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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Minion Lines or less), for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the month or year. Announcing Candidates \$5.00, in advance.

Keep the Heart Young.

Keep the heart young—never mind a gray hair—Keep the heart young, and you'll never despair; Hopful and glad, let the old frame decay—Who cares for the shell when the jewel's away? Keep the heart young, with full trust in God's might To anchor you safely, but follow the right; Keep the heart young and be merry and gay—Give care to the wind and be jolly away. Keep the heart young, and be tender and true, As loving to others as they are to you; Keep the heart young, and don't fly in a rage If any one mentions your mellow old age. Keep the heart young, and let old Time appear, He'll glide on so gently you'll scarce feel him near; A friend—and no foe—bringing peace and delight, But keep the heart young, and you'll always be right.

The Future of the Emancipated Slaves.

Revolutions never go backward, but ever move onward. The struggle through which these States have just passed may be ended as far as the clash of arms is concerned, but, says a Southern contemporary, some of the marked results to flow from it are not yet perceptible. The history of the past will teach us that important changes are to take place in the condition of this people within the next quarter of a century—changes, too, that are scarcely imagined by any of us.

The rapidity with which the American colonies were peopled, the manner and extent of the development of the resources of the country since the revolution that resulted in our independence, are among the most astonishing things in history. One of the greatest nations of the earth, one of the first war powers of the world, built up in three-quarters of a century. Just think of it! and compare our rise and progress with the rise and progress of the older powers of Europe. But the advantages of our climate, soil, and general resources, enable us to rob them of their greatest source of wealth, their brain and muscle. Ever since the Eden, America was thrown open to the down-trodden and oppressed of the old country, a constant stream of immigration has been flowing from the old to the new world, which is increasing rather than diminishing in volume. And can we stop it? As well attempt to still the rolling billows of the ocean? This stream of humanity will flow on, on, on, and on, and when Europe and the North shall have made a New England of all the territory lying beyond the Mississippi, and settled the new vacant lands to the Rocky Mountains and beyond, the stream will still flow on, and new territories will be discovered, annexed, settled, and the Yankee energy and American civilization will still press forward toward the setting sun. Wars, rebellions will not stop it, but with each succeeding shock or convulsion the mighty torrent will only increase in strength and power.

The introduction of African slavery into this country by our ancestors, is their sin, not ours. It has caused much suffering to the white race, has kept many of them in ignorance and poverty, and retarded the development of the resources of those States that have nurtured it and kept it alive. Whether it has benefitted the black man or not, is an abstract question that we do not care to discuss; but results have shown that, as a slave or freeman, the African has been in the white man's way.

The red man, the original proprietor of this vast country, gave way before the tread of his more provident and enlightened pale-faced brother, and following the setting sun, as our civilization advanced, there are now but few traces to note the fact that he has ever been here. This country was his by the right of long and undisputed possession, but when the tide of immigration turned Westward from the Old World, he began to recede, and in a remarkably short time, if compared with the history of nations, he disappeared, and in the forest wilds, where but as yesterday he held undisputed sway, now the pale-face is monarch of all he surveys.

Slavery was introduced into the New England and other Northern States for gain. Our ancestors cared no more for the black man than we of the South did when we held them as slaves, and we cared but precious little beyond the property that was in them. But why did our Puritan ancestry rid themselves of this moral, social and political evil? Was it humanity—philanthropy? Not a bit of it. The slave and the negro was rooted out of New England and the North just as they will be, within the next half century, out of all the country East of the Mississippi, to make room for the immense flow of white men from the old world, of which we have spoken. Slavery was abolished, and the negro has become extinct in the Northern States, because the superior race—the whites—rushed there in such numbers as to supply all the wants of the country as to labor in all the departments of business and commerce. As this stream of humanity from Europe poured into the Northern States, slavery and the black man had to give way before it and move down South, and now that the prowess of the Northman has crushed slavery and opened these Southern States to the flood of immigration which is ever moving onward, the thickly populated cities, towns and districts of the whole North will throw their surplus population upon us. The poor will come in search of labor, those of small capital will come to better their condition, and the capitalist will come to invest, and within ten or twenty years, two-thirds of the Southern States will change hands, our population will be doubled or tripled, white laborers will abound, and the negroes will move Southward, until within thirty years they will be as scarce here as they are in the Northern States now. And why? Because the Southern people will be unkind or prejudiced

