

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. DURISOE, KEES & CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at THREE DOLLARS per annum: ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months, always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Lines long or less), for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

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it is stated that the clause excluding rebels for six months, was inserted "on the assurance of the managers of the Freedmen's Bureau, that this space of time would be sufficient to accomplish the object of the bill."

Such is the legislation to which the South is subjected, and there is no remedy to be suggested. Her people, excluded from having any part in that legislation, are powerless to accomplish anything in defence of their own rights under the Constitution; and, unaffiliated and unaided, they must continue to endure and suffer.—Phenixix.

THE ADVERTISER. JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

Mr. S. BAKER, of Graniteville, has our best thanks for late English papers. Such favors are always highly appreciated by us.

It is said that our "District Courts," as established by the Code of Laws passed by the last Legislature in relation to "Persons of Color," will soon be put in operation.

Death of Mr. James M. Lanham. Mr. JAS. M. LANHAM, who so lately returned from Federal imprisonment in Charleston, died at his residence in our District on Monday last.

The Richmond Factory. Let all planters and the Card concerning this popular establishment, and give it due consideration.

A Chance to Turn a Penny. And, under present circumstances, no such chance should be slighted. The National Publishing Co., Richmond, Va., want an agent in Edgedfield for the sale of a valuable book. Read their card.

Edgedfield's Roll of Glory. We call your special attention to all our readers to the card, to be found elsewhere in this No. of the Advertiser, headed, "Deceased Soldiers of South Carolina." It is from that high-toned and accomplished gentleman, Prof. Wm. J. Rivers, State Agent for recording and placing among the archives of the State, the names of all who perished in our struggle for independence.

When the Rose's Heart is Red as Blood. In the sad but glorious Autumn, the season which always speaks so eloquently to the human heart, when the flowers glow with an intensity that Summer's heat, and the deep dark red of the rose's heart is warm and rich as the precious Southern blood that flowed at Chickamauga and the Wilderness; then will we meet and lay our tributes upon the graves of the "Confederate Dead" whose sleeping bodies and sleepless glory make forever sacred the soil of our village cemetery. There are few, but for that all the more precious.

And we will do honor to the name of every soldier of Edgedfield who departed this life in the noble and best cause. All this has been beautifully done in Greenville lately—poetically, tenderly, heroically, done. A triumphal arch—glorious memories made it triumphal—was erected in the cemetery; and upon this arch, which was magnificently adorned with evergreens and flowers, were hung photographs of all Greenville's departed heroes—no matter where their mortal remains may be lying. These photographs were wreathed with flowers, ribbons, and inscriptions.

It has been woman's mission thus to honor the heroic qualities, the lofty self-sacrifice, the sublime devotion, of the men who died for the South. We propose to the women of Edgedfield—where is the one who has not wept the loss of a son, brother, husband, lover, nephew, cousin?—to do this thing on the 21st of September. It is the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, where Southern valor triumphed gloriously, and where one of Edgedfield's most devoted sons laid down his life and went to his great reward.

We respectfully suggest to our honored ladies that they move in this work at once.

Grand Pow-Wow of Editors, Publishers and Printers. Some months ago we suggested a Convention of the Press of this State. Lately the Greenville Enterprise seconded our suggestion. We had flatteringly generalized, saying a word not our contemporaries, generally, say a word not our countrymen, in general, might be proud to be productive of great good. If however, only a paper here and there were represented, but little good could come of it. The Appeal proposes Greenville, as the place, and the 15th of August as the time. No better place, during the heat of summer at least, could be named. As to the time of meeting, it could be pushed off a little further if necessary. That the Editors and Publishers of South Carolina should meet together, after the terrible disjointedness of the last six years, and place themselves en rapport in every respect, is something which seems to us eminently wise and proper.

Col. Geo. H. Jones. The Constitutionalist says: "This gallant Georgia soldier and courteous gentleman has succeeded from the Gloire, and will, on Monday next, be found in the office of the Augusta Young Men. Jones is one of our most popular young men, and the Augusta cannot suffer under his dispensation."

