PURLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

DURISON, KEESE & CO. SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ADVERTISER for on year TEN DOLLARS in advance. For Six Months FIVE DOLLARS.

DOLLARS per Square (10 minion lines-or less) for each insertion. Advertisements without instructions as to the number of times to be inserted, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Announcing Candidates for any Office of honor or profit, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the annonncement is published. Oblituary notices, Tributes of Respect, or any commit

nication personal in its nature, will be rated as advertisements and charged accordingly.

#### Authentic from Charleston.

The evacuation was successfully completed on Thursda, the 16th of February, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. Our troops left on the cars of the North Eastern railway going in the direction of Kingstree. . In addition to the fall of the city, cf itself sorrowful in the extreme, we have to record one of the most horrible calamities that ever befell any population. The Depot of the South Carolina Railroad company between Mary and Ann streets, was filled with stores of the Commissary, Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments. Upon the departure of our forces, such supplies as could not be removed were allowed to the indigent citizens, and the building was thrown open for them. While crowded with women and children some fixed ammunition was exploded, destroying the house and causing the death of three hundred persons. The sight was a most

pitiable one, and beggars description.

The flames immediately spread with the greatest capidity, and it is feared that a large portion of the city must have been destroyed: The fire was in progress when the Federal troops landed, and they immediately tendered assistance and protection to the firemen engaged in staying the configgration.

The explosion is supposed to have been purely accidental, some by shaving been seen engaged in amusing themselves with shells. It was certainly not caused by any military

There is now no enemy between Augusta and Charleston, the line of the South Carolina Railroad being occupied at no point.
We are indebted to Captain Disher of the

South Carolina Railroad for the above interesting items. He left Johnson's Turn Out yesterday, where he conversed with one of General Young's scouts who had just arrived from Ridgeville. J. W. Morrel and Isaac Cohen, leading

merchants of the city, have died. No order for the banishment of the fami-

lies of Confederate officers had leen executed at last accounts, though the policy was still under discussion.—Constitutionalist of

#### The Latest Army News. [DR. NAGLE'S DISPATCH.]

There are about thirty five miles of Railroad stock, making nearly, 3000 engines and cars belonging to every five foot gauge in the Confederacy, accumulated about Charlotte: The guage changes there preventing them from going further. Sherman's move will cause or has caused their destruction. All were heavily loaded with stores. For the want of wood and water at the different stations, they could not be moved between Chester and Charlotte.

The Southern Express Company saved all its valuables and papers from all places which have been placed in safety.

The postoffices lost their mails everywhere. . The Express carried the only mail that was saved. When our forces left Cliarleston, on Thurs-

day, the bridge over the Ashley was burned. Two regiments left behind were captured. A large number of heavy guns were left in the enemy's hands, undismantled.

The ammunition was cast into the harbor or destroyed. The city has been garrisoned by negro

Seven-thirty notes advanced five cents today, and are in demand.

No RECOGNITION OF MAXIMILIAN.-The Diplomatic Appropriation bill, declaring that | bill defiance to all the arts of their foes. there shall be no recognition by the United States of an Empire in Mexico, and the bill has been passed. Not a single American Power has recog-

nized the carpire in Mexico, nor is it likely that any of them will act otherwise than to follow the lead of the United States in this rope that have been swift to express their congratulations on the supposed downfall of test this question .= N. Y. Horald. \_

SHERMAN PUTTING ON THE SCHEWS .- Persous coming through from Savanual, bring intelligence that the ladies of that unfortunate city are not allowed to appear on the streets except under a negro guard, and that no one is permitted to make purchases of goods in the stores, without first procuring a written order to that effect, specifying the article to be purchased.

We learn, also, that General Sherman, has issued an order granting forty acres of arable land to each slave within his lines. The district of country embraced in this order extends from the Combaheo in South Carolina to the Ogeechee in Georgia .- Macon Tile

THOMAS' MOVEMENTS .- The Se'ma Disputch of Thursday has a very important item, when taken in connection with the announcement that the Federal troops at Eastport were all withdrawn, on or about the 5th inst. Our cotemporary says: A letter from North Alabama, to a relative now in Selma, states that Thomas has crossed 20,000 troops at Florence said soldlers in active service ought undoubtedly for an advance into this section of the State | to have. by the way of Columbus, Miss., and Tusca-We give this as stated by a colonel of an Alabama regiment. The lady may possibly have been misinformed, but the report

has an air of probability.

