The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DR. SOM KEEER & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

☞ All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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 year.

Announcing Candidates $5,00, in advance.

Congressional News and Washington Items.

In the House, on the 22d, the Judiciary Committee reported, recommending, passage of the bill declaring valid certain acts and proclamations of the President from 1861 to 1865. It shields officers from acts committed in the discharge of their duty, and declares that all officers shall be presumed to have acted under orders. The bill was recommitted to the Committee, with the privilege to report at any time.

The same Committee reported a bill declaring it the rule of all the United States Courts that persons guilty of treason, murder, bribery and other felonies, or had given aid, comfort or counsel to the enemies of the United States, or had engaged in the rebellion, shall not be allowed to practice in said Courts.

Boutwell spoke favoring, that if the five Judges of the Supreme Court did not have sufficient self-respect to adopt rules to exclude rebels and traitors, it was time for Congress to step in and make rules for them. Regular fielding and every device of the minority was resorted to until five o'clock—serving off voting.

The South Carolina murder committee, are instructed to inquire about whipping citizens of the United States in North Carolina, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina, when confined in jail.

Hon. E. D. Holbrook of Idaho, and Ex-Gov. Cummings, of Idaho, had a personal rencounter at Willard's on the 22d, without serious results.

The Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., has issued caution to all qualified voters, regardless of color, to come forward and register, otherwise they will not be allowed to vote at the approaching election.

In the Senate, on the 23d, a long bill defining the homestead laws was referred to the committee on public lands.

A bill was passed by the House at noon to-day prescribing rules for the qualification of lawyers practicing in the United States courts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligney, formerly member of Congress, from Louisana was passed—it confirms the title to 75,000 acres of land in Louisana to the heirs. The tariff bill was taken up. Long speeches were made, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Boutwell's bill, making a rule for United States Supreme Court to exclude from practise Confederates and others passed by 109 to 42.

A prominent Republican member of the House, in a recent letter to a friend, touching the impeachmant business says:—"My own opinion is and has been it will amount to nothing. All reports that the Judiciary Committee have taken evidence bearing hard on the President, are false. Not a single witness has been examined, and the committee is proceeding very cautiously."

On the 24th, in the House, after unimportant proceedings, the bill giving agricultural college scrip to Tennessee, was taken up. Amendments to extend the operations of the bill to all of the States provoked debate. Maynard disliked having Tennessee yoked to the Rebel States. Stokes also spoke and was taunted with his early secession letters. Stokes said he had repented and entered the Federal army. Stokes said he was ready to enter the saddle and stay there three years longer. When Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said, "oh bosh," (Laughter.) The bill was further discussed—Kelly, of Penn., maintaining that Tenn. was the only Southern State with republican government. South Carolina, Texas, &c., he maintained were not States.

The debate progressed, and the amendment was agreed to, that no Confederate should be a professor.

The President was called an usurper.

Cooper, of Tennessee, was called to order, for calling Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a liar, and the bill passed. The enabling act was taken up.

The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax.

Stevens said he did not regret the length of time spent in debate on the enabling bill, but he found such diversity of opinion on his side of the House upon any question of reconstruction, that if he he did not change his mind he should receive the mind of the House of any question with regard to it, and would to-morrow call it up and move to lay it on the table.

An official representation that the civil rights bill cannot be enfored in some parts of Arkansas for want of adequate force and competent Courts, General Grant has ordered additional troops to General Ord, commanding in Arkansas.

General Howard has issued the following circular: "Hereafter, and until further orders, no fees or charges will be exacted by officers of this Bureau, for services rendered in making contracts between freedmen and their employers, either in examination, approving, witnessing, or, registering contracts or otherwise." He requests Assistant Commissioners to instruct their subordinates to the above effect. He recommends written contracts in all cases, as verbal contracts occasion much confusion. The Bureau agents are urged to do all in their power to secure contracts for freedmen, and in tendering their services for this object they should let it be understood that they will be rendered without charge to parties concerned.

In the Senate, on the 25th, Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Adjutant General of Arkansas to the effect that the State furnished ten thousand Union soldiers, and asking that the record of their services be printed.