The Holy Sentinel. From far-off Conwayboro, on the Waccamaw, where the people make turpentine, and cut lumber, and cultivate rice, and scramble through life generally after a somewhat different fashion from that of the West, comes to us The Holy Sentinel, a bright and bran new paper, with a remarkably sensible and pleasant salutation. The Sentinel is published every Friday by S. E. McMillan, Esq. Terms—\$3.00 a year in advance. May it be in existence a hundred years hence, and flourish like a green bay tree through all that time.

Central Hotel, Augusta, Ga. It gives great pleasure to call the attention of our readers to a card of Wm. M. THOMAS, in another column, which will give them assurance of the most comfortable quarters, the most excellent table, and the most obliging attention, whenever they visit our neighboring city of Augusta. Mr. Thomas is a kind, courteous and efficient host. We can say so from well remembered experience.

Whose Child is It? When Sherman's army stopped at Smithfield, N. C., about fifteen months since, (says the Charleston Courier), there was found with it a little girl, five or six years of age, of bright countenance and pleasant ways, evidently well-bred, and of the name of Mary, and followed them from South Carolina, Georgia or Tennessee. The card to which this little girl seemed attached, was found near the house of a lady who had a little girl of nearly the same age, and the two little ones became so fondly attached, that the lady induced the soldiers to give the child to her, and she had been with her ever since. The child has dark eyes, and is quite pretty. She had been long with the army that the could give an intelligent account of her home. The lady who has possession of this little wanderer is very much attached to her, and treats her in every way as her own daughter. Parties interested are referred to the Raleigh Minister, Smithfield, Johnson county, North Carolina. The papers of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee are requested to copy this information.

A Paris letter says Napoleon received General Beauregard with unusual cordiality, and sent a Chamberlain to attend him to the Corps Legislatif.

The Beginning of the Breaking Up of the Cabinet.

Postmaster-General Dennison, a Western man, heretofore considered a very conservative Republican, has retired from President Johnson's Cabinet. Three months ago, he made a public speech in Washington in which he strongly endorsed the President and his reconstruction policy. Now, he is withdrawing from the Cabinet because he approves the Constitutional Amendment, which Mr. Johnson does not approve, and does not support the Philadelphia Convention, which Mr. Johnson does approve. The upshot of the whole business is, that he has gone over, horse or foot, and dragons, to the Radicals, why or wherefore is of very little importance.

Gen. Sickles Triumphant. Triumphant Gen. Sickles, Judge Bryan of the United States District Court, issued lately a writ of Habeas Corpus for the production of the body of Stowers, Keys and Crawford before his Court. These men have been committed to death by the Military Commission, and are in confinement at Castle Pickens, Charleston Harbor. This writ was served upon Gen. Sickles. He refused to comply, and did not produce the prisoners. Judge Bryan then issued against him a writ of Attachment for contempt of Court. On this process he "declined" to be arrested. Stanton, Secretary of War, upheld Gen. Sickles, and tells him to resist the arrest by force of arms if necessary. So the matter stands at present. The President and Stanton are quarreling over the matter; and it seems to be probable that the President will finally command Gen. Sickles to obey the writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Confederates Dead at Sharpsburg. CHARLESTON, July 6, 1866. Messrs. Editors: I have just returned from the battle-field of Sharpsburg, where I met Mr. A. Good. He has devoted his time to the care of the graves of those buried on that field, and has names and localities of all the marked graves. He has also the unknown graves buried by their localities, and the names of those buried on each side of the line. In this way, he knows every name, and can take you to any grave you may ask for. These graves are as kindly cared for as is possible under the circumstances, but the owners of the land cannot be prevented from ploughing over them. This they have done, and committed outrages of which I dare not write. The "rebels" of Maryland and Virginia beg the daughters of South Carolina to bring home their dead; and could they would see the battle-field, they would see the graves of their fathers. Enclosed you will find a list of the marked graves of the South Carolinians buried on the battle-field of Sharpsburg. I can give any information, I will be glad to do so. Papers through the State will oblige by publishing the list. Miss M. S. McKENZIE.

