

Edgefield Advertiser.

Shall we Know Each Other There?

When we hear the music ring,
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices sing,
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care;
In the land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us,
In the glorious spirit-land?
Shall we see their dark eyes shining
On us, as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes, my earth-worn soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light;
For the thrilling angel voices
And the angel faces bright,
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given,
Thus their mortal friends to know.

O ye weary ones and tost ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones,
In the land of perfect day.
Harp strings, touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured ear,
Evermore their sweet tones linger,
We shall know each other there.

The Governor of the State

To the People of South Carolina:

The doubt has been dispelled. The truth is made manifest, and the startling conviction is now forged upon all. The invasion of the State has been commenced! Our people driven from their homes; their property plundered and destroyed; the torch and the sword displayed, as the fate to which they are doomed. The threats of the insolent foe are to be carried into execution, unless that foe is checked and beaten back.

I call now upon the people of South Carolina to rise up and defend, at once, their own rights and the honor of their State. I call upon every man to lay aside selfish considerations, and prepare to do his duty to his State. Let the suggestions of ease and comfort become inglorious and unworthy; let those ends only be honorable which conduce to the defeat of the foe; let all who falter now, or hesitate, be henceforth marked. All who have lived under the protection of the State, who have flourished under its laws, and shared its prosperity, will gladly arm to protect it from subjection. If any seek to escape from duty and danger at this time, let them depart. The hour approaches when all who are true to the State will be found in the ranks of those who arm in its defence. There is no room in the State but for one class of men; they are the men who will fight in her cause.

I give now timely warning to all. The period is near, when private business must be for a season suspended. While there is yet time, let all prepare to set their houses in order. Let us hope that the interval may be short in which we will pass from doubt to hope; let us feel that, as we grapple danger, we will pluck safety. In every District of the State the men will be organized. From a portion of these Districts only will the militia be drawn. In others, more remote, it will be left for protection to persons and security to property. In such cases, the duty will be as imperative as in others where the men are called from home.

In every quarter of the State, in every District, Village, and Town, let the men stand with their arms in their hands. When required to move, let them do so with expedition and hope. Until required to move, let them be vigilant, and prepared to repress disorder and put down all violence.

It is the duty of every man to oppose all the resistance he can to the approach of the enemy. It is the command of the State that he shall do so. The foe now upon the soil of the State is here to kill; let him be killed. The foe now upon the soil of the State is here for rapine and loot; let him meet resistance unto death. That foe devotes us to a doom worse than death; let him receive the fate he designs for us. If anyone is so ignorant of the temper with which this war has been waged by the foe, as to suppose that resistance provokes punishment, which unarméd he would not incur, let him be quickly undeceived. He is only safe who is armed; he is only spared who defends himself. The State is not unsuccessful practice of the foe, is to promise pardon and threaten punishment. The threat is always executed when he dares; the promise never. Moreover, the State, your country, requires you to arm in its defence. It is not given to any man or any men within its territories to choose whether they will arm or not. When a merciless foe is abroad ravaging the fields, wasting the property, taking the lives of the people, insulting the sovereignty, and impeding the independence of the State, where the State plants its banner, there will all true men gather. When the State calls, all true men, to arms, all will echo that call; all must obey that summons.

Remove your property from the reach of the enemy; carry what you can to a place of safety; then quickly rally and return to the field. What you cannot carry, destroy. Whatever you leave, that will be of use to your foe, what he will not need, that will he destroy. Indulge no sickly hope that you will be spared by submission; terror will but whet his revenge. Think not that your property will be respected, and afterward recovered. No such feeling prompts him. You save it but to support and sustain him; you save it but to help him on his course. Destroy what you cannot remove. He will make your return to your homes over a charred and blackened road; prepare you the same way for him as he advances. Let him rest ever where and in everything, that in this State, from one portion of it to the other, there is but one purpose and fixed resolve; that purpose is to meet him at every point; fight him at every point; that resolve is to undergo all suffering, submit to every crime, welcome any fate, sooner than subjection to his arms, or submission to his terms.