A bill to regulate judicial proceedings and amend the act relative to the Habeas Corpus, passed, and goes to the President. It provides machinery by which certain cases may be transferred from State to Federal courts.

A bill to place the redemption of lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes in unrepresented States in the hands of a single commissioner was referred to the Committee on Finance, and provides for appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases.

In the House, a bill appropriating $9,500 to pay for a house in Annadale, Fairfax county, Va., burned for military purposes, was taken up. It was argued that the bill would establish a precedent which would cost the Government many millions. The bill passed; yeas 99, nays 27.

In answer to a question, Mr. Stevens said he would dispose of his enabling bill some way to-morrow. House adjourned.

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: From all that we can gather, it is certain that the North Carolina Commission will return home and advise the people that they had better accept the amendment, the disabilities of which, the committee have been led to believe, will be removed in a year or two. Further, they will most likely recommend the Southern people to unite with the Conservative Republicans in voting for General Grant as the next President—a measure which, it is believed, will disorganize the Republican party, and ensure the defeat of Chase. The formation of entirely new political organizations is regarded by moderate Republicans as inevitable.

THE PLACE FOR COLORED LADIES.—Theodore Tilton lectured in Chicago on the 15th. Being advised, in the afternoon, that colored ladies of the highest respectability had been refused tickets, he went in person to the office and demanded an explanation. The salesman referred him to Mr. Crosby, who assumed the responsibility. Mr. Tilton appealed to the President of the Young men's Association, who immediately issued complimentary tickets to the best reserved seats in the house, which Mr. Tilton insisted upon personally delivering to the ladies in question.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1867.

☞ Rev. Mr. FLEMING, Presiding Elder of the Cokesbury District, says in the *Christian Advocate*, that the First Quarterly Conference for the Edgefield Circuit will be held at Harmony Church, on the Second Saturday and Sunday in February.

Fresh and Genuine Garden Seeds.

See the advertisement of Mr. G. L. PENN. He says his Seeds are pure and reliable: and that is sufficient. You may rest assured they will be found just as he represents them. He has every variety.

The Beautiful Green Leaf.

On the window shutter at TEAGUE & CARWILE'S is a large white card, and on this card is a large and beautiful green leaf, and on this leaf are printed the inspiring-breathing words: "Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds;" and within the store is to be found every possible and impossible variety of the said Seeds—from Pumpkin down to Mustard. All fresh, now, and just received. Read their advertisement.

Edgefield Female College.

The next session of this Institution, conducted by Rev. M. W. SAMS, is to commence, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, on the 11th of February. This is an institution of learning for girls and young ladies where they can obtain the most thorough practical and literary education.

"The People's Saloon."

In another column will be found an advertisement with the above caption. The gentlemen who run the "People's Saloon" were the bravest of the brave during the war, and in peace are as worthy, honest and obliging as men get to be. And if better *Fluids* can be had elsewhere than at the "Peoples Saloon," we should like to see a sample of them.

Sacred Vocal Music.

What more beautiful? What more elevating? And now there is a good opportunity, for all who desire it, to make considerable progress in this respect. A gentleman of large experience and great success in teaching Sacred Vocal Music has arrived in our town, and is desirous of getting up a class. This is Mr. J. J. GETSINGER, a South Carolinian, a native of Barnwell District. Mr. GETSINGER was a worthy soldier of the Confederacy, and is, we are glad to announce, an earnest soldier of the cross. He has had his misfortunes and losses from the enemy, and, since the war, from fire. While he seeks to earn a competence for himself and family, he also hopes to do good.

He proposes to hold an informal meeting this afternoon (Tuesday) at 3½ o'clock at the Female College; when he will explain his designs. We hope that a goodly number of our community, old and young, interested in the cultivation and advancement of Sacred Vocal Music, will meet him on this occasion, and bestow upon him the patronage he so evidently deserves.

Robberies, and Other Lively Occurrences.

