

The State Records.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 12, 1865.

EDW. PHOENIX: In your issue of the 10th instant, I notice an extract from the Charleston Courier, in which one of its correspondents, in speaking of the destruction of State and District records by the Federal troops, states that "the State records and other papers of importance are gone forever."

I do not know from what source he has drawn his information, nor do I doubt the sincerity of his assertion, but as every citizen of the State is interested more or less in the records of the State, and those of the Secretary-General, I deem it my duty to relieve the anxiety which may arise, by correcting a mistake into which he has fallen. The records of the Secretary of State, and Surveyor-General, are safe. I have good reasons to know something of these records, from painful experience in saving them.

My long connection with the office has taught me the value of these records in the State, and I thought of the enormous job of packing, rolling, a number of books and papers, and carrying them off in time to save them. With the short notice given, I know if I saved them I was sacrificing every thing I owned, so I never saw the State lose that which cannot be replaced. I determined to do, and by laying aside my private interest, devoting my whole time to the service of the State, working day and night, using my own wagon and team, and the services of a friend, and leaving the contents of my own house to the torch of the enemy, succeeded in packing and saving its records and papers, not only of the two offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor-General, located at Columbia, but also of the corresponding offices heretofore located in Charleston, but two years previously removed to this place and put under my charge.

While on this subject, I will mention, for the benefit of those interested, that I also saved the records of the Commissioner in Equity, Clerk of Court, and Ordinary of Barnwell District. Those of the two last offices, I happened to discover in the depot while loading my own, and knowing they would be burnt, if not removed by some one, I had them put into my car, and took them off safe. I also saved one box of the Commissioner in Equity of Beaufort, and those of the Commissioner in Equity of Charleston which were in my office at the time.

WM. R. BUNTT, Secretary of State, S. C.

There seems to be hot times just now in the political atmosphere of the North. Mr. Wendell Phillips has quite recently made a speech at Boston, which indicates the future policy of the Radicals. He denounces the reconstruction policy of the President, and says that Mr. Johnson is "three-fourths a rebel." The Democrats are not behind. In New York, at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 18th, they had a tremendous ratification meeting, at which Hon. Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren, James T. Brady, and other prominent politicians spoke. Mr. Blair denounced negro suffrage, and recommended that the negroes be colonized in Mexico, and that war be declared against the Empire and Maximilian expelled. Upon the first head he said:

"There is at this moment a sectional majority in Congress ready to expel from, or keep out of that body, the representatives of many Southern States, unless they yield to the dictation of that majority, the power to impose a condition of suffrage which these very States that made the Constitution of the United States abjured from the beginning. This daring attempt, which, if successful, would in effect be an abrogation of the Constitution by a body which no being without it, has an aim far beyond the establishment of negro suffrage in the States exhibiting it. Negro suffrage if it had no other effect than that of altering the state of a poll, and acting as a balance of power in the hands of one section of the country to cast the election against the will of the owners of the soil, the wealth and intelligence of the other section would be intolerable; but it would bring in its train other incalculable evils, the worst of which would be the creation of a mixed, degraded caste of laborers, much more fatal to the peace of the Government than negro slavery during the first two centuries of its existence."

On the subject of colonization in Mexico, and war on the Empire, Mr. B. said:

"If the negroes are ever to be free, equal, and independent, they must have a place of refuge set off and secured to them by the common consent of all the States of the Union, of all the republics on this continent. Such a land of promise is now held out to them by the Liberal Government of Mexico. It beckons them to the rich region stretching round the Gulf of Mexico from the Rio Grande. Have we not a right to accept of it, and unite with the struggling people and President of the Mexican Republic in restoring it from foreign domination, and confining to our foreign population a home in the new land in a climate congenial to their physical constitutions and their habits, and presenting in the productions of its soil everything which their agricultural skill is accustomed to rear in perfection, and will at once raise them above want to independence? In the region to which they are invited they would become a line of demarcation between the United States and Mexico, and along its maritime frontier a coast guard against foreign invasion—under the wing of the Republic of Mexico on one side, under that of the United States on the other, and the freedom of its people guaranteed by both, all the political institutions built on the models of its neighbors, and fostered by them without intrusion from any, would certainly hold out a promise of a right of suffrage, securing equality, and the opportunity of pursuing happiness in their own way, which they can never obtain in the bosom of the Southern States, filled with their old masters and during military race of white soldiers, reduced to poverty by their presence, and excited to an increased hostility to a race by a war waged for their deliverance, and the threat to make them rivals in the Government and in the sovereign rights over the country which the white man claims as his own exclusively."