You have led the way in those acts which united the people of your sister States in this confederation of States and their secession from the Government of the United States. You first fired the gun at the flag of the United States, and caused that flag to be lowered at your command. As yet, you have suffered less than any other people. You have spoken words of defiance; let your acts be equally significant. In your sister States; with the people of these States; you have a common sympathy in the determination to be free, and in your hatred of the foe; you will not falter in that stronger sympathy which is derived from a common suffering.

You have defied a tyrant; do not apprehend his power. You have dared to die; fear not to die. No whose fate can befall him who has pride in the ancient honor of his State than to see it governed by those who hate it; and insult, with their views, the virtues we have been taught to cherish.

Once more I say to you, your State is invaded. Once more I call upon you to arm in its defence. All who unite with us are more than brothers; all who desert us are as false as the foes which assail us.

It is said there are some who think they are not bound to fight with us; who affect a desire not to fight with us; who affect a desire not to fight with us. It may be that there are some who hitherto have been misled. I will not believe that there lives in South Carolina now, any man who, having been under the protection of the State and treated as that State treats its own citizens, will, at this time, attempt to find in their alleged fear for an allegiance he has practically sworn, an excuse for the sinner he is bound to render. If there are such, let them depart. They shall not remain here and be the cold witnesses of the sufferings which others endure, while they are secure from danger. If they remain, they will do so with the full knowledge that the State expects and intends that every man shall do his duty.

Be as resolute as your country's just, and triumphant success awaits you. What right have they to expect success in the sight of God who pursue, with unrelenting hatred, men who seek nothing more than the privilege of accomplishing the great ends for which your God has given you being? You have not invaded their soil; nor sacked their cities, nor wasted their fields, nor murdered their relatives, nor violated their wives and daughters. They pretend not to the plea of visiting upon you the terrible punishment of retaliation. They claim a right to reduce you to subjection; to hold you in bondage; to strip you of more than life, when they deprive you of the pleasures of their existence. Be the cause in which you are to fight, the cause of justice and of right; the cause which a Power superior to the hosts

seeking to oppress you will not suffer to be overthrown. And even upon the soil of the State in which this monstrous tyranny was first defied shall it meet the late it deserves, while imperishable honor will be awarded those who contributed to that great consummation, in which humanity will rejoice.

By the Governor,
A. G. MAGRATH,
HENRY BUIST, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

The Yankee Congress, Abolition of Slavery, &c.

At last the North has shown her hand upon the subject of slavery. The Yankee Congress has adopted a proposition for the incorporation into the Constitution an amendment ordaining that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, describing the scene in the House or adoption of the amendment, writes:

"Those who witnessed the scene in the House to-day will never see its like again. It was universally known that the vote would be taken to-day. The galleries, therefore, commenced filling up at an early hour in the morning. Long before the hour was reached for taking the vote every nook and corner was filled. The reporters' gallery was also nearly filled by ladies who were unable to secure seats or standing room elsewhere. State officials and members of Congress, Senators, Cabinet officials and Judges, all mingled together, manifesting a deep interest in the event of the hour. There was Postmaster Dennison, with his straight form, long locks, tinged with gray, moving about. There was the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Fessenden, wearing an anxious face, and looking as though a mighty weight rested upon his shoulders. Beside him sat Chief Justice Chase, with a countenance full of hope.

An effort was made on the democratic side to postpone the vote to another day. Almost every Republican member jumped to his feet, and the cries of "No, no; vote, vote," rang through the hall.

The Republicans clamored for a vote, and the democrats persisted in not being cut off. This appeared to arouse the anger of many Republicans. There was Thad. Stevens, got up in full fighting trim from his waist up, shaking his finger at Mr. Ashley, and reading him a lecture. Stevens' face looked fire, while Ashley's was as red as a fresh cut of beef. Other members cried "Mr. Speaker, let us have the vote."

At length the calling of the roll commenced. Perfect silence for the first time reigned, and the roll was concluded. The sharp tone of the Speaker's voice was soon heard announcing the vote. In a louder, deeper and heavier tone than usual with him, Speaker Colfax announced—"Having received a two thirds vote, the amendment has passed."

Then came a wild scene on the floor of the House. Republican members waved their hats and cheered, the galleries took up their handkerchiefs and waved in the air, cheers echoed through the halls, and all dignity of the occasion seemed to have been forgotten. Members were dancing, pulling each other around and performing all manner of antics. Among the most amusing was the scene between Mr. Brandegee and Mr. Spaulding. They went through shaking of hands, hugging each other, and other wild demonstrations, finally closing up with rapturous kissing.