When shall we be done recording the doings of the spirits of evil? We very much fear the end of the world, which Dr. Cumming so horribly persists is to take place in 1868, will find these spirits still abroad. But to business! On Saturday night last, while shops were still open, some ten or twelve U. S. soldiers, belonging to the Cavalry company stationed near this place, entered the store of Messrs. CHEATHAM & BRO., and while the body of the party were trading in the front, two got into the small room back, and one of them, or both, abstracted from an iron safe—in which stood the key—greenbacks to the amount of very near Six Hundred Dollars. We believe that none save the said two are suspected. One of these has deserted, making good his escape on the night of the occurrence, and is still at large. Efforts have been made for his capture, the commanding officer of the company co-operating actively; but as yet these efforts are unsuccessful. The other one, suspected, is, we learn, in the guard house. In the meantime the Messrs. CHEATHAM are minus Six Hundred Dollars.

For some time past the soldiers of this company have not been so orderly as when they first came among us. To see divers of them almost sinking under a heavy cargo of pop-skull whiskey is now by no means an uncommon sight. Only yesterday we beheld one spanning the pavement, in nature's sweet repose, dreaming perhaps that he "dwe't in marble halls, with vassals and serfs"—and all that sort of thing. Poor fellow! darsay he awoke to find himself within the cheerless walls of the guard house. He ought to have awoke thus, if he did n't.

Mail Matters.

For sometime past our very limited postal facilities have become considerably deranged, to say the least; and some one is certainly to blame. Who is it?

Mr. FRANK SMITH, the Mail Contractor between this place and Augusta, has, we learn, abandoned the work, and has ceased to carry the mail as agreed upon. This is a singular proceeding; and it appears to us that, had he entered into a proper contract, and given bond for the faithful performance of the same, as should have been required, it is very likely the mail would be running now.

But, at any rate, Mr. SMITH has "quit the drive," and the Rev. Mr. WALKER, our P. M., is authorized to re-let the Route from Edgefield to Augusta, from date until the 1st July next. Do, somebody, with live horses and a few "Greenbacks," send in an offer to Mr. WALKER. Here is a fair chance, with a little energy and enterprise, to make money. Who bids?

And whilst on "Mail Matters," we would state for the benefit of those who so often and so persistently enquire the cause of the non-arrival of the mail on Saturday nights according to schedule hours, that Mr. SPIGNER, the merry Knight of the Ribbons on that line, is a married man, has he has a right to be, and once a week, in the love of his loving nature, he favors his beloved family with his company; and that accounts for his failure to reach his destination until Sunday night. Old grumblers, are you satisfied?

A Matter of Moment to Farmers and Planters.

The card of that old, honorable and well known Augusta firm, JOHN & THOS. A. BONES, will be found in another column. The attention of all readers is specially directed to it. Their Stock embraces a full and complete assortment of everything in their line, offered, at wholesale or retail, at prices which will favorably compare with those of the Northern markets.

To their old friends the simplest announcement will be sufficient: and we hope the present notice will induce many others to enrol themselves as patrons of JOHN & THOS. A. BONES. For ourselves, we can unhesitatingly commend them as possessing all the qualities and faculties that go to make up popular and successful merchants.

☞ The war has made many changes in Charleston, and we notice that the Old Southern Drug House of JOHN ASHHURST & Co. has changed into GOODRICH, WINEMAN & Co., and that they are now importing their Drugs and Medicines from Europe. These gentlemen should be patronised for it is a true Southern House, and they keep a very large Stock of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals.

The Great and Important Question.

We are delighted to notice the manly effort being made by the Newspapers of the South to encourage immigration to the Southern States. The press is doing its duty in this respect, but the people seem unwilling to move. And why is it, in God's name, that the people of the South, especially of South Carolina, are so inert, and so lacking in that foresight, which the most ordinary thrift and business sense ought to furnish a people? The negroes are free, and they are leaving the country to go further South or West, and if their places, as laborers, are not supplied, the country must inevitably go to ruin. Is any one unwise enough to be still idly philosophizing upon the probabilities of the availableness of black labor for the future? It will certainly be neither abundant enough nor available enough to depend upon. Why, even now, scarcely a day passes over our head that we do not hear of some planter of our acquaintance who "has not a single laborer, and is not able to secure one." In order, therefore, to provide against the contingency of a further failure of black labor, let us begin betimes to provide the white labor that is within our reach. The course of wisdom is to do the very best we can with all the labor we now have, both black and white, and at the same time to make provision to obtain ten times as much more as we now have. We shall thus make our present labor more reliable, and add immensely to the wealth of the State by a largely increased amount of it.