But it is said we cannot undertake a new war for the sake of the negro. I say we must for our own sakes."

After Mr. Blair had finished, the meeting was addressed by John Van Buren and S. C.

Contracts by Freedmen.

The following timely circular has been issued: BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &c., HEADQUARTERS U. S. STATE VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 29, 1865.

Reports having been received at these headquarters, that the freedmen in some parts of the State refuse to enter into just and reasonable contracts for labor, on account of the belief that the United States Government will distribute lands among them, superintendents and agents of this Bureau will take the earliest opportunity to explain to the freedmen that no lands will be given them by the Government, but that the Government has but a very small quantity of land in the State, only enough to provide homes for a few families, and that this can only be secured by purchase or lease. They will also explain to them the advantages of at once entering into contracts for labor for the coming year, and that the system of contracts is in no way connected

with slavery, but is the system adopted by free laborers everywhere. It is believed that the renting of small tracts of land by the farmer to his laborers would be actually beneficial. The laborer's interest in his crops and improvements would attach him to the plantation, counteract any temptation to break his contract, and, by furnishing food for the more dependent members of his family, increase their contentment and their comforts.

The plan for renting lands on shares to the freedmen has been successfully tried in some parts of the State, and is believed to be worthy of a more extended trial. Superintendents will counsel with and assist both parties in making either of the above arrangements. O. BROWN, Colonel and Assistant Com.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1865.

Parties having bills under the denotation of \$5, issued by the City Council of Charleston, can dispose of the same to advantage by applying at this office.

Spectacles, Watch-Repairing, &c.

We call attention to the card of our very estimable fellow-townsmen, Mr. D. F. McCREARY, to be found in another column. He has a new and large supply of Spectacles, Eye-glasses, repairing material, &c. His work is done in the best style, and he is as fair and obliging as it is possible to be.

No News from the Legislature.

We have no news, and consequently might just as well be living in Caffra or the country of the Hot Entol. Of course every one is deeply interested in what is now going on in our State capital, and very anxious to hear therefrom; consequently we have stirred our stumps to pick up some such tidings, but in vain. Neither newspaper, nor traveller, nor flying report, has reached Edgefield since the sitting of the General Assembly. Until we have regular mails once more, we must content ourselves to rest in our darkness, and, for amusement, gnash our teeth over this lamentable dearth of news from the outside world.

Of the result of the late election for Governor of South Carolina, we cannot, of course, speak quite decidedly. In all the Districts, however, from which we have heard, and they are not a few, the majority for Gen. HARRISON was large. In three Districts alone, Orangeburg, Edgefield and Abbeville, his majority was over nine hundred. So it seems that, despite the fact of Col. Orr having been solicited to run for Governor by more than two-thirds of the members of the Convention, the people of South Carolina have thought fit to vote for Gen. HARRISON, the great and able military chief, who fought for them so long and valiantly during the late war. Gen. HARRISON was not a candidate, and this turn in the affair was unexpected to almost every one. Whether he will serve, or will be permitted to serve, we cannot say. We understand he has not yet been pardoned. Should he be elected, and not be willing or able to assume the office, we take it for granted that the Hon. W. D. POWERS, of Charleston (who is of course chosen Lieut. Governor) will become our Governor. We deeply regret that we are unable to give our readers any news as to the probable result of the pending election for United States Senators from South Carolina.

Death of Dr. Boatwright.

The Columbia Phoenix, of the 24th says: "We deeply regret to have to record the death of Dr. John H. Boatwright, a native and resident of our city. As a citizen, he was highly esteemed, and as a professional gentleman, he had a large share of public confidence and practice."

