, the Government, on their credit. And what is the essential principle of credit?—Interest. This people are shut out from the world, and deprived of the common medium of exchange, specie. Thrown on their own resources to carry on the war, with a sure faith in God, in their holy cause, and faith each man in his brother, they are willing to deal one with another, on credit; this being the only way they can buy and sell their substance amongst themselves, in order to live. The Constitution authorizes Congress to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States. It also authorizes Congress to coin money. If the words to coin money, are to be taken according to the letter, and not the spirit of the Constitution, we could have no money. Congress by issuing a uniform interest bearing paper currency, will do nothing more than what each man in trading is willing to do; and if it is not done by Congress, would be obliged to do for himself. It devolves on Congress to determine what are the resources of the country, what its financial requirements as to amount of circulating medium, what the rate of interest, and to what extent the people's credit may, with honesty, uprightiness and wisdom, be used. Let every Confederate Note bear on its face a promise to be paid with interest at a fixed time, and our financial credit will be restored.

This would be the very opposite of the course of partial reputation thus far pursued by the Government, and would have a directly opposite effect on the minds of the people, and of the outside world. Paper money which represents a certain amount of gold and silver in the vaults of a Government, or its banks, is entirely a different thing from our paper currency. The former does not bear interest, for it can at any moment be converted into gold and silver to be placed at interest. The latter should bear interest, for there is no gold and silver in the country, and it is to take the place of specie, until it can be redeemed after the war. The citizen, he alike who pays and he who receives such money, will be convinced with the pledge on its face, that the time will surely come for its redemption with interest. This concentrated assurance, rests on his faith in our just cause, in his brother, and in the Almighty. Let our Government realize this, and act accordingly. The result must be good. G. D. DON.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican by large majorities.

At a late auction sale in Columbus, one woman and three children brought \$6,125; one boy eighteen years old \$3,600; one blacksmith \$3,500.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

The obituary notices of those brave and gallant soldiers Jas. A. Colman and Richard Adams will appear in our next issue.

The Elections. On Wednesday last the election for members to the Legislature and District. The Collector was declared, resulting in the election of Messrs. Lewis Jones, W. D. Jennings, R. G. M. Duroyant, G. D. Tilden, H. W. Addison and A. W. Youngblood to the Legislature, and Capt. Benj. Rowan as Tax Collector. See election returns as published on next page for particulars. Maj. A. L. Dearing, although it was announced at several of the larger boxes in the District that he was not a candidate, received near three hundred votes.

Messrs. BENJ. BUTTS, S. F. GOODE, ALLEN LOYD, G. M. YARNPOUGH and W. S. MOBLEY were elected as Commissioners of the Poor for this District.

Yankee Prisoners. Though the vigilance of our people some six escaped Yankee prisoners have been arrested and lodged in our jail within the past week. Five of them claimed to be officers, and were rather good looking specimens of the Yankee race. These five were on Saturday last sent to Acworth under guard. We also learn that Rev. H. C. Harless and son captured two more of the same tribe and sent them to Newberry jail. We would advise our citizens to be constantly on the alert, for we expect there yet are more of them prating about through the country.

Death of Capt. Joab Quantlebaum. We regret to announce that this brave and heroic officer of the 6th Regt. S. C. V., a son of our esteemed friend and citizen, Mr. Dan. Quantlebaum, was killed in the fight of the 7th inst., near Petersburg. Capt. Q. was a noble young man, of shining parts, and bright prospects, and was the love and admiration of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Destruction by Fire of the Kolin Works. The Augusta Chronicle of Saturday says: "On Thursday night fire was discovered issuing from the engine room of the Southern Porcelain Factory, situated at Kolin, six miles from Hamburg, S. C., in Edgefield District. All the assistance at hand was unable to check the flames which rapidly spreading destroyed, with a trifling exception, the entire works.

"This is a most serious and public calamity, but we hope soon to chronicle its successful operation again. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 with an insurance of \$25,000."

"The Reserves." Since the two Companies of Reserves from this District have been in service, we have been favored with but one communication from them. Capt. Mix's Company (B), and Capt. Colburn's Company (D) constitute a portion of Maj. MANLYN'S Battalion, which is now stationed at Florence, S. C., guarding Yankee prisoners. It is said that there are some fifteen thousand Yanks in "durance ville" at this point, and that of this number some eighty or ninety die each day. At last accounts the "Reserves" were generally well, but not at all in favor of any further reduction of soldiers' rations.

Prices Coming Down. Corn is selling in the Montgomery market at three dollars and a half per bushel. The bacon market in that city is also dull, with prospect of a decline.