And although we believe the State Legislature should give every possible encouragement to immigrants, yet the landholders of the State should neither wait for nor depend wholly upon legislative action. They have sufficient interests at stake, and sufficient facilities in their hands, to accomplish the desired results, if they have the energy and enterprise to act properly and promptly. They can now enrich themselves if they will. The choice is presented them of continuing for years to come, as they have for years past, the owners of comparatively valueless property in fertile but uncultivated lands; or of raising their lands in a short time to a high value. If they will combine together, offer the large inducements they are able to offer to immigrants, and send their agents to Europe, they can soon have steamers and emigrant ships landing thousands of immigrants upon our shores.

And yet none have the energy, public spirit, and thrift, to pursue such a course. And why is it that when it would be wise to give away half of our lands to have them settled, so few seem willing to offer any inducements to immigrants?

There are many men, we have no doubt, who would gladly move in this matter—and earnestly—if they had the energy and public spirit to get together, form the necessary combinations, and write out their offers for publication. Who then will set the ball in motion? In our last week's paper, a practical citizen of our District suggested "A Voluntary Land Association," and his scheme is not without merit. A society should be formed in every District to invite, assist and encourage immigrants from Europe—and even from the Norther States—to come to South Carolina and make homes among us. Yes; there ought to be such a society in every District, and individuals ought to act at once and energetically, societies or no societies. The Districts in which this thing is done will hereafter bless the men who start it: for such Districts will get the advantage of others in increase of population, agriculture, value of lands, and general wealth. A little practical foresight and a little timely energy will do great things for South Carolina in this direction.

Other Great and Important Questions.

What are the best ammoniated and soluble Manures? And where can they be obtained? The advertisement elsewhere in our issue of to-day, headed *Guano and Fertilizers*, will answer both queries. The best manures of this kind are Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano, Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate, &c.; and the place to get them is the Store and Warehouse of W. HENRY WARREN & Co., 175 and 177 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. As Cotton is still king, and every planter desirous therefore to make all he can from the soil, we deem it advisible for the whole agricultural fraternity to procure needed supplies of the valuable Fertilizers advertised by Messrs. W. HENRY WARREN & Co.

If any thing can obstruct the gradual march of our country in regaining its former prosperity and power, it will be the neglect and decline of our cotton product. A revival and extension of the cotton culture is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our credit, both public and private.

And with these reminders of the vast importance of any and every aid towards the Corn and Cotton Culture of the South, we again point our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. W. HENRY WARREN & Co.

History of an Immortal Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS W. CARWILE, himself a very gallant officer of the said Brigade, has presented us with "The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians." The Brigade in question is that which began its career of glory under the leadership of the lamented Gen. MAXCY GREGG, and, after the death of the latter, fell under the command of the brave and beloved Gen. McGOWAN. It is a short and well-written work, of thrilling and mournful interest. Its author is J. F. J. CALDWELL, an officer of the 1st Regiment S. C. V., and a son of the late Chancellor CALDWELL of Newberry. The Fourteenth S. C., composed exclusively of Edgefield soldiers, was not the least distinguished Regiment of this Brigade. To its surviving members, and to the parents, friends and relatives of the many who so nobly perished while fighting under its banner, we can recommend no more absorbing narrative for the evening fireside than this "History of a Brigade of South Carolinians." It is for sale at the Drug Store of TEAGUE & CARWILE.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

The Newspaper has become a necessity to every family circle, and there is now-a-days a sufficient variety of Newspapers to suit the varied tastes of the public at large.

We take pleasure in introducing to the people of Edgefield a new candidate for popular favor—*The Associate Reformed Presbyterian*—published at Due West, Abbeville District, and edited by Rev. J. I. BOYKIN, President of the Due West Female College,—a gentleman of piety, learning, and popularity. Many of our readers will call to mind the once favorite Due West *Telescope*; the *Presbyterian* is a resuscitation of that paper. It is published every Monday morning. Terms—$3.00 a year in advance—currency. Its first two numbers are on our table. It is neat, and tastefully arranged. Its editorials exhibit culture and are of high order; while its selections will make the paper a welcome visitor to every fireside. We wish it prosperity.