against them? No. But because now that they are free, we shall become as careless about them as the Northmen are, and when we find it to our interest to employ whites to perform the menial service they have been performing, with an eye to self-interest, we shall not be slow to do it. If pressed back, it will not be the Southern, but the Northern people and Europe that will do it. They will leave because the superior and more energetic whites will take their places; and as they own no part of the soil, as soon as they cannot find employment, they will begin to disappear. The negro prospered physically and increased in number as a slave; but with this tide of white immigration pressing forward as the result of his being freed, we do not believe he can now.

Already we hear that the intelligence offices will be able to furnish white servants for families who wish them, in North Carolina, and no doubt by the first of January next it will be as easy to get any kind of white "help" that may be desired, in that State, as in Baltimore or New York. And when this comes to be the case, and those people who have to hire, and find that one Irish or German woman can do the labor of two negro women, like the people of the North they will give the preference. If the negro is driven out, as we believe he will be ultimately, it will not be on account of persecutions by the former owners, but by the flood of immigration which had pressed slavery before it, before the war began, from Massachusetts to Maryland.

If the negro would remain here as an inferior, not demand too much, and perform for reasonable compensation the labor the country must have, he might stay this volume of immigration to some extent; but if he listens to the few fanatics who preach political and social equality to him, and aspires to govern, rather than be governed, the tide will press forward and engulf him. Leave, finally, to make room for the firm tread of the white man, we believe he must, but he may prolong his stay by good behavior and industry. The same Anglo-Saxon that has pressed him out of the Northern State is now applying for that place he has hitherto occupied here, and unless he can render his labor as valuable and his presence as acceptable to the owners of the soil as the more energetic pale-face, he may take up his bed and walk.

Intelligent negroes will do well to consider these things.—Louisville Commercial.

We are informed, says the Atlanta Intelligencer of the 12th, that a brutal murder took place near Marietta some days ago, in which Major Tew was the victim. Our informant says that he was returning to his home from Athens, Ga., where he had been living as a refugee for some months, and was travelling with some wagons containing his personal effects. In his employ were some negroes, who are supposed to have committed the terrible outrage. Maj. Tew had upon his person about \$12,000 in money, for the possession of which the robber took his life. His head was entirely severed from the body, and the remains concealed in a ravine. The unfortunate gentleman was a son-in-law of A. V. Brumby, Esq., of Marietta, and his sad fate will be mourned by all who knew him.

DEATH OF MAJ. WM. LAVAL.—We regret to learn, says the Newberry Herald, of the death of this distinguished citizen of South Carolina. He expired at Greenville, in the 78th year of his age. For meritorious conduct in the war of 1812, he was honored with the rank of Major, and during the siege of Pensacola received a wound which resulted in the permanent loss of the use of a limb. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and was elected Secretary of State. Since that time he has filled the office of Treasurer and Comptroller General—almost continually. During the intervals he held positions in the Custom House and in the sub-Treasury Department.

BISHOP SOULE.—On the 7th in the Tennessee Conference, now assembled in Nashville, the venerable Bishop Soule was introduced to the Conference, but how so feeble he could only tell the Conference he was glad to see them. After he took his seat the Conference took recess, and all the members pressed around him and gave him a hearty shake of the hand, many feeling no doubt that it was the last time this side the grave. Bishop Soule has been an itinerant Methodist minister nearly 66 years, and more than 41 a bishop. There is but one—perhaps none—who were traveling preachers when he began.