The Selma Mississippian states that the latest news from Memphis is that Thomas and despendency; and late occurrences have is concentrating a heavy force at Eastport, on proved our opinion a just one. The Legislature the Tennessee river, and is urged by Andrew Johnson and others to commence a movement upon Alahama, at an early moment, so us to prevent Hood's army from getting to South Carolina, to aid Hardee and Hill.

Eastport, says the army has received margh. called fer, and resulted in year 2, nays 90 ! The ing orders, and that an advance by the cav- year were Mr. De a4s, who introduced the resolualry under Grierson and Smith have alreadys tion, and Mr. Avrey. The mable Empire State moved in the direction of South Alabama, will do to tie to, now as ever. apported by infantry.

Ex Gov. Monengab .- The Housign (Tex-

spent the last three months almost constantly in this home by having for diener "a roasted egg."

O Tempora! In these days we would willingly ence he has been reduced almost to poverty, said come. O Mores!

His plantation, one of the finestin Kentucky, and 200 hands, were taken by the enemy in 1862, he, himself, burning 1,300 bales of cotton to keep it out of their hands. His confidence in the justice and ultimate success of his cause, is as strong as ever. And to listen to his conversation is an antidote to the nonsense of at least forty creakers.

# THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAR. 1, 1865.

Prices Doubled. Since the 1st December last (the date of our last increase in price of subscription) corn and flour, bacon and lard, peas and potatoes, salt and sorghum, -and nearly everything else in the provision or clothing department-have advanced in price at least 100 per cent. Paper and Ink, and Labor, &c., have also considerably advanced. And to meet all of these unexpected calls upor our limited supply of Confederate notes, we too are forced to raise our terms of Subscription and Advertising in a corresponding ratio. The Adsertiser from this date, until further notice, will be published at \$20 per annum; \$10 for six months, -- in advance in every distance. Orders for the paper, unaccompanied by the cash, will receive no attention at our hands.

Advertisements will be published at the rate of \$10 per square, of ten lines or less, for each insertion. Advertisements and jeb work must also be paid for in advance.

There is no use in our trying to keep prices down whilst every article that we stand in need of is rapidly advancing. We have tried this experiment thoroughly, and are satisfied that, in these days of an over-issue of Mr. TRENHOLM'S promises to pay," a continuance of such a policy would very seen bring us to the starve. tion point. Facts are facts, and cannot be controverted.

Those of our patrons who prefer paying \$1,00 for the Advertiser in provisions, at old prices in preference to \$20 in Confederate money, are ur gently exhorted to do so. In fact, if our "live and let live" farmer-friends will give the subject due reflection, and will then act on the principles of the Golden Rule-" do unto others, &c."-we think many of them will pay in provisions Anything in the home produce line from a pumpkin to a fine sugar-cured ham will be highly acceptable to us.

### Relief for Columbia, &c.

Upon consultation yesterday with several of our towns,nen, we determined to call a meeting of the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity, on Wednesday, the 1st March, for the purpose of collecting and sending provisions to the sufferers in Columbia and elsewhere. Wednesday promising to be an extremely inclement day however, and hearing that the Rev. Mr. Connon (deputed by the municipal authorities of Columbia) will soon be among us for the purpose of soliciting contributions, we have concluded to defer the said call -at least until next week.