☞ Twenty-five farms have been sold in one section of Alabama for the low price of $1 per acre.

☞ "Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes that Gen. Sherman, when last heard from, was heartily sick of diplomacy. He told a friend that he always liked to obey orders, but he be damned if he was going to ride a thousand miles on a mule to hunt for Juarez, or Maximilian either."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports Gen. Grant to have said to the Arkansas delegation when they called on him, "to go home and adopt the Constitutional Amendment immediately, and after they had done that, to pass a bill giving suffrage to all persons without regard to color." He has used similar language to others from the rebel states within the last six weeks."

☞ Mr. N. P. WILLIS, the distinguished poet and ripe scholar, for many years the versatile and genial Editor of the New York *Home Journal*, died in New York City on Monday, the 21st inst., aged over three-score years.

☞ "Brick" Pomeroy has been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, for the long term, and E. G. Ross for the vacancy.

☞ The Maryland Legislature has passed the enfranchising act, restoring Confederates to their ancient rights.

Is the South to Have No Rest?

Verily we fear not. The engrossing topic of the day is the question of the impeachment of the President. On the 7th of the present month, one Ashley, a venomously radical member from Ohio, preferred charges of impeachment against Mr. JOHNSON in the House of Representatives. Upon this, the matter was turned over for investigation to the Judiciary Committee of the House, and the said Committee commenced its inquisition forthwith. This Committee consists of nine members, all, with one exception, of the blackest radical stripe. Their business is to examine witnesses and gather testimony to support the charges made by Ashley. One of these charges is that but for the influence of the President employed against the pending Constitutional Amendment, it would have been accepted by the excluded States as a treaty of restoration.

When this Committee shall have made up its budget of high crimes and misdemeanors, and there is no doubt they will do their duty thoroughly, they will lay it before the House of Representatives, whose members, acting as a grand jury, will find a true bill. Then, as is the law in such a case, the President will be arraigned for trial at the bar of the Senate.

The extreme radicals, full of power and full of hate, have this matter in hand, and there is every prospect at present that they will succeed. Not during the present session, for the time is now short, but during the session which opens early in March; when the strength of the radicals will be immensely re-inforced by the retirement of such men as Cowan, Foster, Harris and Patterson, and the filling of their places with fierce haters of the President and of the South.

As regards the policy towards the South which will arise from the success of this impeachment, we need hardly say that it will be most unfortunate, most oppressive, most tyrannical. In such a case, we cannot doubt that negro suffrage would be forced upon us; that the writ of *habeas corpus* would be suspended; and that we would live under the practical administration of martial law.

Will nothing appease the insatiable malice of these Radicals? First they proclaimed that they waged war against the South with no other purpose than the restoration of the Union. Then they demanded the abolition of slavery, beyond which they averred they contemplated no ulterior object. These things have long been accomplished facts. The Union is re-established with augmented power; that is, as far as the radicals will allow it to be; and slavery is buried in the tomb of the Capulets. But the Radicals still vex the country with their frantic clamor. It is "a party of progress," said Horace Greely; and verily he spoke the truth. The achievement of yesterday is the vantage ground of to-day, whence some fresh assault is to be made upon the Constitution and upon the rights of the South; and whence some yet more cruel experiment is to be attempted on the patience of our unhappy people. Day by day the "party of progress" manifests stronger determination to limit the power of the President, and of the Supreme Court, and to transform the Government into an unlimited Democracy with all power in Congress.

The negro is liberated; he is protected in person and property; he is invested with every civil franchise essential to his security, and which he is competent to discharge. But all this does not avail to hush the agitation of the Radicals. The "party of progress" moves another step; invents another demand; meditates a still more fatal attack on the South. They now require that the negro shall be elevated to an absolute social and political equality with the white man. What if even this concession be extorted from the South—is there any guarantee that the Radicals will desist from their encroachments? The negro is now permitted to testify in court; why not then—say the Radicals—put him in the jury box, or seat him on the bench? If he be entitled to vote, has he not as good a claim to share the honors and offices of Government? The "party of progress" is inexorably logical; and as from the emancipation of the negro they deduce his right to vote, we may be sure that from the privilege of suffrage, they will establish his title to the Presidency.