Advertising is now regarded as the life and motive power of every business which depends on public support. The same reason which induces a man to place a sign over his store or office, teaches him the advantage of advertising. A card in a newspaper, or the "Diary and Guide," is only a multiplication of his sign, and it is obvious that if one is an advertiser, twenty-five copies of it must be still more beneficial. If further illustration of this principle were necessary, we could point to hundreds of instances where men have made princely fortunes by advertising their business liberally, while others, equally meritorious, and possessed of equal, and perhaps superior skill, talent and ability, have labored for years without profit to themselves or the public, because they remained unknown and worked in obscurity, by neglecting or refusing to advertise.—N. Y. Rainbow.

As the Sheriff of Warren Co., Ky., was on Sunday conveying two negroes convicted of the murder of a third to the Nashville Penitentiary, while changing cars at Bowling Green, he and his posse were surrounded by an armed negro guard and the prisoners released at the point of the bayonet.

Address of President Johnson to the Returned Negro Regiment.

On the 10th inst., the President delivered to some regiments of blacks, just prior to their mustering out an address, a synopsis whereof has already been given, but of which the following is a full report:

My FRIENDS—My object in presenting myself before you on this occasion is simply to thank you, members of one of the colored regiments which has been in the service of the country to sustain and carry its banner and its laws triumphantly in every part of this broad land. I repeat that I appear before you on the present occasion merely to tender you thanks for the compliment you have paid me on your return home to again be associated with your friends and your relations and those you hold most sacred and dear. I repeat I have but little to say. It being unusual in this Government and in most of the other governments to have colored troops engaged in their service, you have gone forth, as events have shown, and served with patience and endurance in the cause of your country. This is your country as well as anybody else's country. (Cheers.) This is the country in which you expect to live and in which you should expect to do something by your example in civil life, as you have done in the field. This country is founded upon the principles of equality, and at the same time the standard by which persons are to be estimated is according to their merit and their worth; and you have observed no doubt that for him who does his duty faithfully and honestly there is always a just public judgment that will appreciate and measure out to him his proper reward.

You have been engaged in the effort to sustain your country in the past. But the future is more important to you than the period in which you have just been engaged. One great question has been settled in this Government, and that is the question of slavery. The institution of slavery made war against the United States, and the United States has lifted its strong arms in vindication of the Government and of free government, and in lifting that arm and appealing to the God of Battles it has been decided that the institution of slavery must go down. (Cheers.) This has been done; and the Goddess of Liberty, in bearing witness over many of our battle fields since the struggle commenced, has made her loudest flight, and proclaimed that true liberty has been established upon a more permanent and enduring basis than heretofore. (Applause.) But this is not all; and as you have paid me the compliment to call upon me, I shall take the privilege of saying one or two words as I am before you. I repeat that it is not all. Now, when the sword is returned to its scabbard; when your arms are reversed and the olive branch of peace is extended, as I remarked before, resentment and revenge should subside. Then what is to follow? You do understand, no doubt, and if you do not, you cannot understand too soon, that simple liberty does not mean the privilege of going into the battle field or into the service of the country as a soldier.

Liberty is not a mere idea, a mere vagary. It is an idea or it is a reality; and when you come to examine this question of liberty you will be mistaken in a mere idea for the reality. It does not consist in idleness. Liberty does not consist in being worthless. Liberty does not consist in doing all things as we please; and there can be no liberty without law. In a government of freedom and of liberty there must be law, and there must be obedience and submission to the law without regard to color. (Cheers.) Liberty (and may I not call you my countrymen?), liberty consists in the glorious privileges of work; of pursuing the ordinary avocations of peace with industry and with economy; and that being done, all those who have been industrious and economical are permitted to appropriate and enjoy the products of their own labor. (Cheers.) This is one of the great blessings of freedom; and hence we might ask the question, and answer it by stating that liberty means freedom to work and enjoy the products of your own labor. You will soon be mustered out of the ranks. It is for you to establish the great fact that you are fit and qualified to be free. Hence freedom is not a mere idea, but is something that exists in fact. Freedom is not simply the privilege to live in idleness; liberty does not mean simply to resort to the low saloons and other places of disreputable character. Freedom and liberty do not mean that the people ought to live in licentiousness; but liberty means simply to be industrious, to be virtuous, to be upright in all our dealings and relations with men; and to those now before me, members of the first regiment of colored volunteers from the District of Columbia and the Capital of the United States, I have to say that a great deal depends upon yourselves. You must give evidence that you are competent for the rights that the Government has guaranteed to you. Henceforth each and all of you must be measured according to your merit. If one man is more meritorious than the other they cannot be equal; and he is the most exalted that is the most meritorious, without regard to color. And the idea of having a law passed in the morning that will make a white man a black man before night, and a black man a white man before day, is absurd. That is not the standard. It is your own conduct; it is your own merit; it is the development of your own talents and of your own intellectuality and moral qualities. Let this, then, be your course. Adopt a system of morality, abstain from all licentiousness.