#### Movements of our Army.

On this point, we can say extremely little. Upon the evacuation of Charleston, Gen. Harde with his forces went up towards Florence; by this time, they are in all probability on Sherman's right flank. But even if we knew more about army movements it were better to keep it out of the public print. Sherman- is still far from the end of his journey, and the great body of our people are still in high and confident hope of his speedy overthrow. But after all, what do these grand expeditions of Sherman amount to? Neither Savannah nor Charleston is of any great strategic importance to the Yankees; they afford Sherman, it is true, a ready water communication for his supplies, but wherein do his advantages differ from those of the Federal commanders who have ot-helds on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina? The great heart of the country is still intact, and the "rebellion," instead of being "crushed out" is only concentrated and ready for more decisive blows. Twenty such " grand expeditions" will not quench the flame of Southern Liberty, nor unverve the sturdy arms that are bared in its defence. Our great trouble has been in this war, a multiplicity of points to be defended; it has scattered; our forces and conse-House of Representatives has concurred in quently weakened them. Concentrated in the inthe Senate amendment of the Consular and terfor, they will be stronger than ever before, and

The Sacking and Barning at Bornwell. In another column we have given a very finadequate account of the truculent and fiendish procoedings of the Yankees in Columbia. From the Augusta Constitutionalist we learn that they were equally blood-thirsty and unbridled at Barnwell matter. It has been only the Powers of Eusmall as it is, upwards of one hundred buildings, a republic. It remains, therefore, simply to including the Masonic hall, the Court House and be seen whether they or we are to control on Jail, two hotels, &c., were destroyed. Hundreds this continent. We shall soon be ready to of people in that quarter are houseless, naked, starving.

# Discontinued.

The post office in this District, known as Fruit Hill, has been discontinued.

# Two Rocks of Offence.

Why is it that we cannot get letters from any point this side of Columbia-nor send letters to any point between here and there? Because the mail could not go into Columbia whilst the Yankees were thereabouts is no reason why it should have been stapped cutirely on the route. Do see is extermination or slavery. to it. Mr. Contractor-and set your drivers to work again.

An intelligent correspondent asks us "why is the Sapporting Force or the body of Light Duty men kept in camp near your town."

We are mable to enswer this querry ; but surpose the Commandant of Conscripts authorized the rame. In our humble opinion however, they had infinitely better be at home, making provisione for soldiers in notive service to cat. As it is, they are merely cuting up vast supplies that the

# Georgia Erect.

We have long thought that this great ado about Georgia being unsafe and unsound, was merely the malicious and idle talk of demagogues and eronkers to hide and justify their own rottenness of Georgia convened at Macon on the 15th of the present mouth, and is still in sersion; the first resolution (and only one we have heard of as yet) advocating the call of a State Convention, being A correspondent of the Memphis Argus from put upon its passage, the year and mays were

Whether "a good egg" or "a bad egg," we as) Telegraph has the following notice of one leave other people to judge. On Monday last, a of the first martyrs of the Lincoln despotisto, high dignitary of our town attained the age of who has recently retarged from Europe: seven and forty. As he is still young and hand-We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting some, we will not say "mature age." He informed Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, in as that the anniversary was to be colobrated town. He appears in good health, having in his home by having for diener "a reasted egg." lost more by this war than he. From afflu- have gone and dired upon the shell, but he acrer

"Give us this Day our Daily Bread." We hope, friends, that you and we are not too aroud to ask for our daily bread, and to be grateful for getting it. But can we whisper this prayer by our safe and quiet bedsides, or sit thrice a day at our well provided tables, without thinking sadly of the thousands who are uttering it in care, in trouble, in anguish, in doubt, in poverty, in destitution? Can we creep to our rest when the days labor is over, and the daily bread carned and eaten, and breathe our hushed thanks to the Giver of the meal, without remembering our neighbors who are now in deep woo and want? Edgefield is rich, and has not been visited by the enemy. Barnwell, Orangeburg, Lexington, Columbia, that have done as much for the war as we, have been laid waste, and their women children and old men left homeless and without bread. Under the circumstances, what is our duty? Our wealthy and influential citizens should immediately call a public meeting, and devise ways and means to forward without delay, supplies of provisions &c., to the sufferers. If Edgefield does not do this thing, she ought to be forever Anathema Maranatha! We hope this duty of love and charity may be honestly done, and that in the last day-in the great settlement of all accounts-the Great Steward above may deal kind-