These Radicals subsist on agitation, and as Iago was "nothing if not critical," so the Republican party would perish of peace. They usurped power in the midst of civil convulsion, and the perpetuation of domestic discord is the condition of their ascendancy. The basest thing in the order of animated nature obeys the instinct of existence; we do not wonder therefore that the Radical party should so desperately resist the return of that quiet which would be the signal of its dissolution.

But are not the people of the North sick to death of political agitation? Do their hearts not yearn for public repose? Do they not pray with fervor for the dawn of that auspicious day when the benignant influences of peace shall prevail in the councils of our harassed and unsettled country? How much longer will the honest, enlightened masses of the North (we could almost believe there were none such!) suffer this party of clamor, agitation, tyranny, treason, to protract the agony which disturbs the tranquillity and impairs the stability of the Republic?

Trouble Among the Negroes on the Sea Island Plantations.

An order has been issued to Capt. H. C. Brandt, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has charge of the negroes on Back River, to the effect that the lands are to be turned over to owners and the freedmen to make contracts. A portion of the Cheves property has been leased by Mr. Smith Barnwell, who was desirous of making agreements with the negroes, but they positively refused and threatened to take Mr. Barnwell's life. A detachment of fifty men proceeded to the place, but soon found that the negroes were determined to resist. Capt. Brandt then proceeded across the river, went to Mr. Barnwell's place, and at first saw nothing but a few women and children. He read his orders to them, and said that he came to them as a friend and not to fight them. Soon thereafter, the detachment was surrounded by three or four hundred armed negro men and women, the men keeping to the rear. The women and children. Some of the negroes got in the rear of the soldiers behind a fence, and, when discovered, they had their guns pointed through holes in the fence, and bearing directly on the soldiers. Discovering this, the captain judiciously determined to withdraw his men, not wishing to shed blood, especially as the women and children would probably have been the sufferers. He came to town for further orders from Gen. Scott, commanding the district.

We have been informed that the negroes have been thoroughly drilled and armed, and that an officer, with sash and sword, was in command. We also learn that the negro lawyer (Bradley) who applied to be admitted to practice in the Superior Court last week, is at the bottom of the whole thing; that he has informed the negroes that they cannot be removed; that Congress has passed a law giving them the right to hold the land, and that he has recommended them to resist the officers of the Bureau.

We understand that despatches have been sent to Gen. Scott, informing him of the state of affairs, and that he will probably arrive on the scene to-day.—Savannah News and Herald, 21st.

The Savannah *News*, of a later date, furnishes the following in relation to the termination of this affair:

As we suspected, the difficulty on the Delta plantation has been greatly exaggerated, and the discontent and turbulence of a few misguided freedmen has been magnified into a formidable insurrection. For this the public are indebted to the mischievous intermeddling of a negro emissary, scarcely less ignorant of the rights and obligations of the lately emancipated slaves than themselves, and to sensation mongers who have given currency to unfounded rumors and reports. The following, we believe, is about the upshot of the whole matter, as ascertained by our reporter:

General R. K. Scott, commanding the District of South Carolina, arrived here about two o'clock yesterday morning, on the steamer *Pilot Boy*, from Charleston. About nine o'clock the General, with Capt. Brandt, proceeded to the scene of disorder, taking with them the nigger Bradley, the reputed adviser and counsellor of the freedmen on Mr. Cheves' plantation.

Our reporter understands from General Scott that the whole trouble has been more imaginary than real, and that the only arms the negroes had were clubs. When he arrived on the plantation they met him without any show of resistance, but said they had been instructed that they could not be removed from the lands in two years. Some of them had been born on the plantation and thought they had a life estate in it. The General told them differently, informing them that the condition of things had changed; that they were now free to work where they pleased and for whom they pleased, but that they could not occupy the lands without the consent of the owner.

