Edgefield Advertiser.

Emigration to the South--Free White Labor.

What the South most needs at present is free white laborers, and if within the next three or four years she could receive five millions, of hardy, honest, unperverted, untainted sons of toil from Europe, she would be immensely the gainer by such a vast addition to her laboring population. It is clearly the policy of the Southern people, and all who are friendly to the development of the great agricultural and mineral resources of their States, to invite this class of emigrants, to till their lands, and to dig out and bring to the light of day those metals which give life and vigor to the manufacturing industry of every country.

Up to the present moment the North has been receiving and appropriating to its own use the labor capital which flows in upon it from year to year, and the result of this accession to its wealth is seen in the prodigious development of its material resources. Why should not the South receive its portion of this capital?

It has valleys more fertile than those of the North, to be tilled; it has towns to build up, railroads to be constructed, canals to be dug; its climate is unsurpassed in salubrity; and, above all, its people generous, hospitable, brave and free from all those prejudices which render Yankee land so obnoxious to European emigrants. The honest mechanic and laborer is sure to receive a cordial welcome from a people whose gallantry, whose true courage is the best index to their character. Their industrial system has been overthrown by a convulsion which has shaken the country to its very foundation, and threatened the total destruction of every bulwark erected around the citadel of freedom. This they acknowledge, and they also know that the labor on which they formerly depended has become almost valueless. They urgently need and desire, therefore, white industry, and teeming labor markets of Europe are ready, on sufficient inducement, to pour out upon their fertile lands, and into their half-ruined cities, legions of agricultural laborers and mechanics. Before the onward march of these men of the superior race, the inferior must give way, and take its place in the swamps, and wherever else only it can be safely and profitably employed.

There should be no delay in this great movement; there is no time to be lost. Let emigration societies and agencies be established throughout the South, and let them co-operate with those in the North, which we have no doubt is ready and willing to do business on "reasonable terms." Every able-bodied emigrant is worth a thousand dollars to the labor capital of the country; and there is no reason why, under proper regulations and through favorable inducements, two millions should not be added to the population of the South from this source within the next ten years. This would be equal to two thousand million dollars added to its wealth, independent of the great natural increase to the number of inhabitants. It is emigration that has built up the North, that has made it what it is, and will do more for the South, for the circumstances in that section will be more favorable to its introduction.

We hope to see ere long a general system adopted which will secure a large share of emigration to the Southern States, a great portion of the lands of which is eminently fitted for white labor. Here in the North there are thousands who would suggest whether it would not be a good thing to send agents to New England where there are tens of thousands of laborers and mechanics who have been proof against its disorganizing, demoralizing principles, and invite them to a land where labor will be better requited, and where it will, in the good time that is surely coming, have more political rights and privileges.—N. Y. Met. Record.

The Freedmen's Bureau--The Freedmen and Other Helpless Persons.

Under the above caption, the N. Y. Herald is out with the following:

The war has left a great many niggers unprovided for—broad-shouldered, gigantic Sambos, well developed, greasy wenches, and pickaninnies indescribable and innumerable. It is said there are four millions of all sorts and sizes. They are scattered over the whole South, from the Potomac to the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. They are herded in cabins and camps in Tennessee, and hidden in swamps in South Carolina; they are hunting the possum and the coon in Old Virginny, and have squatted and made themselves at home on the old plantation in Georgia, Alabama and everywhere else. It is feared that they will not be happy. Somebody is afraid that somebody else will oppress them; that they will be made to exert their immense muscle in a little labor, such as hoeing in the cotton and the corn, and that when it is all done the little white man who makes fifty or sixty big niggers do this labor won't pay them more than fifty per cent. of what it is worth. And so, to guard against such a lamentable result, we have established a Freedmen's Bureau to watch the interests of the niggers, to see that they get their rights, that they are not imposed upon, and that white men behave themselves.