The Macon papers say that bacon, corn, and many other articles of prime necessity, have a downward tendency in price. There will be an abundant yield of the new corn crop, hence the old corn crop is beginning to be thrown on the market, and the price is going down. Bacon has declined also in the course of two or three weeks considerably.

Casualties in the 14th Regt. S. C. V., in the late engagement below Petersburg: Killed: Lieut. Edw. Simmons, Co E; Sgt. J. H. White and L. Padgett, Co B; H. D. Case, Co F. Co A—Wounded: Corp J. H. Lane, G. P. Scarborough. Co B—Wounded: G. W. Black, Jos. Outz, W. Stone. Co C—Wounded: L. R. Jones, J. B. Manley. Co D—Wounded: John Cokerell, P. Colburn. Co E—Wounded: J. Y. Henderson, J. B. Jones, R. T. Newman, S. Owens, J. M. Tumblin. Co F—Wounded: L. L. Blakeley, J. M. Gore. Co G—Wounded: S. H. Ostrhan. Co H—Wounded: Lieut. Steadman, Sergt. Blackburn. Co I—Wounded: J. P. Scott, W. W. Walker, Jordan, Woodward, James Wall. Co K—Wounded: Ouzt, W. F. Horn, A. O. Werts, W. Adams, J. H. Outz, W. Hawley. Missing: E. C. Barwick, Co F.

For the Advertiser. Public Meeting. At a meeting of citizens of Edgefield District, on the 12th inst., to take into consideration the sending of hands on the Coast, Hon. F. W. Pregrux was called to the Chair, and J. A. Dozier requested to act as Secretary.

On motion the following Committee were appointed to prepare business before the meeting, viz: J. C. Brooks, Abram Jones and E. W. Shields.

The Committee, after a brief absence, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed, beg leave respectfully to request the Chairman of the meeting to ask the State Agent for a postponement of 30 days, or in the event that that cannot be granted, to modify the call to one-fourth of the hands called for, on account of the sowing of our grain crops, and also of the prevalence of Yellow Fever on the Coast.

F. W. PICKENS Chair. J. A. DOZIER, Secy.

General Forrest telegraphs General Taylor from Corinth the 12th, that Colonel Kelly's success, yesterday, was complete. He surprised the enemy, capturing their guns, twenty-five prisoners, and thirty horses. About two hundred Yankees were drowned in the attempt to re-embark on their boats. Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport, by which many were scalded and burned to death.

John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans—at present an exile in Mobile—has written a long letter to the Tribune, in which he advocates the policy of employing negroes as soldiers in the Confederate armies. If the war goes on, it must come to this, and it is well enough to prepare the public mind for it.

Sorghum molasses is selling at Charlotte at \$5 and a half a gallon, and still declining.

A drove of three thousand beef cattle from Texas were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not necessary to mention, several days since, and are now on their way to Hood's army.

For the Education of Soldiers' Children, appointed at the last meeting of the Edgefield Association:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I have waited anxiously for your reports. I have only heard from six members of the Committee. Surely you cannot be indifferent to this enterprise which appeals to your justice, humanity, and Christian benevolence. I beg you to see at once how many children of Soldiers will attend school, if necessary assistance be given. We make no denominational distinction. All of every denomination; and of no denomination are to be included. Let each one, in his efforts, embrace a circle of from four to six miles around the Church of which he is a member, and report the names of the parents, and the names and ages of the children who may need help, and none others. If the same children be reported by two or three members of the Committee, it will make no difference, provided the names be given.

Will Brethren, W. H. TIMMERMAN, J. M. NONNIS and L. HOLLOWAY be so kind as to write to me again, and state the names and ages of the children?

I hope to hear from every member of the Committee by the 1st of November.

Yours fraternally, L. R. GWALTNEY.

For the Advertiser. The following contributions are acknowledged up to October 17th.

Mrs. J. Sheppard, 1 bushel Irish potatoes, 1 bushel meal, 1 lb. lard, 6 lbs. flour.

Mrs. A. Jones, 3 prs. pants, 1 piece beef, peas and potatoes.

Mrs. Ben Mims, 1 basket sweet potatoes, buttermilk.

Dr. R. T. Mims, 1 peck wheat.

Mrs. S. Moss, 1 bush meal, 1 bushel grit, 1 gal. syrup.

Mrs. J. Hollingsworth, 1 peck wheat, 1 bottle catsup, 2 chickens, 1 cake, 3 bushel potatoes, buttermilk.

Mrs. Dates, 3 lbs. butter, 1 basket sweet potatoes.

Mrs. J. Brooks, 3 bushel Irish potatoes, 2 lbs. butter.