ly with the contributors. Of and From Columbia. At last we have definite and reliable news from Columbia; and a sad and sickening tale it is! One Corps of the Yankee army entered our capial on Friday, the 17th of February, between 11 and 12 oclock A. M. The remaining corps encamped around the town, but did not enter it. Our informant, a physician and gentleman of high character and intelligence, well known to many of our citizens, who was in charge of a Hospital in Columbia during the Yankee occupation, and who left two days after its evacuation by them, says Sherman's force is between sixtyfive and seventy-five thousand strong-the finest looking men, and the most splendidly equipped, he has ever seen; and that he has no negro selliers-only pegroes in his pioneer corps. The lankee army was in and around Columbia com 11 o'cleck on Friday until 11 on the following Monday. Previous to the near approach of thisoverwhelming horde of vandals, Gen. BEAU-REGARD was in or near the city with between ten and eleven thousand men; he withdrew towards Winnsboro. . Gen. Hampton, with seven or eight hundred cavalry, kept the enemy at bay on Friday morning, from early dawn until 10 o'clock, when he was forced to give back; he also retired

in the direction of Winnsboro.

Upon entering the town, the Yankees began minidiately to apply the torch, and before they ceased their work of destruction, three fourths of our fair capital were smouldering ruins. [ Al houses of every kind frem Congaree Bridge to Main Street, and all houses of every kind, on either side of Main Street, in its entire length, were burned to the ground. They hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon the old State House, and, after seeing it float for a few hours, hauled i down, and burned the building. They threw shells against the new State House, and defaced it considerably. The Arsenal, the Armory, Evans & Cogswell's immense Printing Establishment, the Lutheran Church, the Washington St. Methodist Church, the old Baptist Church, Christ Church (Episcopal,) the Roman Catholic Convent, the Ladies Hospital, the Wayside Home, and all the Hotels are among the buildings burned. Nor was the fire confined to Bridge Row and Main Street; very many elegant private residences, in the blocks adjoining Main Street, were destroyed; among them, Chancellor Carroll's, Dr. Gibbes's, Dr. Trezevant's, Judge DeSaussure's, Col. Clarkson's, Major Stark's, Capt. Senu's, Dr. Boatwright's-and a vast number of others. The South Carolina College was not burned-nor any building connected with it. The Methodist Female College was also not burned. Sherman made his head-quarters in the elegant residence of the 'ate Mrs. Hampton; it was not burned. The Yanked soldiers behaved with the greatest brutality and ferocity during the occupation; many ladies who rushed from their burning houses, carrying in their arms clothes and valuables of differen kinds, had these snatched away from them and tossed back into the flames. All houses not consumed by fire, were entered and ruthlossly robbed. Vast quantities of valuable furniture, china, glass, de, were wantonly smashed and destroyed. No

After a reign of terror of three days, Sherman evacuated Columbia and marefied towards Winnsboro. A considerable number of negroes followed him from the town and surrounding country; of those, all the women and children speedily returned, he having refused to feed them. Many of the men likewise returned. The train which was conveying off the Yankoe prisoners lately confined in Columbia, is said to have been overta-Capt. Senn Confaderate Officer in charge of them,

In Columbia, the Yankees surpassed all their former barbarity and inhumanity. 'Tis thus they glut the sectional animosities, the envy, hatred and malice of thirty years' growth. In the consciousness of power, they good the South to the fight, withsthe fell determination of crusbing its pride and humbling us in the dust at their feet. tionate remembrance. There is nothing left for the Confederate people but to put themselves in a condition of therough organization, and the whole country in an attitude of determined and undying defence. The