Now, there are also in this country another four millions of very helpless persons, who are constantly in danger from the tyrannical spirit of cruelty and injustice of others—four millions whose lives are in continued misery by reason of the injuries they have received and the injuries they fear, and for whose protection the laws and social usages now in existence are utterly insufficient. These four millions are white—they are the women and young girls who are poor and depend upon their own efforts for a living. They are at the mercy of every one; and though it is pretended by some imaginative writers that woman holds an elevated position in Christian countries in the nineteenth century, these poor wretches do not receive respect or even decent usage. They are the victims of the gimlet eyed tradesman, who wears their lives out by hard service and poor pay—the victims of landlords, who charge them fifteen dollars a month for privilege to sleep in some dog kennel, and they are the victims of brutal husbands and fathers, who come home at night seething with rum and beat them into shapeless masses. They are oppressed and wronged by every one.

Shall we have a bureau also to take care of this latter four millions? Will the government erect a tribunal of summary justice to hear and determine in all cases that relate to wrongs done to these women and girls? Will it protect those who cannot protect themselves? Will it feed them when in want, provide them comfortable clothes, and see that they receive no harm from whatever source? And if the government will not do this, how absurd is its act in making its immense provision for the protection and assistance of the gigantic nigger and his brood! Can he not fight his way in the world as well as these faint hearted and feeble ones? How and in what respect are they better able to endure the battle of life than he is?

Patience, brother *Bennett*. 'Tis a long lane that has no turn. This Freedman's Bureau cannot by law last over a year from the end of the war.

☞ A New York lady has received $3,000 damages from a storekeeper for subjecting her to search under unjust suspicion.

To Mail Contractors.

Hon. W. DENNISON, Postmaster General, gives notice that proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M., of October 31, 1865, for conveying the mails from the 1st January 1866 to June 30, 1867, in the State of South Carolina. We notice the following Routes to let, in which our people are interested:

5640. From Edisto Mills to Lott's, 10 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Edisto Mills Thursday at 9 a m; Arrive at Lott's by 12 m; Leave Lott's Thursday at 1 p m; Arrive at Edisto Mills by 4 p m.

5641. From Hamburg to Augusta, Ga., 3 mile, and back, twice daily.
Hours of departure and arrivals to be arranged by the postmasters at Hamburg and Augusta.

5642. From Hamburg, by Poverty Hill, Ivy Island, Collier's, Cold Spring, and Rehoboth, to Longmire's Store, 37½ miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Hamburg Friday at 7 a m; Arrive at Longmire's Store by 7 p m; Leave Longmire's Store Saturday at 7 a m; Arrive at Hamburg by 7 p m.

5643. From Augusta, Ga., by Hamburg, S. C., Edgefield court house, Elkin, Meeting Street, and Dorn's Mill, to Ninety-Six, 64½ miles, and back, twice a week.
Leave Augusta Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m; Arrive at Ninety-Six by 10 p m; Leave Ninety-Six Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a m, Arrive at Augusta next days by 2 p m.
Proposals for tri-weekly service invited.

5644. From Augusta, Ga., by Woodlawn, S. C., Park's, Tucker's Pond, Cairo, Mapleton, Bordeaux, and Willington, to Calhoun's Mills, 60½ miles, and back, twice a week.
Leave Augusta Monday and Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Calhoun's Mills next day by 11 a m; Leave Calhoun's Mills Tuesday and Friday at 3 p m; Arrive at Augusta next days by 8 p m.

5645. From Augusta, Ga., by Beech Island, S. C., Silverton, Four Mile Branch, Speedwell, Erwington, King's Creek, Danielton, Greenfield, and Brighton, to Robertsville, 91½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Augusta Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Robertsville next Wednesday by 11 a m; Leave Robertsville Wednesday at 1 p m; Arrive at Augusta next Saturday by 5 p m.

5646. From Edgefield court house, by Lott's, Ridge, Leesville, and Lexington court house, to Columbia, 57 miles, and back, three times a week.
Leave Edgefield Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m; Arrive at Columbia by 11 p m; Leave Columbia Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m; Arrive at Edgefield court house by 8 p m.

5647. From Edgefield court house, by Fruit Hill, Richardsonville, Big Creek, Coleman's Cross Roads, and Shop Spring, to Newberry court house, 43 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Edgefield court house Thursday at 5 a m; Arrive at Newberry court house by 8 p m; Leave Newberry court house Friday at 5 a m; Arrive at Edgefield court house by 8 p m.