Dr. Boatwright has filled many positions of honor and trust. He has been Mayor of the city of Columbia; twice elected to the House of Representatives in the Legislature, from this District, and at the time of his death was Grand Master of the Order of Free Masons in South Carolina. In all these positions he discharged his duties with fidelity to those who had placed him in them, with ability, and with great credit to himself, both in head and heart. He was a good citizen, and his loss is universally lamented in our community. He died on Sunday morning at three o'clock, after a brief but painful illness, and his remains were escorted to their last resting place on yesterday morning by a large number of the Masonic fraternity and citizens generally.

A Summerset.

The renowned Abolitionist, HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the principal leaders of the Black Republican party, has recently turned a complete political summerset. On the 22d he delivered a sermon, in which he gave in his unqualified endorsement of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy; urged forbearance and kindness toward the South; insisting they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves; discountenanced any interference, and claimed that they must have confidence in the loyal professions of the Southerners, and that their self-respect must not be offended. He also puts forth kind words for Gen. Lee."

The Coming Circus.

Not that we know of one coming, but that we hope one will come! Perhaps if we write in the Advertiser that Edgefield is a good place to gather up half dollars, and that the people of all sorts and sizes would flock to the exhibition, the said Advertiser will fall into the hands of the boss circus man, and he will read our long paragraph, and his sympathizing heart will be touched, and he will immediately hasten to our relief. How delightful it would be—the sympathy of the boss circus man—but the Circus itself! Just imagine the spotted horses; and the spotted cows; and the spotted calves; and the spotted, dirty men, who ride and swing and climb and tumble; and the lady who can walk round on a horse, with a short dress and spangles, and standing on one leg, and jumping through the hoops; and the strong man who has a large stone placed upon his strong stomach, and another strong man to beat upon it with a large hammer; and the big brass band that always plays the selfsame air from "Crown Diamonds"; and should they have an Elephant, and Monkeys and Lions; and should we be allowed to feed the Elephant with apples and nuts; and then all the little, miserable, slobbering children that have been born of rebel parents during the past five years, could go and see the "Circus and the Monkey-show." BILL ARNOLD most touchingly, that several of the little Arns have never had this inestimable advantage and privilege. Poor little things, they would no doubt imagine themselves in Paradise, looking at angels and the like of that. Having been debarr'd from circus for five long years is something fearful! So all you who want the circus, contrive to throw this copy of the Advertiser into the hands of the boss circus man.

At present negroes are allowed to vote in only six States, viz: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, subject to the same conditions as white men; in Massachusetts they must be able to read and write; in Rhode Island, must be worth one hundred and thirty dollars in real estate; in New York, must be worth two hundred and fifty dollars over all incumbrances.

Terrific War in South America.

For some months past, a very vigorous war has been going on in South America, between Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Uruguay, on the one part, and the small and weak Republic of Paraguay, on the other part. As it is well known to our readers, Brazil and Buenos Ayres, or the Argentine Confederation as it is now called, are the two greatest, strongest and wealthiest powers of South America; while, as we will show, Paraguay is inferior to both, and weaker. She is weak, but has proved herself in this war ably brave and determined. South American newspapers have lately treated the United States, giving details of the recent great battle of Ystuy. These papers show that the war in question is assuming a character of the utmost ferocity and bloodshed. On the 17th of August the allied forces, eight thousand, five hundred strong under Generals Flores and Pauroer, encountered three thousand, four hundred Paraguayans, under Major Duarte, at the right bank of the Uruguay river. The Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, and were outnumbered two to one. A summons was sent to them to surrender, but they replied by shooting the messenger. For an hour and a quarter, the Paraguayans met the fierce assaults of the allies with a most desperate and valorous resistance, neither asking nor receiving the quarter which their powerful assailants were little disposed to accord them. At the end of that time they broke and fled to the river, pursued by four thousand cavalry. Here a slaughter took place which one of the victorious generals characterized as a general butchery. Scarcely one of the valiant and devoted army of Paraguay escaped. They left fifteen hundred dead on the field, and only three hundred wounded—a conclusive proof of the fearful nature of the struggle. Their leader, Duarte, and twelve hundred of his troops, fell into the hands of the Brazilians, and all their stores were captured. The allies state their loss at only two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Another detachment of the Paraguayan army, seven thousand strong, on the opposite side of the river, was prevented by the Brazilian gunboats from reinforcing Duarte, and were not later days hemmed in beyond the possibility of escape. As a set off against these successes, an engagement is chronicled between the Paraguayan batteries and the Brazilian fleet, in which the fleet seems to have been severely handled. Further battles of equally important character were daily expected.