Mrs. Long, 1 loaf bread.

Mrs. Waver, 1 lot earthen ware.

Mrs. Dr. Adams, 10 lbs. lard, 1 bucket soap.

Mrs. J. Mundy, 3 lbs. butter.

Mrs. Hughes, 2 dozen eggs.

Prof. Holmes, 2 loads wood.

Mrs. Blalock, 2 shoulders Bacon, 1 load wood.

Mrs. E. Bart, 1 load wood.

Mrs. J. Bacon, 3 bushel sweet potatoes, 1 basket cakes.

Mrs. John Dorris, 1 ham.

Mrs. E. Adams, 3 chickens, small bag wheat, potatoes and pepper.

Mrs. D. Butler, 1 small bag flour, 1 shoulder bacon, 2 chickens and pepper.

Mrs. H. Mason, basket sweet potatoes, 2 chickens, 1 doz eggs, 1 bottle vinegar.

Mrs. Gradiak, 1 chicken, Irish potatoes, 1 gal. molasses.

Mrs. H. Griffith, potatoes.

Mrs. Attaway, 1 gal. wine, pepper.

Mrs. M. Attaway, 4 chickens.

Mrs. Wheeler, 1 lb butter, potatoes and okra.

Mrs. Kemp, 2 chickens, potatoes, small bag wheat.

Miss M. May, 3 chickens.

Mrs. Walton, 1 lb butter.

Miss M. Witt, 2 pumpkins, beets, cabbage and onions.

Mrs. G. Strathairn, 1 qt. pork, 1 bottle catsup, pepper.

Mrs. A. J. Smyly, 1 doz eggs.

Mrs. M. C. Butler, 1 piece beef.

Mrs. J. Bland, 1 lb butter.

Mrs. John Rainsford, 2 lbs butter, 2 doz eggs, buttermilk.

Mrs. Esther Rainsford, 2 prs. socks.

Mrs. E. A. Hatcher, 1 bush meal, 1 gal. syrup, 1 basket potatoes.

Mrs. Dr. Mims, 1 peck peas, 1 jug vinegar, 1 basket potatoes.

A Friend, 1 bucket lard, 2 doz eggs.

Mrs. N. Corley, buttermilk, sweetmilk, 8 candles, 1 bag parched wheat, 1 pumpkin.

Mrs. N. Blocker, 1 piece pork, 2 lbs butter, 1 jar pickles, 1 loaf bread, 1 basket potatoes and vegetables.

MURDER IN WHITE COUNTY, GA.—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We published a paragraph a few weeks ago announcing the murder of Col. John Craven, of the Sixty-fifth Georgia, at his residence in White County, by a band of outlaws who shot him dead in his own house, whilst at home on furlough.

We have been whilst a private letter dated October 2d, from which we learn that these men went to Col. Craven's house on the 15th of September and shot him through the heart. After he received the ball of the assassins, he ran to the back door of the house and fell out on the ground, and died almost instantly. They robbed him of nothing but his pistol. They robbed another gentleman of \$1500 and all his clothes, and then shot at and missed him. The parties robbed Capt. Asberry's house the same night. The three ring leaders have been caught and hung.

In one of the Congressional Districts of Virginia, (the Abingdon District,) out of 3,233 men enrolled, only 433 were sent to the army; the balance occupy "soft places."

What a commentary upon the efficiency of the Conscription Bureau! If existing laws cannot be enforced by reason of their rigidity, where is the policy for enacting new laws still more rigid? If a jury will not sentence a man to capital punishment for murder, is it probable they will hang a man for petit larceny? And yet we have a few men among us thoughtless enough to advocate a still further extension of the conscript act.

Enforce existing laws, purge the enrolling offices, curtail the whiskey rations at headquarters, give usable and experienced commanders, keep the military department of the Government strictly subordinate to the civil, and all will be well. There is no occasion for panic, and let's have none.—Columbus Sun.

THE SYRUP CHOP—A TIMELY HINT.—The Columbus Enquirer says that a good deal of the syrup offered in that market is of such a poor quality there is no demand for it. It is not boiled sufficiently and sours in a little while, and unless more attention is paid to it, farmers will find that they will lose the greater part of their syrup. Let such as have part away their syrup look into it, and if they find it is thin, or has commenced fermenting, boil it over—else they will have a fine lot of vinegar, and but very little syrup.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESERVE.—A lady writer in an exchange communicates the following bit of information obtained where she "took tea last." A dish that I took to be preserves, was passed, which, upon tasting, I was surprised to learn contained no fruit. The case with which it was prepared, and the trifling cost of its materials, are not its chief recommendations, for unless my tasting apparatus deceived me, as it is not usual to do, it is emphatically a tiptop substitute for apple sauce, apple butter, to name preserves and all that sort of thing. Its preparation is as follows: Moderately boil a pint of molasses from five to twenty minutes, according to its consistency, then add three eggs thoroughly beaten, hastily stirring them in, and continue to boil a few minutes longer, then season with a nutmeg or lemon.