5648. From Edgefield court house, by Duntonsville to Longmire's Store, 17½ miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Edgefield court house Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Longmire's Store by 12 m; Leave Longmire's Store Thursday at 1 p m; Arrive at Edgefield court house by 7 p m.

5710. From Ninety-Six, by Swaney Ferry, Waterloo and Mount Pleasant, to Laurens court house, 26½ miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Ninety-Six Friday 7 a m; arrive at Laurens court house 4 p m; leave Laurens courthouse Saturday 7 a m, arrive at Ninety-Six 4 p m.

5711. From Ninety-Six, by Sister Springs, and Grove Hill, to Richardsonville, 18 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Ninety-Six Friday 5 a m; arrive at Richardsonville 12 m; leave Richardsonville Friday 1 p m; arrive at Ninety Six by 8 p m.

Send on your proposals immediately, all ye that want Mail Contracts, and lets get our mails to running again. Call at this office and examine the laws, forms, and instructions, as advertised by the P. O. Department.

We would respectfully say to the Bidders on the Augusta and Ninety-Six Route to put in *two bids*—one for the semi weekly line, and the other for the tri-weekly line, as we think it all-important that we should have at least three mails a week from Augusta. Bid high for the semi-weekly line, but put your figures as low as possible to the tri-weekly contract.

Killing.

The most of our readers are, ere this, in possession of the facts relating to the diabolical occurrence of last Friday morning, which resulted in the killing, or murder, of Mr. Calvin Crozer, late a member of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, under Morgan's command, by the 33d colored troops, in command of Col. Trowbridge. The facts, as we hear them, are these: Mr. Crozer, long a prisoner, was just returning to his home in Texas, and arrived at this place some time in the night of Thursday, and had two young ladies under his care. A portion of the colored 33d had been here several days, waiting for the remainder, which got here Thursday evening. An obstruction on the track near the depot, supposed to be done by some of the e colored troops, threw a portion of the train off. Leaving the car for a short time, and returning, Mr. C. found a negro soldier in there, in such close proximity to the ladies, that he ordered him out, which the other, in a most violent manner, refused to do. An altercation ensued, in which the negro was cut on the back of the neck. He then left.

Some time after, and while the cars were being righted, a squad of negro soldiers came up under a sergeant, in search of Crozer, and seizing by mistake Mr. Jake Bowers, in charge of the hands, threatened to shoot him; the right man, however, promptly appeared and declaring Bowers innocent, gave himself up. A part of the squad were for instantly shooting him, while others objected and insisted on taking him to headquarters, which was then done. The report then is, that he was taken before the Colonel and acknowledged what he had done, and that he would do the same again; and that he was then told he must die for it. He was then taken under strong guard a few yards from camp, and a hole being dug, was ordered to kneel. At this point Mr. S. P. Kinard, who lives near, and who loaned the implements to dig the hole with, approached near the spot and saw the flash of the guns as the negroes fired upon C., who immediately fell. Mr. K. tried to get nearer, but was warned by a sentinel not to do so, as the regiment was much excited and that he might get killed.

He then went round and saw them jumping upon the body, which was too large for the hole. All the time the regiment was in line, drums beat, and it was evident it was in readiness to move, which it did a short time after, a few miles down the road to wait for the cars, thus getting out of the way. Further than this we know nothing, but that an inquest was held and much evidence elicited, which evidence however, is withheld from us, as not being fully complete, in showing that the Colonel of these negro troops was fully cognizant of and ordered the killing of deceased. That it could possibly be otherwise, admits of considerable doubt, and as such calls loudly for examination and satisfaction. We understand that the facts will be submitted to the Secretary of War. The deceased is said to have been a most estimable young man, brave and generous, as was clearly shown in giving himself up when he might have escaped.

During the morning of Friday our citizens had the body taken from the hole, where it was only partially covered, and placed in a neat coffin, preparatory to final interment, which was done in the afternoon, a very large, respectable and sympathizing procession of ladies and gentlemen following it to its final resting place in the grave yard.—Newberry (S. C.) Herald, 13th.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.—The Herald's Washington special of the 19th says the whole number of negro troops mustered into service since the commencement of the war, is in round numbers 180 000.

The deaths and casualties among them greatly exceeds the proportion among the whites, and amounts to over 50,000. Sixty thousand of the remaining 130,000 have lately been mustered out in several departments, and these only are allowed to vote under laws and regulations governing the service.