Mrs. Lincoln to be Divorced! We have been hoping that "the reliable gentleman" would be slain in one of the recent battles, but not so; his obstinacy in holding on to life is beddently as strong as that of the cat. Wretched man! To have nine lives in such days as these, when one is a barden and a sorrow! His latest is this: That Sawand has lately received letters from the Prime Ministers of England and France, condoling with Mr. Lincoln on his failure to crush out the incorrigible rebels, and each tenbering him the loan of a million of men to make a "hinety days" job of it-but upon express condition that Lincoln shall obtain a divorce from Mrs. Lincoln (a vulgar American) and marry a daughter of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the Franch. The proposition has already been submitted to Mrs. Lincoln, who instine tively exclaimed "bully !" and fell into a profound swoon. Abe himself is in the deepest grief openly acknowledging that he prefers a black woman. But let not the croakers and the weak-kneed believe a word of it, for we can assure them that "Boney" has no daughter; that is, none by the fair Eugenie, his lawful wife. Of course none other would do to become the imperial bride of Abraham I, Emperor of Yankeedom. And "the reliable gentleman" is also meddling

with the matrimonial affairs of distinguished robels, He says that Gen. BEAUDEGARD is to be married to Miss Augusta Evans of Mobile, the authoress of " Beulah and Macaria;" to this proposition re instinctively exclaim "bully !" but swoon not. It is not worth while however, to believe anything the "reliable" says. As for our part, we believe nothing that other people tell us, and only about one-third of what we say ourselves.

250" A mashville correspondent says Thomas' army is being mounted for rapid movements through Alabama. Selma, Columbus and Mobile are mentioned as the principal objective points.

#### Abuse Neither the President nor the Generals. A little over two months ago, SHERVAN, with a

arge army, marched almost without molestation through the heart of Georgia, laying waste forests, fields, dwellings and towns, from the mountains to the seaboard. Within the past three weeks, he has march in like manner through South Carolina; this time however, from the seaboard to the mountains. Under these circumstances, people at home will now exhaust the English language in abusing the President, Gen. BEAUREGARD, Gen. HARDEE, Gen. WHEELER; and perhaps even Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, for it is a well known fact that the latter, although behind the scenes, has been lending his aid and advice in the conduct of the campaign now in progress in our State. Fireside generals, inflated politicians, who know nothing upon earth about military matters, speculators, extortioners, bombproof gentlemen, heroes who have never seen the front even in the remotest perspective, and silly and misguided women, will all strive with frantie assiduity to see which can be loudest in objurgation-which can throw the largest stone, and hit bardest-which can sconest demolish and entirely uproot the aforesaid brave, honest and able men. And all the time they are thus raving, foaming, and giving rein to their petty spites and personal prejudices, they will be perfectly aware that it is the fault neither of Mr. Davis, nor Gen. DEAUREGARD nor Gen. HARDER; they will know perfectly well that SHERMAN is marching thus triumphantly through our land because we want troops enough to withstand him. The Prosident and most of our ablest generals want our armles recruited in the only way, and from the only source, they can be recruited. Twenty five or thirty thousand woll disciplined black soldiers, added to the whites, would have saved us from the devastation and disgrace which have lately befallen us

But, oh no! The edict of certain would-be wise men has gone forth that it will never do to make a soldier of the negro, and for this untenable dogma, forsooth, we are to allow ourselves to be overrun, and an Abolition Government erected over us! Is a great people to be governed by such nonsense as this? Are we-to show ourselves. a nation of silly theorists and triffers on the very verge of a political volcano? Heaven save us from such counsellors in this critical hour! The time is fast coming when we shall be cured of this folly and be willing to receive any aid that we can get, without regard to races or any other distinction; and we pray it may not come too

As a general rule, we, in common with our countrymen, are opposed to the policy of freeing the negro in the South, believing that his present condition is best for him, and for all concerned; but we had rather see one entire half of them set free, than the whele doomed to annihilation, and the liberties of their masters crushed under the heel of a Northern despot.

Whether freedom be their best condition or not if they think so, and the promise be found to secure fidelity and efficiency in our cause, would not true wisdom, under the circumstances, say,

make the promise and perform it? When will the world become practical, and learn to follow the teachings of common sense? When will it learn that principles are but the result of experience and expediency, and that the very same reason that points out a certain policy-as right at one time, may set it aside as wrong and pernicious at another! It is a very convenient thing for mon who hato to take the trouble of reasoning or thinking, to lay down a general principle and take it as their guide and master for all time, and under all circumstances. The wise man, the statesman worthy of trust, will take reason for his guide, and by this touchstone test all conclusions for himself and his country. No principle is universal in its applicability. What may be right and best to-day, under one state of circumstances, may be grievous error tomorrow, under another.