Many Thanks.

We acknowledge our kindest thanks to J. M. CLARKE, Esq. of Augusta, Mr. J. B. HONES, Mr. M. L. REESCHOLTZ, Mr. ANDREW RAMSAY, and Mr. BAIRD HOLMES for timely and very cordially needed late papers.

The Georgia State Convention.

The Georgia State Convention assembled at Milledgeville, on Wednesday, the 26th. On the 27th, in the afternoon session, an ordinance declaring the State war debts void was referred to a committee.

Two articles of the new Constitution were reported. The first article was adopted, the 20th section of the same abolishes slavery, with a promise that emancipation shall be no atonement to future claims for compensation. A strong feeling against repudiation is manifested. It is thought that Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown will be a candidate for Governor.

Internal Revenue Guide.

Being an Abstract of the Internal Revenue and Direct or Land Tax Laws of the United States—with Schedules of Taxation, Licenses, Stamp Duties and Exemptions, showing the Rates under the various Tax Laws since July 1, 1862, intended for the general information of the Tax Payer. To which is added an Abstract of the Act of Congress passed during the war, relative to Abandoned Lands and to other matters of General Interest. By C. J. ELDRON, Esq., Assessor Internal Revenue Tax for Third Collection District South Carolina.

This neatly printed little work is just the book that every man who has any taxes to pay, or who desires to know anything concerning all laws of interest passed by the United States Government since 1860, should be in possession of. The compiler has evidently discharged his heavy task well and thoroughly, and this concise abridgment of so vast an amount of general information to the people, from such an immense mass of acts, amendments, alterations, repeals, re-enactments &c., as passed by the U. S. Congress during the war, reflects much credit on the intelligence and indomitable energy of Mr. ELDRON. Price 50 cents per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. Address G. E. ELDRON, Publisher, Greenville, S. C.

For the Benefit of Freedmen.

For the information of our colored brethren, we give the following extracts from the address of Gen. HOWARD, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, delivered at Savannah, to the Freedmen, on the 19th ult., and hope they will profit by the advice given:

With regard to the question of labor, he informed them that the Government had set them free, but it had not stopped work. Formerly they did not receive the earnings of their labor, they were now secured to them. Hereafter they had families from whom they were often separated, this would never be again. He urged them to provide for their families, not only to feed and clothe them but to educate them. As many of them were willing to make labor contracts for the coming year under the vague notion that the Government would do something for them, he earnestly desired to disabuse their minds in this particular, also; and hence the necessity for their making contracts with the owners of the lands and sticking to them in good faith. When the contract was made they were to understand that the employer was entitled to all their labor, and for which they should be paid fair and liberal wages.

With regard to the abandoned lands of Georgia, he remarked that the Government had determined to restore them to their owners, as they were pardoned by the Executive of the nation. That if they would be unjust in the Government to confiscate these lands lying generally on the coast, when the people of the interior, who had been equally rebellious, were not treated in like manner. That equality in the dispensation of justice should be observed throughout the South, without reference to locality or color, when there were no legal impediments in the way. If they wanted to work in pool, or in a regular way, they should make required purchases in a regular way. He knew of a colored man who had, by his own honest industry, accumulated \$15,000 in the last four years.

The Swedes in Virginia, and The Poles in Texas.

The emigration from Sweden and Norway to America is so great that the public journals of those countries are beginning to cry out against it with great vehemence. The departure of their stalwart sons from countries so thinly populated is naturally regarded as a great calamity. A colony of Swedes has arrived in Virginia, where they are hiring themselves as laborers, and where they are giving universal satisfaction by their honesty and industry. The long-talked-of emigration to America of the fifteen thousand Polish refugees, who, since their flight from their own country, have been scattered over free and republican Switzerland, has also actually begun; a colony having already arrived in Texas.

From a special dispatch to the Times of this city, dated Jackson, Miss., 19th, we learn that the Hon. W. L. Sharkey was elected U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Jeff Davis, commencing 4th March, 1866, by a majority of 74 votes over Fulson Anderson, of Jackson. The former received 100 votes.