MR. STEPHENS.—It is said that Hon. A. H. Stevens, now confined at Fort Warren, is soon to be released and will return to Georgia to co-operate with ex-Gov. Brown and others in the reconstruction and restoration of that State.

ALABAMA CONVENTION.—Montgomery, Sept. 25.—An ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void was unanimously adopted by the Convention to-day.

An order has been issued in Louisville, threatening all persons with imprisonment who sell photographs of J. Wilkes Booth or Sue Mundy. A free country!

☞ The Post Master General has invited proposals for the entire mail service of the several Southern States, from January 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867. The latter date being the time when the regular letting takes place, and the time when contracts would have expired had there been no interruption by the war. Proposals will be received by the Second Assistant Post Master General, till October 31st, and decisions rendered by November 15th.

☞ It is said the President has contemplated, for some time, a visit to Wilmington, Charleston, and other places. It is thought the visit will be carried out.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, of the seventh instant, says that "all the Government carpenters are at work overhauling Carroll Hall Building, which is inside the fortress, and fitting it up as quarters for Jefferson Davis. From this it is inferred that the trial of Mr. Davis will take place there.

☞ A curious case of miscegenation has recently occurred in South Carolina. Captain E. S. Scranton, Eighteenth Colored Troops stationed at Beaufort, has been tried, convicted and sentenced by court martial to be dismissed the service, for cohabiting within the camp and afterward marrying a colored woman of bad reputation. The sentence has been approved by General Gilmore, commander of the Department.

☞ A riot took place among the colored people in Hampton, Va., last Monday night, which was quelled by a detachment from the First District of Columbia Cavalry, under Lieut. W. H. Wonderly. Twenty-one of the rioters were captured. They were all armed with revolvers, cutlasses and carbines or shotguns.

☞ A letter from Nantucket, Mass., says the grass grows on the middle of the streets that once echoed to the busy feet of trade. Vast edifices—sperm candle manufactories, oil cellars, ship chandlers' stores—are abandoned to the mercy of the elements. Whole blocks and rows of buildings are deserted.

☞ Fourteen post offices were opened in the Southern States on the 28th, ten of which are in South Carolina, including Abbeville and Chester C. H.

David Atwater, the quartermaster employed who purloined part of the Andersonville records, has been sent to the Auburn prison for eighteen months, by order of Gen. Augur.

NEW ARMY RATION.—The Commissary General of Subsistence has issued an order directing officers of the Subsistence Department to issue molasses in lieu of sugar to troops, when desired by them, and to others drawing rations, when economy requires it. Until further orders, two gallons of molasses will be issued as equal in money value to fifteen pounds of sugar, and in that proportion for less quantities.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store at "SCIENCE HILL," where he has just received a stock of

NEW GOODS

Comprising
DRY AND FANCY GOODS;
HOSIERY;
STRAW GOODS;
PERFUMERIES;
HATS, CAPS;
SHOES of all descriptions and styles;
GROCERIES;
CUTLERY;
TIN and WOOD WARE;
STATIONERY, &c., &c.

All of which he offers at and even below Augusta prices.

M. A. CHRISTIE.
Sept. 26 2t* 39

[illegible] of Georgia.

AUGUSTA.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be commenced on the first Monday in November next, and be continued four months. The outfit and advantages of this College are unsurpassed by any in the Union.

L. A. DUGAS, Dean.
Sept. 26 1m 39

THE COLLEGES,

BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, LOCATED AT DUE WEST, S. C.,

WILL be opened on Monday, 2nd of October next, at the following rates per Session of five months, viz:

Board, (Washing, Lights and Fuel extra,)	$50 00
Tuition in the Male College,	26.00
Persons giving sub-certificates charged in cash,	17.50
Contingent Fee,	1.00
Tuition in Female College Primary Dep't,	7 00
" " " Academic "	12 00
" " " Collegiate "	20.00
Use of Piano,	2.00
Contingent Fee,	1.00

The above rates are in specie, or its equivalent in provisions or the National Currency, and will be required in advance.

By order of the Board.
Due West, S. C., Sept. 7, 1865, 2t 39

Surveying! Surveying!