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The Cotton Tax. The Congress, says the Savannah News, disregarding the remonstrances of the leading commercial men in both sections of the Union, has imposed a tax of two cents per pound upon all cotton hereafter exported from the United States. This body, which is urging and insisting upon constitutional restrictions in regard to the Southern white people, profess that much of what it demands is done in behalf of the Southern negro. But did they stop to think that the hired negro laborer will feel the effects of this tax as sensibly as his white employer? By as much as the employer's profits are reduced by such a tax, by just that much is the return of the employer's labor, be he white or black, reduced. The men who suggest and adopt such legislation must understand the intelligence of the black man if they think that in consideration for the privilege to be content to be pillaged at such a rate. If they would reflect a moment they would see that the interests of both races, when both are free, are mutual, and that, in regard to such matters their interests are equal. The deduction of a half dollar per pound from the cotton, which is the result of the deduction of thousands per year to the employer. Burdensome excise laws upon staples affect all classes alike, and the laboring class will be the first to oppose them, for they feel it first.

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In conformity to the concluding paragraph of a former article, we venture to make one or two suggestions in regard to the difficulties between Debtor and Creditor, consequent upon the abnormal condition of the country. We do not intend to thrust upon the community the crude notions of an inexperienced intellect, but only to refer to such measures as have been suggested by Great Nations under similar circumstances. Long before the day of Patrick Henry, a celebrated Roman Orator had contended that the best way of judging the future is by the past, and the experience of ages has taught us the truth of the maxim. We shall therefore adhere to it. In the year A. D. 250, the Roman people emerged from foreign and intestine war, loaded with debt, and groaning beneath oppressive taxation. The arguments then used by Creditor and Debtor, (as related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus) are so exactly analogous to those of the citizens of Edgedfield District to-day, as to be worthy of notice. "On one hand the Plebeians pretended not to be in a condition to pay their debts; they declared that during so many years of war their lands had produced nothing, their cattle had perished, their slaves had escaped or been carried away, &c. On the other hand the Creditors contended that the losses were common to everybody; that they had suffered no less than their Debtors; that they could not afford to lose what they had lost to indigent persons during the war, in addition to what had been taken by the enemy, &c."

An old warrior in those days proclaimed through the mouth of Servilius, that he was free, had served in all the campaigns, had been in twenty-eight battles, and had often gained the prize of valor; but that since the Republic had been reduced to the last extremity, he had been forced to borrow money wherewith to pay taxes, and at being able to discharge his indebtedness, had been reduced to slavery by a merciless Creditor.

How strikingly analogous to the condition of our country at the present moment. The Republic, as now, had been "reduced to the last extremity," the "cattle" of soldiers absent in the army had died, their "slaves" (mark the analogy ever here) had escaped—they were loaded with debt, &c. The very argument and complaints, uttered over sixteen hundred years ago, little vary, and along the era, even to the Capitol and in the Forum, are now being echoed from the Salpita to the Savannah.

What then was done to relieve the exigencies of the times? After the passage of certain laws Agrarian in their tendency, after an extinction of the interest upon debts, after the abolition of the debt itself, thereby producing a still greater reign of anarchy and bloodshed, the system of payment by instalments was adopted, and the people ultimately relieved.

The plan was, in substance, as follows: The interest previously paid was deducted from the principal of the debt, and the principal itself repaid by equal portions during an interval of three years. The Debtor was forced to give the Creditor a lien upon his visible estate, so as to prevent the fraudulent transfer thereof; and the Creditor, on the other hand, was prevented from levying upon the property of a Debtor, who had complied with the Act, until such Debtor had failed to make the payment of each instalment as it fell due—and then only for that particular instalment.