"Is Not The Whole Land Before Thee?"

"Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." So said Abraham to Lot many thousand years ago, when he found that they could not live together in peace; and so, it seems, the Southern Churches, not pretending to be wiser of better than Abraham, are now saying to the Churches of the North—Abraham and Lot were both righteous men; yet it was better for them that they parted. The Churches of the North and South may be righteous also; and in like manner it may be better for them that they part. Of whether that they remain united, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South think so, and have very openly expressed their views to their people. The Southern Baptists also, if we mistake not, shrink back in indistinguishable repugnance from "separating with a holy kiss their brethren of the North. The great tri-annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has very lately been in session in Philadelphia; and at this Convention there appeared delegates from both the Southern States, North Carolina and Texas. The acts and aims of this Convention were very decidedly for the restored unity of the Churches North and South. But nevertheless, the Southern Episcopal Bishops, if we again mistake not, are evidently inclined to say with Abraham—"Separate thyself from me." The General Council of the Episcopal Church South, to be held in Mobile in the coming month, will take authoritative action on the subject. Bishop Davis of our own State, has addressed a letter to his Clergy and Laity, in which he declares the separation of the Churches to be involuntary and overwhelming under the influence of the political revolution, and that it cannot be regarded in the light of schism. "That the severance was for the unity of her faith; and that the Southern Church is rightly constituted, and is an independent and integral branch of the Church Catholic. That she is, therefore, free to remain as she is, or to return to her union with the North." Bishop Davis regards the age as political and secular, and tending to combination, which he views as securing dominion, but as dangerous to truth; and he is of opinion that the large expense of the United States and the discordant elements of its population are too vast for the continued harmony of one Church; and for that Church to attain a sure foundation for truth and peace. He is in favor of an independent Southern Church, but is willing to be guided by the councils of the general body which is soon to convene. His motto is: "A Church divine, not human; a Gospel pure and perfect." The present prospect, therefore, is that the Protestant Churches South will remain separate and distinct from the Protestant Churches North. We will not undertake to say whether this will be for better or for worse. But we can certainly say with safety, that this disruption, whether it result for good or evil, comes from that unholy mixing up of politics and religion which has already worked so much harm to the cause of Christ in our country.

Fenianism.

Open what paper you may, radical or conservative, Roman Catholic or Protestant, and the heading "Fenianism" is seen in bold type. Fenianism in fact has become the great sensation of the day. The grand general congress of the Fenians in the United States assembled in Philadelphia on the 16th of October, and, we believe, still in session. There is a perfect pouring of the faithful attend this important convention, representatives having arrived even from California and the far Territories of the West. It seems more than probable that Fenianism will on this occasion take some decisive step.

It is variously supposed that this Fenian excitement takes in England and Ireland as strange in form as the minds of men can make them. The British papers, while agreeing in a belief that the main project is to wrest Ireland from the English, are by no means harmonious in agreement as to the manner in which the work is to be done. An uprising of the sort is presumed, or thought, to be upon the programme, but it is thought by some that there is to be powerful assistance from abroad. The sending of a British fleet to guard the coast of Ireland is an evidence of the fears which are entertained of a sudden descent. The United States are supposed to be the hotbed of the intrigues which are to culminate in the grand attempt at revolution. To prevent the sudden landing of an armed expedition is the object of these maritime precautions.

While, however, the British authorities are garrisoning Ireland and blocking its ports, there are not wanting "well-informed" parties who coolly inform them that they are neglecting the real point of danger, that real point being Canada. This British possession, say the "well-informed," is to be invaded by an immense army of Fenians from the United States. Canada being carried by a coup de main, will be erected into an Irish republic. The United States will contract an alliance with the new and flourishing republic. War will be declared by these two powers against Great Britain; in due time will follow the invasion and capture of Ireland, and the redemption of that unfortunate island from the Saxon tyrant. In this plot the "well-informed" ones say that Secretaries SWANN and STANTON are implicated, and that they, in fact, know of, approve of, and direct all the Fenian movements. Meanwhile the grand Fenian Congress is in deliberation, and before long, we may see its members, and their followers, rush over the Canadian border, and accomplish the grand opening move. Perhaps Secretaries SWANN and STANTON have already given the signal.

How Things Work.