THE Subscriber respectfully offers his services, as SURVEYOR, to the citizens of Edgefield and adjoining Districts.

Address—Richardsonville, S. C.
T. B. CROOKER.
Sept. 26 3t 39

Wood Wanted at Once.

THE Subscriber wants 16 cords of good OAK and HICKORY WOOD and 4 cords of good LIGHTWOOD at once, for which he will give $5 a cord.

M. W. SAMS,
Female College.
Sept 26 3t 39

Magistrate's Notice.

THE subscriber having received INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, is now prepared to attend to any business that he may be required to do as Magistrate.

A. RAMSAY, M. E. D.
Sept. 25th 1865 tf 39

For Sale.

A LOOM, SPINNING WHEEL, and a pair of COTTON CARDS. The Loom has never been used, and is complete in all its parts. Apply at this office.
Sept 26, 3t 39

M. HYAMS & CO.,

(OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NORTH-EAST CORNER
Broad and McIntosh Streets,
Augusta, Ga.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS!

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,
PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, HARDWARE
&c., &c., &c.

Augusta, Sept 5 6m 36

CENTRAL HOTEL.

HAVING taken a new lease on our House, (formerly the Southern States Hotel,) and the state of the country giving us greater facilities, LADIES and GENTLEMEN calling on us may feel assured that they will get EVERY COMFORT and ATTENDANCE at our command.

THOMAS & LITTLE.
Augusta, Sept 11 3m 37

MATTHEW MARKEY,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.,

At the "Young Mens' Library Association,"
McINTOSH STREET,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

A FINE assortment of all ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A BOOK STORE, on hand, to which constant and extensive additions will be made by every arrival from Northern ports.

☞ NORTHERN PAPERS received daily. All the popular MAGAZINES constantly on hand.

☞ Subscriptions received for HARPER'S and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

I design keeping everything useful and desirable in my line, and invite the public to give me a call.

M. MARKEY.
Augusta, Sept 11 6m37

JOHN KENNY,

(FORMERLY WITH J. M. NEWBY & Co., AND HORA, WISE & Co.,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

221 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

WOULD inform the public generally that he has now on hand

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

SUPERFINE Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS, DOE SKINS; Fancy Silk and Velvet VESTINGS, and beautiful Goods for PANTS.

—ALSO—

A Splendid Assortment of

Hats, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Augusta, Sept 11, tf 37

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, [illegible]
Sept. [illegible], 1865.

WHEREAS a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State, and whereas Major-General Gilmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of Major General Meade, commanding the Armies of the United States, and whereas all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major-General Meade:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKTON PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all civil and municipal officers be ordered to resume their official duties and discharge them freely without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gilmore will issue a military order, and Governor Perry will in like manner issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement, which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the Government reconstructed."

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement.

Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated. B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor.
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
Sept 20 3t 38

Provisional Government

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, [illegible]
Sept. [illegible], 1865.

WHEREAS a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State, and whereas Major-General Gilmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of Major General Meade, commanding the Armies of the United States, and whereas all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major-General Meade:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKTON PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all civil and municipal officers be ordered to resume their official duties and discharge them freely without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gilmore will issue a military order, and Governor Perry will in like manner issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement, which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the Government reconstructed."

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement.

Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated. B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor.
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
Sept 20 3t 38

NEW GOODS!

FALL TRADE, 1865!

JAS. G. BAILIE & BRO.

205 BROAD STREET,
Augusta, Georgia,

Have just received the following New Goods, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally:

Carpeting.

Rolls fine Three Ply Carpeting, new patterns;
Rolls fine Ingrain " " "
Brussells Carpeting;
Velvet Carpeting;
Carpet Binding;
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, &c.

A competent Upholsterer on hand to attend to fitting and laying Carpets and hanging Curtains and Shades.

Window Shades.

Gold and Velvet Shades, new patterns;
Gold and Green Shades, " "
Plain Gold Shades, " "
Landscape Shades, " "
Shade Trimmings, of all kinds.

Damask.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Bands, Loops, &c.

Dry Goods,

At Wholesale by the Piece or Dozen.