The adoption of the amendment had set the whole North wild with joy. The *Herald* says:

"The adoption of the amendment for the abolition and prohibition of slavery throughout the limits of the republic has met with a spirited response from the people of the North. Salutes in honor of the event were fired in various cities yesterday. 'Gov. Panton sent a message into both houses of our Legislature, recommending immediate concurrence in their part. Erce Maynard has been the first to ratify the action of Congress. Gov. Bradford, of this State, yesterday morning announced to his Legislature the fact of the adoption of the resolution in Congress, and the House of Delegates immediately took it up and concurred by a vote of 53 to 23. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has directed the firing of a salute of 160 guns, and recommended the ringing of the church bells for one hour.

The amendment, in order to be incorporated in the constitution, must be adopted by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States of the Union. But of this there is no doubt.

We learn that when our commissioners passed through the lines in front of Petersburg, Col. Hatch, of the Exchange office, accompanied them to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and that the result of this visit has been an arrangement, which is soon to be perfected for a general exchange of prisoners. The matter of exchange has been put by the Yankee authorities entirely in the hands of Gen. Grant, who says he is determined to carry out the provisions of the cartel with as little delay as possible. Gen. Grant said to one of our Commissioners that he had never been in favor of attaching any unusual or unnecessary penalties to the condition of prisoners of war.

The flag of truce yesterday brought up about fifty prisoners including some officers from Johnson's Island.—*Richmond Examiner*, 6th.

The Yankees Find a Nire's Nest.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from St. Louis, gets up and furnishes that paper the revelation of a "plot," which will put just the Yankee palate. He says:

"Some weeks since the Provost Marshal General of this department suspected, from a variety of hints, insinuations and intimations the rebel General E. Kirby Smith was negotiating with the Emperor Maximilian for transferring nearly the whole of the rebel army west of the Mississippi river to Mexico, to fight the French. The same story is now current among the prominent secessionists of this city, and is found in private communications received regularly from the Trans-Mississippi Department of rebellion.

While the country was in expectancy and anxiety concerning the movements of General Sherman in Georgia, a rebel courier was captured near Morganza, Louisiana, with a duplicate of an order, signed by General Cooper, Adjutant General of the South, ordering Kirby Smith to immediately transfer twenty thousand men to the command of Dick Taylor, at Meridian, Mississippi. The order was a duplicate, marked "Duplicate No. 3," and is now on file in the War Department. The information was kept secret, but was transmitted to headquarters in this city by the guidance of General Rosecrans. It was dated Richmond, November 22. The order was promulgated, but had never been obeyed, and never will be, because the troops under Kirby Smith were merely enlisted for service west of the Mississippi—a fact which transpired in the course of a previous attempt on the part of Jeff. Davis to transfer troops to the relief of Hood pending the siege of Atlanta.

from the North.

The *Palladium Inquirer* of the 4th says: "The impression prevailing at the North on Friday that the Convention at Forts Mifflin would result in peace. Nothing else was talked of

Latest Northern News.

RICHMOND, February 8.—New York papers of the 6th, contain voluminous telegrams from Washington relative to the result of the conference at Fort Monroe. A special to the *Times* says Lincoln informed the Commissioners at every point that recognition was utterly out of the question; that the United States could stop the war only on conditions precedent that the authority of the national government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference, they would be treated with the utmost liberality. Another telegram says Stephens was the most liberal of the rebel deputation. His theory was, if we would but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as would practically unite the North and South. A special to the *Tribune* says Stephens surpassed all his old exhibitions of shrewdness, force and talent in putting the demand of the Confederacy in the midst of them. At the conclusion of one of his points, Lincoln swung forward and interrupted him, saying, "that reminds me of the story of a man in Illinois." The Commissioners immediately jumped up in a roar of indignation, after the story was through, when Stephens resumed and pursued to the end his statement of terms on which he thought the rebels would be willing to stop the war. He proposed and urged his crafty scheme of temporary recognition; but on recognition, absolutely temporary, the three commissioners stood like rocks. The result of the conference is a union of all parties in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Fernando Wood took the war path on Saturday; Cox and other Democrats take it tomorrow.