#### For the Advertiser. Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Concordia Lodge, No. 50. A. F. M., held on the 18th lowing Preamble, and Resolutions were unanimousty adopted :

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, the Almighty Disposor of human events has seen fit, in this time of universal grief white jugs were displayed-nor any truckling to and suffering, to visit, with a poculiar infliction this Lodge and the family of our worthy Brother, WILLIAM BLACKWELL, in removing from their midst the member of the one, and the support of the other. AND WHEREAS, in all times of sorrow and tribulation, it becomes, the duty and privilege of those bereaved to express, in the manner most fitting the depth of their griof and extent of their suffering. Therefore be it by this

confined in Columbia, is said to have been overta-ken by Sherman, the prizoners recaptured, and brother WILLIAM BLACKWELL the members of this Lodge, with whom he had become identified, by long and friendly intercourse, deeply feel that they have been deprived of the presence and assistance of one whom they had ever regarded with confidence and esteem. His devotion to duty, as exemplified in our constant attendance, when the population of the state of th when able, upon the labors of this Lodge, and his sympathy with the sufferings of the country, as instanced by his personal services rendered to the cause, justly entitle him to our long and affec-

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in their great beof our griof and sorrow, with the earnest trust that He was "tempers the wind to the shorn land" will teach them to bear their irretrievable loss wi h patience and resignation.

Resolved, That a page in the Record Book be dedicated to the memory of our brother; and that the Ledge room be clothed in mourning for the next thirty days. Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to

the above Preamble and Resolutions; and that they be published in the Edgefield Advertiser. H. B. GALLMAN, W. M.

furnish the wife of the deceased with a copy of

# L. H. McCullough, Sce'ry.

To Become Unhappy.

In the first place, if you want to be miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and of your own things. Do not care about anyhody class. Have no feeling for any one but yourse.f. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy; but rather, it you see a smiling face, be jenious, lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off, in any respect, than yourself; think unkindly towards them, and speak ill of them. Be constantly afraid least some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a dime; for your "rights" are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness, in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you. And if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you

McLaws' Division .- Rumors have been circulated that McLaws' Division had been Likely Negroes for Sale. captured. They are incorrect. Scouts report that a division of the enemy landed at Bulls Bay, and came near cutting off the retreat of our forces. But Gen. McLaws succeeded in crossing the Santee without loss .- Chronicle.

#### For the Advertiser. The Military System of the Confederate States.

The first act of the Congress of the Confederate States, in relation to Conscription, was passed April 16th, 1862. By this Act it is enacted that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war be sooner ended. all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, not legally exempt from military service.

By au Act passed Sept. 27th, 1862, all white men, from thirty-five to forty-five, not legally exempted from military service, are ordered to be conscribed and placed in the military service of Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall be sooner ended.

By an act passed Feb. 17th, 1864, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States for the

By the Act of Congress passed April 16th, 1862, Sec. 3d, it is enacted, in substance, that for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this Act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State Officers; and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate Officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

By the Act of the Confederate Congress, Oct. 8th, 1862, it is enacted, in substance, that the President shall establish comps of instruction for persons enrolled for military service, at such places, and in such numbers, in the-several States, as he may deem necessary; and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Officers in the Provisional Army with the rank and pay of Major, to superintend and command the same .- Vide Dig. Military and Naval Laws, 57-69.

These are all the laws passed by Congress in relation to enrolment, and to the persons who shall discharge this duty. The complex and unintelligible machinery, by which the laws have have been rendered nugatory, has no authority from the law; and the majority of the persons who execute the acts of Conscription have no legal power given them, unless they be appointed in the manner designated by the statute. PETER THE HERMIT.

### Preclamation by the President.

The Congress of the Confederate States have, by a joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day o. public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty.