Calicoes,	Thread Nets,
Shirting,	Silk Waterfalls,
Misses Balmoral Hose,	Shirt Fronts,
" Ribbed Wool "	Irish Linen,
Ladies' whi cott "	Red Bleached Damask,
Gents mixed cot. Socks,	Scotch Diaper,
Men's Bro Half Hose,	Huck Towels,
" white " "	Silk Neck Ties,
Boys Bro " "	Black Ribbon Ties,
Misses White Hose,	Silk Tubular Ties,
Green and Bro Barage,	Birds Eye Diaper,
Ladies Kid Gauntlets,	Long Lawn,
" Adeline Gloves,	Linen Crash,
" Silk "	Diaper Towels,
Men's "	Undressed Linen,
Bleached Linen,	Ladies' Stella Scarfs,
Brown Table Linen,	India Rubber Combs,
Napkins,	Horn Combs,
8x10 Bleached Cloths,	Ivory Combs,
Men's White Merino Drawers;	
" " " Shirts,	
" Shetland " Drawers;	
" " " Shirts;	
" " Ribbed Drawers;	
" " " Shirts;	
Ladies' Hoop Skirts;	
" Bridal "	
Young Ladies' Bridal Skirts;	
Misses' Plain Cloth "	
Cotton Umbrellas;	
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.	

Floor Oil Cloths.

Floor Oil Cloths, thoroughly seasoned;
Table Oil Cloths, just received.

Shoes.

Ladies' Balmorals;
Misses' Gaiters;
Gents' Gaiters, Buckles;
Heavy Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Java Coffee,	Green Tea,
Laguayra Coffee,	Black Tea,
Rio "	Starch,
Sugar, Brown,	Soda,
" Fair,	Saleratus,
" Crushed,	Mackerel, in kits,
Cheese,	" in half bbls.
Black Pepper,	Codfish,
Ginger,	Nutmegs,
Candles,	Soap,

AND GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Sundries.

Nails, all sizes,	25 Boxes Glass,
Cotton Cards,	Parlor Matches,
Coconut Dippers,	Matches,
Wagon's Blacking,	Buckets of all kinds,
Blacking Brushes,	Tubs, Plain,
Scrubbing Brushes,	Tubs, Painted,
White Wash Brushes,	Tubs, Cedar,
White Wash Heads,	Brooms,
Mop Heads,	Hair Brooms,
Cotton Twine,	Feather Dusters,
Nests Boxes,	Horse Brushes,
School Baskets,	Rolling Pins,
Market Baskets,	Potato Mashers,
Clothes Baskets,	Lemon Squeezers,
Clothes Lines,	Towell Rollers,
Clothes Pins,	Nests Tubs,
Army Pails,	Spice Setts,
Wisps,	Nests Flour Pails,
Iron Selves,	Faucets,
Plated Selves,	Well Buckets,
Brass Selves,	Wood Spouts,
Wash Boards, Zinc,	Mouse Traps,
Wash Boards, Plain,	Sash Cord,
Hearth Brooms,	Whisks,
Dusting Brushes,	Pocket Whisks,
Lamps,	Table mats,
Stove Polish,	Match Safes,
Gun Caps,	Axes,
Boxes Ink,	Axe Handles,
Bail Boxes,	Letter Paper,
Pad Locks,	Trunks,

Bagging.

2,000 Yards Best Gunny Bagging,
2,000 Pounds Best Rope,
20 Coils Manilla Rope,
500 pounds English Twine,

Liquors.

Cases Old Cognac Brandy,
Cases Holland Gin,
Cases New York Gin,
Cases Old Bourbon,
Cases Miller's XXXX Bourbon,
Cases Wolfe's Old Bourbon,
Cases Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,
Cases Rose's Arrack Punch,
Cases Rose's St. Domingo Punch,
Cases Purest Blackberry Brandy,
Cases Old Port Wines,
Cases Imperial Sherry Wines,
Cases S. Domingo Bitters,

Syrups.

Lemon, Ginger,
Raspberry, Assorted,

Pickles.

25 Cases assorted Pickles,
Gherkins, Pepper Sauce, &c.

Liquors by the Barrel.

25 Bbls Whiskey, Old Rye, 1840,
10 Bbls Gin,
10 Bbls Rum,
10 Kegs, 10 gals. each, Old Rye Whiskey, 1840, 6 per ct. above proof.