Gold opened in New York on Monday at 21.

Foster has been superseded by Gilmore in the department of South-Western Virginia. A mass meeting was held at Savannah on the 25th; at which the Mayor, Arnold, made a speech, basking in the Yankee officials with praise.

New York and Pennsylvania both have commissioners at Washington to protest against their heavy share of the draft.

A novel scene has been witnessed in the Supreme Court—J. S. Rock, a colored lawyer, of Massachusetts, being admitted, on the motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is averred that the late fires at Savannah were the work of emissaries of the rebel Government. An open keg of powder was discovered at the office of the arsenal, corner of York and Walker streets.

Despatches in the Northern papers say: "A reconnaissance from General Thomas' army, at Eastport, Mississippi, showed that the main portion of Hood's force was, on the 25th ultimo, at Tupelo, Miss. On the appearance of the Union troops before Corinth, some four hundred rebels stationed there evacuated, after burning the railroad depot and Tishomingo House." Between thirty and forty of them were captured.

Gen. Lee's Opinion.

The Lynchburg, Virginia has seen a letter from a prominent gentleman, who was in Richmond a few days since, which states that Gen. Lee remarked to a friend that he saw and appreciated the difficulties surrounding us, but he was hopeful and confident; that any compromise now would prove but a truce or an armistice, and would be unmanly shrinking from present duties, and entailing upon our children trials which we should meet and overcome.

Soldiers' Bonds.

With reference to the bounty bonds which many soldiers are entitled by the Act of February 17, 1864, it is only recently that the law has defined the form of these bonds. Since that has been done the subject has engaged the diligent attention of the Treasury Department, and the bonds will be ready for delivery with little delay as the magnitude of the issue will allow. These bonds will be prized by our soldiers, not merely for their value, but as certificates of their gallantry, and it is designed to give them a character and appearance worthy of the interesting circumstances of their issue. They will be coupon bonds, and will run for thirty years from the 1st of October, 1864; the interest payable semi-annually.

A ROSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The *Herald* publishes what it says is a complete roster of the Confederate army, and says:

We gave, during an earlier period of the rebellion, a list of the regiments of Lee's army; that list was recognized and admitted by the rebels to be very accurate, and which a Richmond paper declared had come from the rebel War Office. We now give, from the same source of information, a complete showing of all the arms of the rebellion as they are organized at the present time. The figures accompanying the organization show that the full strength of the rebels is only 168,950 men of all arms. This is their fullest strength. These forces are scattered from the James to the Red rivers, and from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Territories. It is shown very conclusively that the only army upon which the rebels can depend is the Army of N. Virginia.

An Enthusiastic Compliment.

The enthusiastic Kellner thus discourses on the fair sex:

"Woman is indeed a bright and beautiful creature. Where she is, there is a paradise; where she is not, there is a desert. Her smile inspires love, and raises human nature nearer to the immortal source of its being. Her sweet and tender heart gives life and soul to the dead eye and conscience. She is the ladder by which we climb from earth to Heaven. She is the practical teacher of all mankind, and the world would be a void without her. She is more celestial than terrestrial—charming and amiable as a girl, dutiful as a wife, and glorious as a mother. She is the balanc of man's life—his faithful counselor and pilot. She can impart all the pleasures to his career of friendship, all the enjoyments of reason and reason, and the sweets of life. We stop the author here in order that the reader may draw his breath, and try to guess whether Kellner was a married man or a bachelor."

The Spirit in Richmond.

A private letter from Richmond to the editor of this paper says: "Peace Commissioners, so-called, have returned. They were offered terms of unconditional submission, and Stephens, I understand, now says he will ring the bell till the ship goes down. The spirit of the Army is good, much better than of the people. They are stripping for the fight, not cheerful, but firmly. If you can stand to demand the vitals of the State, we can do so here."—*Southern Guardian*.

Harping.

Now let us tell you a secret worth knowing. This looking forward for enjoyment don't pay. From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflles for a living, or buble up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true way to be happy is to take the drops of impurities God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is plodding over his lessons, the apprentice while he is making his furnace. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he fights for.