BOBBY AND BLASPHEMY.—A lady of Caroline county, Virginia, in a letter to the Richmond Sentinel, detailing the outrages of the enemy in her neighborhood, says:

"At Mrs. _____'s they found the wine used for the church. She told them what it was, and begged them to spare it; but they laughed, and called for others to come and drink the blood of Christ."

HORRIBLE VILLAINY.—The New York Herald of the 5th has a letter from Grant to Sheridan, in which he directs him to burn every house in the Virginia Valley; to kill every horse, cow, hog, sheep, or other animal; to destroy every mill; to set fire to every barn, wheat or hay stack; to cut down every ornamental tree and carry off every negro. He says that if this war continues twelve months longer, he desires to convert the whole Valley into a howling wilderness.

YANKEE TRACKS IN ATLANTA.—An old friend just out of the lines relates this as the experience of those who attempted to make exchange of currency. The Yankees would offer gold at very moderate rates for our new issue. Many of our people were very eager for it, and would bring out their "pile" when it was snatched from them and pocketed, and they were laughed at for their folly. Let it be remembered wherever they may go, Macon Journal.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Times writes, under a recent date, as follows: "Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, will start within a few days for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition."

A gentleman in Thomasville, Ga., has authorized the proprietor of the Hotel in that place to feed and lodge all needy soldiers passing through that place, to the amount of \$1,000, at his expense. This is certainly commendable and patriotic, and deserving of emulation.

The Mobilians are regarding themselves with equanimity at \$10 a dozen fried and \$5 a dozen raw. Three wagon loads were sold the other day at \$175 per thousand.

OBITUARY.

In Memoriam. Amongst the many noble spirits who have yielded up their lives in this holy war (there are few whose death has produced a keener or more profound grief than that of Private JAMES W. BARNES, Co. A, 22d Regt. S. C. V., in the 27th year of his life. He fell mortally wounded in the memorable charge on the enemy's works on the 17th June, in front of Petersburg, Va., and died on the day following.

At the call of Carolina on her sons, in the spring of 1862, found him member of the above named Company, and from that period down to the day of his lamented death, he was always alike distinguished for his gallantry and his strict fidelity in the performance of every duty. He was with his Regt. in the trying campaign of 62 '63 and '64, sharing its exposures and trials. To these high qualities as a soldier were added noble generous and elevated traits of character. He leaves a bereaved widow and one child, and numerous friends to mourn his death, and cherish the memory of his many virtues. Their loss is his eternal gain. He was a faithful Christian in the discharge of his duty to his Lord and Master, his pious and strict obligations to the duties enjoined on those who profess to be the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, the brightest evidence of a pure and undefiled Religion.

But his earthly toils and cares are now ended. Life's fitful dream is over, and his spirit is no longer disturbed by the clash of arms or by scenes of war and strife, but has risen to the world of rest and peace, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Dear friends, thou sleepest far from the scenes of thy boyhood days. Long will they be missed by thy comrades in arms, for we had learned to appreciate the noble qualities as a soldier and a friend.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest With all their country's wishes blessed." G. H. G.

For the Advertiser. The Many Friends of P. A. J. BELL, Esq., respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

Oct 18 43

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

S. F. GOODE IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1863. Oct. 1. To Amount on hand, \$3,428.25

To amount (in cash) received from T. Dean, T. C. Commissioners' assessment for 1864, \$3,780.00

Less by com'r's at 2 1/2% 219.50 \$5,588.75

\$11,988.75 Less by 3 1/2% discount on money, \$3,998.97

\$7,989.78 To amount of old Lumber and Tin sold S. S. Boyce, \$600.00

Less by com'r's at 2 1/2% 15.00 585.00

\$8,574.78

1864. Cr. June By amt. paid S. B. Griffin for drawing contract, \$36.00

By amt. paid S. S. Boyce on contract for covering Jail, 8,314.50

\$8,350.50 Add com'r's for paying out at 2 1/2% pr. 209.11

\$8,559.61 By amt. on hand to balance, 4.97

\$8,564.58 S. F. GOODE, Clk. & Treas.

Enrolling Office, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, October 17th 1864.

The following named persons are hereby ordered to report to this office within ten days from the date of this order.