After the American Revolution of 1776, our ancestors found themselves embarrassed with a similar load of indebtedness and taxation. Creditors were clamorous for the payment of their demands; Debtors were utterly unable to meet their liabilities; and the glorious soldier, who had humbled the "Mistress of the Seas," goaded by the spur of Federal taxation and individual indebtedness, were upon the very threshold of civil war. The intellectual giants of those days came to their rescue, and in 1787 an Instalment Act for the relief of the country was passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, so very like the *centum annorum* of the Romans above alluded to, as to leave little doubt of the fact that the accomplished statesman of that day had before their eyes the page of the historian recording the decree of law; and that the Act of 1787 (the Vol. Statute at large) is based thereupon.

This Act has been called to our attention by Gen. M. C. Burton, who, in reply to his constituents, has foundation as well as one of confidence to sustain the vast Pyramid of Paper which the Yankees are widening and elevating every day, as if they possessed all the money on the earth, and all the bullion in the earth. Reputation must ultimately be the counterweight in the mouths of an overwhelming majority of voters.

But in the meantime, every cent that gold may yield will course only mark the depreciation of Greenbacks, and as the debtors of the South need their "Legal Tenders," which to most their accumulated obligations, they ought to pray for the rise of gold as their only hope for salvation unless the wrath of our Judges can be propitiated, or unless the Legislature can be enabled to afford relief despite the Judges. These same greedy Greenbacks, by their enormous depreciation, which must come, or they must share a better fate than nonconvertible paper money ever did before, may yet prove to be the best friends of debtors in the South.

Still too much relief ought not to be expected from this source. It is only a popular delusion that if a creditor refuses to accept a debt tendered him that the debt is thereby canceled. The whole amount of a debt, both principal and interest, may be tendered, but the creditor can accept or not as he likes. By refusing to accept, he loses nothing but interest from the day of tender, and *out of sight* whenever he enforces his contract by suit. If Greenbacks should get so sick as not to be desired as property, (and they will!) Creditors might refuse to accept them, and defer bringing suit as long as the statute of Limitations would allow, in order to get gold, or a better currency for their claims.

However, it is probable that Greenbacks would gladly be received by creditors as long as 85% of their would buy one of gold, especially if their implicants can be thrown in the way of their acceptance. Then let us all turn Bear Brokers in a small way, by hoarding gold, to promote the sickly health of our promising friends, the Greenbacks. The present growing cotton crop will yield us gold. As the Merchants are accustomed to say, cotton is gold, and gold is always gold, whereas paper money (nonconvertible) according to all past experience, is only money at the beginning, and gets to be merely paper in the end.

Let us watch as well as pray, work as well as hope, with the maxim ever in mind, that God helps those who help themselves. Perhaps the first thing the people ought to do is to send up to the Legislature, at its next Session, a memorial praying relief against their debts. Let the memorial be fully written, and signed if possible by every debtor in the State. Such a paper would have quite a sufficiency of signatures. However, it might be advisable to hold public meetings, and adopt Resolutions instructing the Governor to summon the Legislature in Special Session, and also instructing the present members of the Legislature to order a Convention of the people forthwith, on pain of never again being allowed to misrepresent their constituents. If the people of the State could know their true interests, they would never cease agitating until they get a Convention instructed to restrain the Legislature from using or lending the credit of the State too far, and to adopt some measure to prevent the Corporation from ruling the Legislature. The war debt, and perhaps some other debts of the State, ought to be equated into and by all means; the Legislature ought to be enjoined from ever redeeming the Bills of the Bank of the State. It should also seriously be considered whether our Constitution ought, or not to be, so amended as to prevent any white man from ever voting at any election until he first produces to the managers of such election satisfactory evidence that he has paid his capitation at the last gathering of Taxes. Now seems an auspicious time for a Convention to do these things, as well as to relieve debtors by abolishing the Courts, ordaining a Bankrupt Law, or by some other means.

At present, I counsel nothing else, except that