Enrolling Office.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Feb. 8th, 1865.

THE presence of the enemy in certain Districts of this State has caused the removal from their homes of many persons in such Districts. Some of the refugees thus fleeing from the enemy, pass through this District, and it is more than probable that some are liable to military service as they seeking to evade the same.

To the end that such persons may be detected and brought to a compliance with the law, it is hereby ordered that all persons on duty in this District, in connection with this Office, shall examine the papers of all male refugees, between the ages of 17 and 50, passing through any portion of this District. If the papers so examined are legally given, the persons holding them shall be allowed to travel through the District. If not, the said persons will be arrested and at once brought to this Office for examination.

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

Notice to Conscripts.

HEADQUARTERS EXAMINING BOARD,
4th CONSCRIPTIONAL DISTRICT,
ABBEVILLE, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE Medical Board for examining Conscripts in the State of South Carolina, will meet at the following times and places:

Edgefield, C. H., Saturday 18th Feb. 1865.

Light duty and rejected men in this Congressional District who have no certificates from the Medical Board will report to the Board at its next meeting in the several Districts, when certificates will be issued.

Officers and soldiers on furlough must report to the nearest Enrolling Officer or forgo their furlough. When leave of absence expires and they are able to travel, they must report to their commands. Extension cannot be recommended by the Medical Board for the District.

Those unable to travel to their commands may report the Medical Board for the District on the days above indicated.

Those who are physically unable to leave home to appear before the Medical Board for the District will, previous to the days appointed, send to the Enrolling Officer of the District the certificate of his attending physician, embracing a full and accurate statement of the case—which certificate will be re-ferred by the Enrolling Officer to the Medical Board for their action.

W. R. WARING,
Surgeon & Pres. Ex. Board 4th Cong. Dist.
Official:
F. J. MOSES, Jr., Lieut. & E. O.
Feb. 8 2 7

Important Notice.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
EDGEFIELD, S. C., Jan. 20th, 1865.

BY virtue of an arrangement made between the undersigned and Mr. S. B. Tompkins, Agent for the Tax in Kind, at Hamburg, S. C., persons in this District, who live near this Village, and who have not yet delivered their Tax in Kind, are hereby notified that they can deliver the same at this Office, where they will be furnished with proper receipts therefor.

All persons included in above paragraph are earnestly requested to bring forward their Tax in Kind as soon as possible, as it is much needed.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.,
Lieut. & Enrolling Officer.
Jan 21 2 1

Sheriff's Office.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, Jan. 30th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of an Act (passed by the Legislature of this State at its recent annual Session), entitled "An Act to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this State on the subject of furnishing Slave Labor on the Coast, &c." it is hereby ordered:

1st, That the several Commissioners of Roads in Edgefield District do hand in, as the undersigned, within fifteen days from the date of this order, complete lists of all owners of road hands within the respective jurisdictions of the said Commissioners—said lists to exhibit plainly and clearly the number of road hands in the possession of each owner—leaving out of such lists, however, all such owners as have but one road hand.

2d, All Commissioners of Roads above referred to who do not comply with the above order, are hereby notified that it will be the duty of the undersigned to report them for said disobedience to the Agent of the State, and that the said report will be made promptly and imperially.

WILLIAM SIBBES, SHERIFF.
Jan 31 2 1

State Record of the Names of Deceased Soldiers.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,
COLUMBIA, January 16, 1865.

UNDER appointment by the Legislature to prepare this Record, I earnestly appeal to the families or friends of our deceased soldiers to send me of once their names, &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital registers and reports of casualties from the army are deficient in the information required; it must be obtained at home.

The Record will do double duty, by the beginning of the war, and include all who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle, or from disease or accident. If you have been so fortunate as not to lose friend or relative, yet remember that it is noble to rescue from oblivion the name of but one friendless youth who had gone from your neighborhood to die in our cause.

Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what District. 3. Rank. 4. Company. 5. Regiment and arm of service. 6. Died, year, month, day. 7. Cause of death, and remarks (as where he died, age, previously wounded, &c.)