It is our solemn duty, stall times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating his gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendoring thanks for the many and great bless ings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our peaple turn contritely and trustfully unto God; let us recognize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have se long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by His merci ful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our pecple, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against our enemies; that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto Eis holy name the thanks and praise which are so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAYIS, President of the Confederate States of Ameries, do issue this my proclamation, appointing FRIDAY, the 10th day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, (with thanksgiving,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do carnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the

Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President :

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Wigfall defends Gen. Johnston in

the Senate. Mr. SEMMES, Senator from Louisiana, lately made some very uncharitable and unnecessarv remarks, in the Senate, with regard to

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and his military career. Mr. SENNES was ably answered by Mr. WIGFALL, Senator from Texas. The Richmond Enquirer speaks of the matter The assault upon Gen. Johnston by the

Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Semmes, was not only ill timed, but, for the object of the Senator, most unfortunate. For, instead of destroying the immense popularity that now attaches to Gen. Johnston, it called forth from the Senator from Texas the most able, brilliant and conclusive defence to which we have ever listened. Mr. Wigfall took up the military career of Gen. Johnston at Manassas and following it through the Peninsula, the Vicksburg and the Atlanta campaigns, most ably and conclusively demonstrated that military talent, judgment and ability had marked every campaign until marred by the failure of the orders of others. The whole speech was characterized by

great ability and replete with important facts. If the friends of the President are so blind as to imagine that they can defeat the purpose. of the country to have Gen. Johnston restored to command by assailing his military reputaof the people. The cause is the people's cause, and the army is the army of the country. And when the army and the people both de mand a particular leader, it is worse than folly, and it is wickedness, to deny their wishes. In a monarchy, such obduracy would cost the prime minister his place, perhaps his head-in republic it may demand as much from those who thus attempt to stand between the people and their cause, as they understand it. We hope the President will end this unbecoming aquabble by yielding to the public-wish and permitting the people to have the General to command the army that they wish. It is their cause, and if they desire General Johnston and believe that he can save their cause, whether the President agrees with them or not, a sound discretion should advise him to yield and let the people have their way. This is the only way to have harmony.

# WILL sell at public outery, at Edgefield C. H., on Monday next, the Cth inst., TEN LIKELY

YOUNG NEGROES-boys and girls. Z. W. CARWILE. Terms Cash.

# HYMENEAL

MARRIED, on the 14th Feb., by Rev. D. D. Brunson, Mr. JOHN T. MUNDAY and Miss NANCY ELIZABETH, daughter of LES Holson, East, all of this District.

Mannier, by the same, on the 21st Feb., Mr. JABEZ GARNETT, of Georgia, and Miss JANB CARTLEDGE, of this District.

SEARLES, all of this District.

MARRIED; by the same, on the 23d Feb., Mr. JAMES T. BLACKWELL and Miss MARTHA

## OBITUARY.

DIED, near Albany, Ga., Mrs. SARAH COR-LEY, wife of MARK Corley, in the 54th year of

her age.

The deceased was born in Edgefield District,
S. C., and lived there until the last eight years of
her life, when she, with her husband, moved to South-Western Georgia. She had been a consis-tent member of the Baptist Church, and an humble and devout Christian for thirty years. She leaves an affectionate husband, one daughter, four grand-children, and many relatives and friends to mourn their less. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from beneaforth; yez, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and heir works do follow them." J. W. J. DEPARTED this life, at his residence in this

District, on the 20th Feb., Mr. GEY EROAD-WATER, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was a candid and an industrious man. He died in full followship with the Church of Christ at Rehoboth of which he had been a member for many years. Notwithstanding he had lived an active and useful life for three score years, his usefulness had increased with his years. His sons being in the army, he manifested not only a concern for their welfare and our independence, but was realously engaged for the welfare of his young and tender grand-children. He was suddenly taken from time to eternity. May the bereaved be comforted by the promises of God to the widow and orphan.

D.

"Death rides on every breeze, And lurks in every flower; Each season less its own disease— Its peril every hour."