There is a great problem before us, and I may as well allude to it here in this connection; and that is, whether this race can be

incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States, to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient in the population. This is a great problem not yet settled; but we are in the right line to do so. Slavery raised its head against the Government, and the Government raised its strong arm and struck it to the ground. So that part of the problem is settled; the institution of slavery is overthrown. But another part remains to be solved, and that is, can four millions of people, raised as they have been with all the prejudices of the whites, can they take their places in the community and be made to work harmoniously and congeniously in our system? This is a problem to be considered. Are the digestive powers of the American Government sufficient to receive this element in a new shape and digest it and make it work healthfully upon the system that has incorporated it?

This is the question to be determined. Let us make the experiment, and make it in good faith. If that cannot be done there is another problem that is before us. If we have to become a separate and distinct people (although I trust that the system can be made to work harmoniously and that the great problem will be settled without going any further)—if it should be so that the two races cannot agree and live in peace and prosperity, and the laws of providence require that they should be separated—in that event, looking to the far distant future and trusting that it may never come—if it should come, Providence that works mysteriously, but unerringly and certainly, will point out the way and the mode and the manner by which these people are to be separated, and they are to be taken to their land of inheritance and promise; for such a one is before them. Hence we are making the experiment. Hence let me impress upon you the importance of controlling your passions, developing your intellect and of applying your physical powers to the industrial interests of the country; and that is the true process by which this question can be settled. Be patient, persevering and jobbearing, and you will help to solve the problem.

Go to your homes and lead practical, prosperous and happy lives, in peace with all men. Give utterance to no word that would cause dissensions; but do that which will be creditable to yourselves and to your country. To the officers who have led and so nobly commanded you in the field, I also return my thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF DR. MUDD.—The prisoners at the Tortugas are allowed the liberty of the island except on the day of a vessel's departure. At night they are expected to sleep within the fort. The night previous to the return of the T. A. Scott, Dr. Mudd, one of the Lincoln conspirators, slept outside the fort, in a shed, and the next morning he quietly walked on board the steamer, disappeared into the lowest deck and sent a fireman for Quartermaster Kelly. This was the last that was seen of him. Soon after he was missed at the fort, and an officer and squad was sent down to search the vessel.

On the very bottom of the vessel lay a platform resting on two cross beams; the officer thrust his sword under one side, and the colored soldier inserted a bayonet under the other. The roar of pain that immediately rose told that both sword and bayonet had reached their mark; the platform was raised and Dr. Mudd arose and returned to his status of a captive prisoner. He was immediately taken to the fort and the thumb screws applied to him, and under the pressure of pain, he acknowledged that Kelly, with whom he had formed an acquaintance within a few days, had agreed to help him to escape on the promise of receiving Mudd's gold watch. Kelly was thereupon marched to the fort, a drum-head court martial held, and he was sentenced to six years imprisonment and hard labor in the Tortugas. The vessel thence sailed without Mudd or Kelly, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for confirmation.