Circulars and blanks to be filled will be sent to each as desired them. No fee or expense is incurred by any one for having the record made. The State is endeavoring to fulfill a sacred obligation in securing now, and recording for posterity, the names of all her sons who have fallen in this war. In 1863, the Convention unanimously resolved that this should be done, "as a token of respect to their memories, and a legacy of inextinguishable value to their friends"; and the resolution was sent forth, by their order, to be read to our regiments, battalions and companies everywhere. Many a brave soldier may have died in solitude or rushed upon the foe, with the thought in his heart that his name would be honorably preserved at home.

WM. J. RIVERS,
Jan 25 2 1

Flour Wanted for the Navy.

THE Honorable Secretary of Navy, through Maj. W. P. HOWELL, Naval Agent, Augusta, Ga., authorizes me to purchase all the FLOUR for sale in this District, for the Navy Department, and, for the present, to pay the MARKET PRICE for the same. Therefore, all persons having FLOUR to sell (from a sack to a hundred barrels), are earnestly requested to deliver it to me in Hamburg forthwith, as the demand for it is very urgent. Cash paid on delivery.

S. B. BOWERS, Agent
Navy Department.
Hamburg, Dec 21 2 1

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO HIRE Twenty able-bodied NEGRO MEN to work on the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad. Liberal wages will be paid and especial care taken of the Negroes. Negroes employed to work on the Railroad will be exempted from labor on the Coast fortifications.

A. D. BATES,
Loestville, S. C., Jan. 2 2 1

Smoking Tobacco.

800 POUNDS SMOKING TOBACCO, put up in 5 lb. packages, warranted pure, or no sale.

S. B. BOWERS, Agent.
Hamburg, Oct 31 2 1

Barter!

I WILL BARTER YARNS FOR FLOUR— from one barrel up.

SAM. E. BOWERS,
Hamburg, July 5 2 1

Visiting Cards!

FOR sale at the Advertiser Office, Ladies and Gentlemen's VISITING CARDS.

July 29 2 1

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Lewis Barter, dec'd., previous to his death, are requested to make immediate payment; and all thereunder claim against said Estate will present them, duly attested, without delay, to the undersigned.

L. E. HALL, Ador.
Nov 19 2 1

Notice.

All Persons having claims on the Estate of Shirley B. Whaley, dec'd., are requested to send them in to the undersigned, duly attested.

W. W. ADAMS, Ex'or.
Jan 18 2 1

Notice.

JAMES M. HARRISON is appointed my Agent to collect and receive for all debts due me.

THOS. C. BACON.
Jan 15 2 1

For Tax Collector.

The Many Friends of D. A. J. BRILL, Esq., respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

Oct 15 2 1

For Tax Collector.

Two Many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCHELL, respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election.

SALUDA.
Dec. 8 2 1

\$500 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about eight months ago, my Negro man JAKE. Said Jake is about 32 years of age, black complexion, thick heavy set and weighs about 165 pounds. He has a wife at Mr. Mahon Padgett's, on the Ridge, and he may be lurking in that vicinity.

I will give a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jake at the Edgefield Jail, or I will pay Five Hundred Dollars for his delivery at the Augusta Jail.

WILLIAM M. ELVINE.
Dec 13 2 1

Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of James Boyd, dec'd., are requested to send them to the undersigned, duly attested.

T. B. REEB, Ad'or.
Jan 31 2 1

State of South Carolina.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 30.

[EXTRACT.]

CAPTAIN WM. F. NANCE, A. A. GENERAL P. A. C. S., having been assigned for temporary special service with these Headquarters, will be obeyed and respected accordingly until otherwise directed.

By order of the Governor,
(Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adj. & Inspector-General S. C.
Official: G. A. FOLLS, A. G.
Feb. 8 2 1

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

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

Whereas, Elijah Watson has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Choo Watson, late of the District aforesaid deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at my next Ordinary Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H., on the 16th day of Feb. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 29th year of the Independence of South Carolina.

W. F. DURISOE, O. D.
Feb. 8 2 1

Springfield Academy.

MISS E. JOHNSON will resume her exercises at this School on the 24th Monday (18th) February 1865. Great care will be bestowed upon pupils committed to her charge. Terms \$50.00 per Session of Twenty weeks, payable at the close of each Session.