Carpets, Shades, Curtains, Dry Goods and Shoes, up stairs, the balance on our lower floor.

Planters, Merchants and Citizens, look to your interest and give us a call.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BROTHER
205 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Sept 18 3m 36

JACOB S. SCHIRMER,

FACTOR
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILL ATTEND TO PURCHASE, SALE AND FORWARDING
COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES,
LUMBER,
OR OTHER MERCHANDISE.

Office: No. 9, Broad Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sept 11 3m 36

WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHTS,
AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,

OFFICE, MILLS HOUSE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
E. WILLIS,.....A. R. CHISOLM.

WILL attend to the PURCHASE, SALE and SHIPMENT—to Foreign and Domestic Ports,—of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES; to the Collection of Drafts Purchase and Sale of all Securities. Consignments of Vessels solicited.

Refers to:
Messrs. John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston.
Messrs. G. A. Hopley & Co., Charleston.
Geo. Schley, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
T. S. Metcalf, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York.
Messrs. Murray & Nephew, New York.
Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Pendleton, Fenwick & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. Sam'l, Harris & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Charleston, Sept 1 3m 36

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he still continues the

Furniture and Undertaking Business

At his old stand, where he is prepared to fill all orders in either branch of the above business, at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as the times will allow.

MR. JAMES PAUL is in charge of the establishment, and will give his undivided attention to the business of the Shop.

☞ TERMS CASH.

J. M. WITT.
Sept 5 tf 36

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. PARKER has just returned from the North with a NEW SUPPLY of MATERIALS for all the LATEST and MOST APPROVED STYLES OF WORK done in this country.
Sept 5 tf 36

T. H. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
MAGISTRATE.

Office, over B. C. Bryan's Store,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
Aug 8 3m* 33

☞ We have been authorized by the Friends of Capt. H. BOULWARE to announce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the next election.
Apr 12 te* 16

For Tax Collector.

The Many Friends of D. A. J. BELL, Esq., respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.
Oct 18 te 43

For Tax Collector.

THE many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCHELL respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election.

SALUDA.
Dec 6 te* 50

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert J. Delph, late of Edgefield District deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands against said Estate will present them in due time, and properly authenticated.

A. J. PELLETIER, Adm'r.
Oct 18 1y 42

Barter! Barter!

THE Graniteville Manufacturing Company will continue to Barter Cloth for COTTON, FLOUR, CORN, PEAS, BACON AND LARD giving Augusta prices for produce, and furnishing Cloth at wholesale rates.
Graniteville, April 3 tf 15

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 15th inst., between Mr. John Rainsford's and Mr. Thos. Shaw's a Lady's GOLD WATCH—No. 14665. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Watch at the Hamburg Brewery, or at Mr. Wm. Harling's.

J. KAUFFER.
Hamburg, Aug 29 6t 35

Lost,

ON or about the first of September 1865, TWO NOTES,—one on Mr. Landon Tucker for $3 753 56, dated September 24th 1864, bearing interest from 1st April 1865; the other on Mr. L. A. Turley, for $43,00, dated Jan. 1861,—interest from said date. I therefore warn all persons from trading for the above named Notes.

H. B. TUCKER.

P. S.—The last Note was given to Wm. Hallett or bearer.
Sept 11 3t* 37

Notice.

LOST OR MISLAID a certain NOTE, or Single Bill, for Two Thousand (2000) Dollars, made payable to Wm. C. Morgan, Trustee, or bearer, three years after date, with interest payable annually from date, dated the 15th November, 1860, and signed by R. H. Sullivan, Daniel Quattlebum and Jas. B. Sullivan. I hereby notify the signers not to pay it if presented by another person.

JOHN RUHEY.
Sept 11 3t 37

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

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

Whereas, Mrs. Lucy Jane Bates hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John P. Bates, 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 our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H., on the 9th day of Oct. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 23rd day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 90th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D.
Sept. 26 2t 39

Dennis' Sarsaparilla.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

IT acts on the Liver, keeps the bowels free, and purifies the blood.

A more useful medicine, in a family, either to remove the cause of disease or prevent sickness, cannot be found.
Sept. 26 2t 39