After talking some two hours to the negroes, answering their questions and giving them some good advice, some of them expressed their willingness to contract with the present lessee of the place, and the others agreed to leave at the expiration of a week.

The General has ordered Capt. Brandt to select three disinterested parties who, in accordance with the law as it now stands, are to appraise the improvements made by the freedmen on the place, for which they are to be paid, and at the end of the week those wishing to remain will make contracts, and the others will leave the plantation.—*Savannah News.*

☞ A special to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus closes its account of Mr. Stevens' action: "This ends the prospect for territorial government at the South for this session."

☞ The Tennessee House of Representatives has declared the seat of the Jackson District vacant. The Representative is not sufficiently loyal.

☞ "The laughing Hyena" is the title of a new paper in Texas.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, by Rev. J. P. Rodie, on the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE STREET and Miss SALLIE RAMBO, all of Edgefield.

MARRIED, by the same, on the evening of the 17th inst., H. A. ROBINSON and Miss FANNIE MILLS, all of Edgefield.

MARRIED, at the residence of Col. J. B. Griffin, Texas, on the 11th Dec., Miss SUE, daughter of Capt. EUGENE BURT, formerly of South Carolina, to WILLIAM O. MORGAN, of Texas.

HISTORY OF McGOWAN'S S. C. BRIGADE.

FOR Sale at the Drug Store of TEAGUE & CARWILE, "The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians, known first as "Gregg's," and subsequently as "McGowan's Brigade," by J. F. J. CALDWELL, lately an Officer of the First Regiment, S. C. V." Price, $1,50 per copy.

T. W. CARWILE.

Jan 30 3t 5

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

I HAVE Received my usual large supply of GARDEN SEEDS Of EVERY VARIETY, which I confidently recommend as PURE and RELIABLE, from Crop 1866.

G. L. PENN.

Jan 30 tf 5

THE PEOPLE'S SALOON,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE ADVERTISER OFFICE, in charge of Capt. ED. COVAR, late of the gallant 7th Regiment, is well furnished with a carefully selected assortment of the BEST LIQUORS,

WINES,
CORDIALS,
CIDER,
PORTER,
ALE,
SEGARS,
&c., &c.

And ED is there at all times prepared to serve his friends and customers in the most acceptable manner.

Give him a call, all ye that thirst for "Something Good" for the inner man.

Jan 30 tf 5

Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

JUST received a lot of FISK'S CELEBRATED METALLIC BURIAL CASES—of the latest styles.

Also, on hand, of my own manufacture and finish, a beautiful assortment of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, POPLAR and PINE COFFINS.

All of which I am selling at LOW FIGURES, and STRICTLY FOR CASH.

M. A. MARKERT,
Next door to Advertiser Office.

Jan 16 tf 3

TIMBER WANTED.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 28th, 1867.

PROPOSALS will be received until Thursday, the 7th February, for furnishing the Town Council of Edgefield, 15,000 Feet good Pine TIMBER, hewed on one side, bark all peeled off, and thick enough to square 10 inches.

By order of Council.

F. L. SMITH, Sec'ry & Treas.

Jan 29 2t 5

NOTICE.

GUARDIANS, TRUSTEES, COMMITTEES, &c., are required to make their Returns to this Office by the first day of April. Those failing to do so will be ruled.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.

Comm'rs. Office, Jan 28 1m 5

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES H. WHITE, deceased, are earnestly requested to present them at an early day to the undersigned; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. W. HORNE.
Adm'or., in right of his wife, on the Estate of J. H. White, dec'd.

Jan 29 3m 5

Fair Notice to All.

THE NOTES due the Estate of C. LOWRY, dec'd., are in the hands of Messrs. ABNEY & WRIGHT for collection. Some arrangements must be made before Return Day, as I am under the necessity of closing the Estate.

JAS. T. OUZTS, Adm'r.,
De bonis non.

Jan 29 2t5

☞ Those indebted to me individually are earnestly requested to pay all they can. I am willing to take part, or compromise the whole.

JAS. T. OUZTS.

Jan 29 2t 5

The Cash Must Come!