These lines of Heber are suggested by the death of Maj. B. Martin and wife's two little children by that terrible are Diptheria,—MARY EUGENIA died or he 31st January last, in the 5th year of her s and JOHN WILLIAM died on the 3d Feb in the 7th year of his age.

Thus in a few weeks has the dark shadow of the state of the stat

death twice spread over this family its cold and frowning demands. The loved and tender ones are laid in the cold and silent grave while their happy spirits have gone to God who gave them.
"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,"
and may the afflicted parents be prepared to say,
"Blessed be the name of the Lord."
D.

#### Edgefield Female College EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C. THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution

will begin March 6th, will continue until July 21st, and will be closed by an Examination and a Concert.

TERMS. Tuition in Collegiate Course, including

Latin, Tuition in Academic Course, " French, Drawing, " " Muste, including use of

110,00 instrument. Contingent Fee, 10,00 Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$12 per month, to be paid in provisions at old rates\*

Boarders must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases, blankets or comforts, coverlets, hand cosp, and drinking cup. All the pupils are re-quested to bring their School Books with them.

Payment will be required strictly in advance.

A liberal discount will be made in favor of refugees who have lost their property, and the oedy families of soldiers.

A fair price will be paid for all the text books.

that may be needed, even if they are old. Persons having these books will confer a favor on the public by selling them to the College.

REV. M. W. SAMS. Principal. "We will give for butter 25 cts.; bacon 13 to 15 ets.; pork nett 8 cts.; tallow 14 cts.; beef 5 to 8 cts; mutton 50 to 75 cts.; best flour \$10, inferior \$7 per barrel; corn, meal and pers \$1; sweet potatoes 50 to 75 cts. per bushel; fowls 15 to 25 cts. a piece; turkeys \$1,50 to \$2 per pair; syrup 50 cts. per gal.; oggs 121 to 15 ets per dox; fodder and hay \$1 per hundred; wood \$2 for four horse load.

Enrolling Office, EDGEFIELD, S. C., Feb. 27th, 1865. ALL Officers and Soldiers now in this District, loughs, are hereby ordered to report immediately upon receipt of this order, to Maj. Allen J. Green, Commandant Post at Columbia, S. C.—

Failing to do so they will be arrested, and for-warded under guard. F. J. MOSES, Jr., Lieut. & Enrolling Officer. It

# A Likely Young Negro FOR SALE.

WILL sell on Sale-day in March next, (the 6th.) at the Court House steps, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO FELLOW, 25 years of ago. A good field hand, a very good coarze Shoemaker, and Plantation Blacksmith. A. G. TRAGUE. Torms to suit purchasers.

Feb 25 For Sale.

#### FINE BRICKLAYER and PLASTERFR. A Also, a LIKELY TOUNG PELLOW.

Apply at this Office. For Sale.

WILL sell at public outcry at Edgesheld C. H. on Sale-day in March next, EIGHT OR TEN condemned Government HORSES and MULES. JNO. L. NICHOLSON, Government Agent.

Iron for Sale.

# POR sale at this Office a lot of GOOD IRON

which will be sold at a bargain. Beef Cattle Wanted.

#### WILL pay the highest Cash price for good BEEF CATTLE, AND SHEEP. LEWIS COVAR. St.

. Stolen,

# FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 23d February, a DARK SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a small spot in the fore-head, and both hind, feet white nearly up to the

fetlocks, has a mark on his back, our saddle, near the size of a man's hand, but is entirely well and white hair has come out on the spot. A liberal reward will be paid for the de-livery of said horse to me 11 miles from Hamburg on the Martin Town Road. Any informa-tion will be thankfully received. Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for sufficient proof to convict the thief.

THOS. B. REESE.

# State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN ORDINARY.

IN ORDINARY.

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

Wherens, Walker B. Samuel, has applied to
me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Walker G. Samuel, late of the District aforesaid, dec'd.
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 our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgedeld C. H., on the 9th day of Mar. next, to show cause, if any, why the said Mar. next, to snow cause, it any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 23d day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-five, and in the eighty-

ninth year of the Independence of South Care-

lina. Mar 1