An incident illustrating how things work, has recently quelled in Barnwell District, as we have been advised by a recent visitor from that quarter. The negroes had armed, and had banded themselves for the purpose of destroying the whites. They had become possessed of the idea that with the destruction of the whites, they would become possessors of the land. They were to be made, and their plan was to beat down the travelers with daggers, then drag them into the woods and murder them. One of the whites, however, had been murdered. A Col. C., a farmer near Barnwell, was one of the victims. They had also burned some barns, with all the gath'rd crop of the season. They were dissatisfied with their allotment of share, and proceeded to improve it by destroying the whole. The plot has been discovered, but what will happen, when the crops, generally to be shared out, is a problem of great difficulty. It will be well if a strong guard of soldiers shall be present at the plantations, severally, whenever the distribution of the harvest shall take place. We learn, also, that things are looking very equal, if not good. One gentleman assures us that the negroes in that quarter are almost in a state of revolt. So says the Charleston News of the 24th.

Contractors under the Confederate States Government, it has been decided by Attorney General Speed, are not "civil agents," and hence need not apply for pardon on that account. A scheme for the colonization of the freedmen in Florida has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and will soon be brought before the President.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. G. D. Tillman: Sir,—The debates for the State Senate was so short a one that the people, in my opinion, were not fully informed as to our respective opinions in relation to grave and important subjects; and erroneous impressions were made upon the public mind in reference to my course in the Convention. I therefore take the liberty to address you through the press. I will endeavor to be brief, and will not elaborate the argument.

In your speech to the people at Liberty Hill, almost at its beginning, you asserted broadly, and emphatically, that the Constitution of the United States was dead, and that it was necessary to provide it with the authority of a certain ungodly Yankee Colonel. You also asserted that South Carolina was no longer a State, but merely a big county, and bore the same relation to the Federal Government that Edgefield District did to the Government of South Carolina. About the close of your speech you broadly, flatly and emphatically told the people that debts could not be abolished, because the Constitution of the United States forbade it. It is probable that a Chinese juggler could have blown the breath of life into the Constitution more adroitly than did yourself; but I hold it to be utterly impossible for even the Prince of Jugglers to have performed the same feat more audaciously, or with greater success than you did on that memorable occasion.

In the few remarks I made on that occasion, attracted the attention of the people to the glaring inconsistency in your speech. Subsequently, in your speech at Richardson, you gave evidence of a change, or at least of a material modification of your views in relation to this important subject; but you failed to give the reason therefor, nor did you state from whence came the light that illuminated your understanding. Nevertheless, I will not complain, but beg to express the hope that the information commenced at home will be completed in Columbia. The Constitution of South Carolina, to ordain and establish which you assisted, prescribes the oath of office, and that oath requires all officers to swear to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and that of the United States. To swear to preserve, protect and defend something that is dead, something that is not in existence, is simply absurd. This oath, as Senator for Edgefield, you have taken. You will therefore doubtless see and feel the necessity of your immediately perfecting your reformation in regard to this grave subject. In truth, Sir, there is no excuse for you—you are sworn to plant yourself upon the Constitution—for it is the true platform, and it is the platform I have, since the South ceased to fight, in season and out of season, so industriously preached. I repeat, Sir, there is no excuse for you, unless indeed you violate your oath, which I will not condescend, and which I do not suppose possible. No Sir, I would not wantonly impute so base a crime to even to the vilest wretch; the meanest criminal that the revolution through which we have just passed, may have spawned up or may hereafter spew up from the lowest depths of ignominy and shame to the surface, and perhaps has elevated or may hereafter elevate to high places.

Enough has been said to prove you inconsistent, and I will now briefly address myself to the merits of the subject. When you said that the Constitution was dead, and that South Carolina was but a County, you enunciated a grave error and evinced no great statesmanship. If you had said that the Constitution was suspended you would have come nearer the truth. Had you said that civil law was suspended, as to the South, you would have been critically correct. In point of fact, civil law has not been suspended in many respects at the North as well as at the South. But it has been suspended according to the forms of the Constitution, and as provided for by that instrument. Clause 2, Sect. 9, Art. 1, reads as follows: "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." It is well known that there was at the time the writ was suspended, war, invasion, and according to the theory of the General Government, and the opinion of the dominant party North, there was rebellion. It would therefore be correct to say that civil law had been suspended as provided for by the Constitution. President Johnson has been a democrat, the democratic party has been a Constitutional party, and it is believed at the South that President Johnson's is devoted to the Constitution, true to its principles, and a friend of the South. Therefore, we firmly believe that the President will, so soon as all the seceded States take the proper steps to restore themselves to the Constitution and the laws, restore the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and proclaim civil law and peace throughout the length and breadth of our long distracted country. God grant that it may speedily come!