THE REUNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH AND SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, has had an interview with President Johnson "with reference to securing, if possible, one of the Methodist churches of New Orleans, for the use of those who have attended upon his preaching during the past two years in that city." The Doctor is represented as urging upon the President the argument that "it is no more than right that one of the three Methodist Episcopal churches of that city should be set apart for," and "that the edifice should be known as the property of the Northern Church." But to this Mr. Johnson decidedly objected. He considered the churches the rightful property of the trustees, and if the Methodists of the North were anxious for our church at the South, "the best way for them was to come together."

President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following was issued to-day:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 11th, 1865.—Whereas, The following named persons, to-wit: Jno. A. Campbell, of Alabama, Jno. H. Reagan, of Texas, Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Geo. A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Chas. Clark, of Mississippi, lately engaged in a rebellion against the United States Government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the President for pardon under his proclamation; and whereas the authority of the Federal Government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody, it is ordered they be released on giving their respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate, to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them, and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated, and not depart therefrom: John A. Campbell, in the State of Alabama; Jno. H. Reagan, in the State of Texas; Alex. H. Stephens, in the State of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, in the State of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, in the State of Mississippi; and if the President should grant his pardon to any of said persons, such persons' paroles will thereby be discharged.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

From the Atlanta New Era, 15th inst. Mr. Davis.

As the work of reorganization progresses steadily but surely, we notice that the press of the North is growing less clamorous for the speedy trial and execution of Mr. Davis; and some of the papers that have hitherto advocated his punishment as the head of the rebellion, now advocate his release with a full and free pardon.

We are gratified to see this, because we are anxious to see fraternal feelings fully restored between the two sections; and, too, because justice demands that no severer punishment be inflicted upon Mr. Davis than the great mass of the Southern people who were cognate with him. Mr. Davis simply held a position to which he was elevated by the unanimous voice of the Southern people. This alone gave him a prominence above his fellow-countrymen; but cannot say that it made him one whit more guilty than were the thousands who chose him as their head in the revolution they were carrying on? We think not, and we think, too, that if the wisdom of President Johnson should dictate to him the policy of releasing Mr. Davis, he will add one more stone to the corner of the name he is building for himself, and will receive the applause of all, save a few who know no mercy and no object save a little self aggrandizement.

On this subject the Louisville Journal remarks: "We have said little of late in regard to the case of Jefferson Davis, but we have often thought of his case, and often and deeply felt what we consider the great importance of pardoning him unless he shall be convicted by a civil court of some crime other than the treason that is ascribed to him. All profess earnestly to desire the restoration, in the speediest possible time, of all the old prosperity and union and harmony and love between the lately warring sections, and we do not see how any one can entertain a doubt that this great object, this object paramount probably to all others, would be greatly impeded and hindered instead of promoted by the execution of the chief Southern leader upon the charge of a crime of which the Southern masses know that they must be guilty if he is."

One cannot but applaud the pluck and perseverance of the Atlantic Cable Company. Undaunted by the two great failures with which they have met, they have ordered another cable, and work upon it has already begun. Notwithstanding all that was said of the excellence of the last cable, while in the workshop, it is now confessed there were grave faults in it. Those of course will now be avoided. But who can say what difficulties have still to be overcome? A chain is as weak as the weakest link in it. A cable is as defective as the most defective hundredth part of an inch in it. What mechanical skill, what sleepless vigilance, what indefatigable care are necessary to ensure the perfection required in every part of the two thousand miles of wire. But the company are confident that all the obstacles can be overcome, and that in a twelve-month we may be in telegraphic communication with England.—Providence Journal.

Gov. Morton made a speech at Richmond, Indiana, on Thursday, in which he discussed the subject of negro suffrage and defended the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, insisting that he is but carrying out the policy of Mr. Lincoln. Gov. Morton is not opposed to negro suffrage, but thinks the plan of at once conferring all the political rights of citizenship upon the masses of negroes in the South as impolitic and attended by too great difficulties. He don't think Indiana representatives can insist on negro suffrage in the South, while the laws of that State prohibit, under penalty, negroes coming into the State.