Feb 1 2 0

Lost or Stolen

A FOUR per cent. Certificate, No. 162, for \$300, drawn by Z. W. Carville, Depositary, in favor of S. E. Freedland, and dated March 15th, 1864. All persons are cautioned against trading for the said Certificate. Application will be made at the expiration of six weeks from this date for its renewal.

J. M. C. FREELAND.
Jan 31 2 1

Dick Cheatham

WILL stand the Spring Season of 1865 at One Hundred Dollars the season.

He will be at Edgefield C. H. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, the remainder of the week at Harmon Galliman's. He will begin the season 1st February and end it 20th June. He will remain at H. Galliman's during the month of February, after which time he will be alternately at Edgefield C. H. and H. Galliman's.

By special contract with my Agent, Jas. M. Harrison, or myself, money will be insured with bond for Two Hundred Dollars. The money will be considered good at the end of the season.

THOS. C. BACON,
Jan 21 2 0

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Robert A. J. Dolph, late of Edgefield District dec'd., are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said Estate will present them in due time, and properly authenticated.

A. J. PELLETIER, Adm'r.
Oct 13 2 1

Soldiers' Claims.

WE have on hand a few quires of Blanks for obtaining deceased Soldiers' Claims against the Government.

ADVERTISER OFFICE.
July 20 2 1

IRON!

5,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR BAR IRON. 3 inches wide and 1 1/4 thick, which will be sold low to close out the lot.

S. E. BOWERS, Agt.
Hamburg, Oct 20 2 1

Notice.

STRAYED from the Government Lot at Edgefield C. H., on the night of 1st December, one brown horse MARK MILLS, 14 hands high and 11 years old. The said horse was last seen in the neighborhood of Mr. Richardson's, near Campbell's Ferry. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received.

J. S. COLES, Capt. & Imp. Trans.
Columbia, S. C., Jan 20 2 0

Administrator's Sale.

BY an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of William Ryburns, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 13th February next, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of HORSE, CATTLE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CATTLE, ONE HORSE AND CORN, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MARTHA EWING, Adm'r.
Jan 28 2 1

Report of the Peace Commissioners.

RICHMOND, February 6.—The following was laid before Congress this forenoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

Recently, I received a written notification, which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, a report of the eminent citizens above mentioned, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which Congress may grant, or to permit us to have a vote on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule; coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves; and with the right, on the part of the Federal Congress, to legislate on the subject relative between the white and black population each. Such is, as I understand, the effective amendment of the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To the President of the Confederate States.

Sir: Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners of the 5th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in the letter. A conference was arranged, and took place on the 25th, on board the steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and mode of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people; and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done; and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from the States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted, or allowed, without the satisfaction or assurance in advance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequence may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, it must be accepted by all individuals subject to the laws and penalties under the laws of the United States; that we might rely upon a very liberal use of the power conferred by him to remove those pains and penalties if peace be restored. During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st, was brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

FOOTED AND HALF SOLD.

The Hon. Mr. Foote was riding in the cars to King George one day last week, and was entertaining those about him with a conversation characteristic of a man—filling his hobbies in succession—the stereotypes, *habeas corpus* and imprisonment, and was particularly severe upon the late Secretary of War (Mr. Seddon) for having sold his wheat at forty dollars per bushel. In one corner sat an old gentleman, rolling a quid of tobacco between his jaws, and revolving within his mind all the national troubles of the times. After awhile he drewled, "well, mister, if what you say of Seddon be true, the people ought to take him and that d—d rascal Foote out and hang them together." The Hon. Mr. Foote clutched himself nervously, and placing his hands on his knees, leaning his head forward, exclaimed, "By George, sir, I'll have you to know, sir, that I am Mr. Foote!" The old fellow, who had dropped the remark without dreaming that the party to whom it was addressed was one of the parties complimented, dropped his quid, looked straight at Mr. Foote, measuring him, and replied, "well, mister, I didn't know you were Mr. Foote. However, I can't take it back. I'll stick to it now." Mr. Foote pursued the remainder of his journey in silence, with abundant food for reflection.—*Richmond Examiner*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The San Antonio *Herald* says the French, on arriving at Matamoros, complimented the Confederates with a heavy salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag, while they passed by the Yankee flag, while they passed by the Yankee flag, and saluted all over the city of Matamoros.