Constitutions are made to protect the weak against the strong; to protect the minority against the majority. The Government is stronger than the South, therefore let us cling to the Constitution. The North is more populous than the South, therefore let us maintain the Constitution. The warrior bold but wary, would not, while confronting the foe, break into fragments and fling from him the only weapon left him for self defence. The Statesman wise and sagacious, would not, finding himself pressed on every side by difficulties, cast at his feet the only shield that interposes itself between his people and certain destruction. The Constitution is our only weapon, and it is our only shield. In days gone by it has been of service to us, and it may be of service in time to come. Let us at least resolve to "preserve, protect and defend" it in good faith. Allotted, all torn, though the Constitution of our country may be let it be our part with careful hands to adjust its parts and cement it together with a life's devotion, for remember it is the work of our sires. All soiled, all bloody as it is, let us hold it fast; that the pure brook of upper ether may blow upon it and purify it, that the rays of heaven may shine upon it and bleach it and make it white; and in our efforts to purify it of its past, let us invoke the aid of Heaven, for remember it is the work of our sires. Though law is the just, the Constitution of our country may lie, let us stop, pick it up, hold it on high; and from it with willing hearts, with willing hands, let us fling the dust and the corruption that about it may cling, for it is the work of our sires. It is allowed by time, it is the pillow of fire to the brave and the foe of every slave.

Respectfully,

G. D. DUNOVANT.

P. S. I will address you again.

We learn from one of our Northern exchanges, that a son of John Brown has just made a speech in which he urged the negroes to arm themselves and insist upon ruling the South for themselves. President Johnson has just made a speech, in which he urges the negroes to go to work and leave their political future to Providence. Which advice will the colored people take?

Alexander H. Rivers, of Charlottesville, says that he was informed by Secretary Seward that he wished to make peace between the North and the South; that, as to the test oath, if he had been in Congress he should not have voted for it, but, said he, the oath is a law, and no Congress, seceded in the South, had better send an idiot or a child to Congress who can take it, than to send a wise man who cannot.

For the Advertiser.

Tribute of Respect.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 59, A. F. M. WHEREAS, DR. JOHN P. ARNEY, DANIEL DENDY and W. SMITH, members of this Lodge, have fallen victims to the war waged between the United and the Confederate States of America; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of these noble men, as Masons have lost good and true brothers, our Lodge faithful and well-tried workmen, and our country citizen-soldiers, who, in courage and faithful devotion to duty, were surpassed by none. Resolved, That a price in our "Book be devoted to the memory of each of our deceased brothers, and inscribed with their names. Resolved, That the afflicted families and friends of our departed brothers have our deepest and most heartfelt sympathies extended to them in their great loss. Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Edgefield Advertiser, and that a copy be sent to each of the families of the deceased. JAMES W. SPEARMAN, Secy.

An Important Circular.

MEMBERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6, 1865.

To the People of South Carolina: In entering upon my duties as Superintendent of Education for the State of South Carolina, in accordance with Special Orders No. 19, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for South Carolina and Georgia, it is my earnest desire to secure the cooperation of all persons in the State. It is admitted on all hands that no work of more importance affecting the future prosperity of the country, than the removal of the mass of ignorance, which weighs down the laboring classes throughout the South. The sooner this work is begun the better for all parties concerned. It is admitted on all hands that no work of more importance affecting the future prosperity of the country, than the removal of the mass of ignorance, which weighs down the laboring classes throughout the South. The sooner this work is begun the better for all parties concerned. It is admitted on all hands that no work of more importance affecting the future prosperity of the country, than the removal of the mass of ignorance, which weighs down the laboring classes throughout the South. The sooner this work is begun the better for all parties concerned.