The largest peach-grower in Delaware is Mr. Anthony Reybold. He has a peach orchard of 1,000 acres, of which 600 acres have trees of a bearing age. His crop last year amounted to 60,000 baskets, of which the average price was \$1 per basket—\$60,000. The aggregate profits of his peach culture for the three preceding years may be safely estimated at the snug sum of \$150,000.

The Farmer.

He strays through the field at early morn,
And inhales the perfumed air,
Replete with daisies and lily-bells,
And crocuses rich and rare;
He smiles in his heart to think how bright,
How happy his rural life,
With rosy girls and robust boys,
And a loving, faithful wife.

The great old elm that shades his door
Is the home of many a bird,
Whose joyous notes ring through the air
As they leap by the brooks and stirred;
He stops and listens to catch the sound—
"Tis music, the sweetest to him—
As they skip about at morn, at noon,
And chirp through the twilight dim.

The new-mown hay, as its fragrance steals
All through the lambent air,
Invites the farmer to his wonted
And calls him to fields more fair;
And though on a rustic bench he sits,
He is charmed by the rural scene,
He blesses the God who gave him life,
And thanks Him for His mercies.

He girath most willingly to the poor—
(Are they not the chosen of God?)
And he feels the reward of his blessed deeds,
And can answer for such a reward:
His prayers are remembered—his home is bright,
His wife is most faithful and true,
His children are dutiful; God is his God,
How can he withhold Him His due.

Thus passes his life till a calm old age
With cheerfulness comes to his door,
And he layeth aside the cares of life,
And returns to his youth once more;
Returns to his youth in pleasant dreams,
Till his Maker calleth to Heaven.
The noble heart, whose glory was His,
And to whom life was lent—not given.

Enticing the Southern Freedmen to Brooklyn and New York.
A citizen of Brooklyn, New York, writes to the Freedmen's Bureau that parties in that city are engaged in inducing negroes to come from the Southern States to the East, promising them their work and good pay, and charging a fee of five dollars per head for all whom they transport. By this sort of agency a large number of indigent and worthless blacks are being introduced into New York, and very few are meeting with any considerable success in getting employment. The recent order of the War Department, providing by the following clause for all transportation required by the above bureau, will enable the latter to do much better service in the above regard than any private agency.

It is ordered, That, upon the requisition of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, transportation be furnished such destitute refugees and freedmen as are dependent upon the government for support, to points where they can procure employment and subsistence and support themselves, and thus relieve the government; provided such transportation be confined by assistant commissioners within the limits of their jurisdiction.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR ARMY.
The reduction of the volunteer force of the army continues, and almost every day some regiment marches down the Avenue on its way to the railroad depot, on its way home. The regular army, on the other hand, is to be largely increased, and a board of army officers has the subject now before them, and it is understood that a plan will be presented to Congress providing for the entire reorganization of the regular force on a much larger scale than has heretofore been contemplated. This board will propose, I understand, to have the army consist of ninety regiments of infantry and twenty-five regiments of cavalry, and to have all the "volunteer" troops disbanded. If the army is organized in the manner proposed, with the due proportion of artillery, it will require the services of nearly all the officers of high rank who have distinguished themselves in the late war, and some of whom are in command of military divisions and departments, or are serving in various capacities more ornamental than useful just now. But it will be quite as efficient as any of the vast armies of Europe; for it will be so arranged that it can be filled up, on emergency, to double the numerical strength which it is proposed. Thus, the regiments having only 500 men in each, the whole number of men enlisted, in the three arms of the service, will only be 65,000, which is certainly not too large for a permanent peace establishment. But there being, as designed, a full corps of staff officers, and a systematic division of the regiments into brigades and divisions, with the proper officers to each, it will be easy to increase the rank and file when required.

Mr. George P. Marsh, our Minister at Turin, has forwarded to Washington the proposition of a company of Italian silk and grape-growers and wine manufacturers, to emigrate to this country in such force as would suffice for the cultivation of 1,000,000 of grape vines and 10,000 mulberry trees.