FROM and after this date, all orders to Mrs. Fuller's Mill, either for MEAL or LUMBER, must be accompanied with the CASH,—otherwise no notice will be taken of the order. My instructions are imperative, and I must obey them. Therefore, to each and every one of my customers, from henceforth, I must say CASH, CASH, CASH. We don't have any dealings now with that class who propose to "Pay in a few days." But with all CASH Customers we will deal fairly, promptly, and at reasonable prices.

L. DELOACH, Agent.

Jan 24 9t 4

Notice to Debtors.

THE NOTES and BOOK ACCOUNTS of EDMUND PENN, Agt., and the NOTES given to the Administrator of Edmund Penn, dec'd., are in our hands for collection. We are instructed to close these matters at once.

ABNEY & WRIGHT.

Jan. 28, 2t 5

Administrator's Notice.

THE NOTES given to me as Administrator of E. W. RUTLAND, dec'd., and also those given to me as Administrator of ABRAM RUTLAND, dec'd., have been placed in the hands of my Attorney, T. H. CLARK, Esq., for collection. An early settlement on those Estates is desired, and longer indulgence cannot be granted. Call soon and settle, if you would save Costs.

L. P. RUTLAND, Adm'r.

Jan 29 2t 5

EDGEFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of FIVE MONTHS will begin on MONDAY, 11th February.

Terms.

Tuition in Collegiate Course,	$23,00
" " Academic "	16,00
" " Primary "	10,00
" " Music, including use of Instrument,	25,00
Contingent Fee,	2,00
Board, per month, exclusive of washing,	12,00

Boarders will provide their own Towels and Bed Clothes, such as Blankets, Sheets and Pillow Cases. A deduction will be made where a Boarder leaves regularly on Fridays and returns on Mondays.

The above prices are to be paid in Gold, or its equivalent,—one-half at the commencement, and the other half at the middle of the Session.

The daughters of Confederate soldiers, who died in the service, or were honorably discharged, will be taught the literary course for nothing, if their parents or guardians have not the means of paying for their tuition.

REV. M. W. SAMS.

Jan 20 4t 5

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT of LANDRETH'S Philadelphia Garden Seeds.

Also, EXTRA EARLY FLINT CORN and WHITE and RED ONION SETTS.

TEAGUE & CARWILE,
Under Masonic Hall.

Jan 30 tf 5

Report

OF

W. J. READY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EDGEFIELD.

1866. Dr.	
To amount received for Licences,	$158,33
" " " " Road Compound,	233,08
" " " " Fines,	11,75
	$703,16
Less Commissions at 2½ pr cent.	17,70
	$690,46

1866. Cr.	
By amt. paid Cheatham & Bro., for hoes,	$10,00
" amt. pd B. C. Bryan, on acct.	17,87
" " " Marshal, per cent on Fine,	1,00
" amt. pd Willis, laying Mattock,	1,00
" " " Laborers for work on Streets,	57,50
" amt. pd for Dirt Scraper and 8 Picks,	8,00
" amt. pd Durisoe, Keese & Co. for printing notice,	2,50
" amt. pd L. J. Miles, Lumber,	93,66
" " " J. Huiet, for Lumber,	115,33
" " " T H Clark, for Hauling,	79,50
" amt. pd Witt & Goode on account,	1,00
" amt. pd N. Ramey, for Bridges and Lumber,	47,00
" amt. pd W. Forest, for replacing Sills,	6,00
" amt. pd Mrs. Fuller, Lumber,	20,77
" " " Abram for Hauling,	50
" " " T. J. Whitaker for services as Marshal,	75,00
" amt. pd Frazier & Sanders, for Leather,	1,50
" amt. pd Sherry Covar, work on Pump,	25,00
" amt. pd Willis, work on Pump,	1,50
" " " Henry for putting up Horse Racks,	5,00
" amt. pd J. B. Sullivan on account, 1861,	25,59
" amt. pd H. B. Gallman for Lumber,	26,66
" amt. pd Lewis Covar, services as Marshal,	10,00
" amt. pd F. L. Smith, work on Park,	40,00
	$671,79
Add Commissions at 2½ pr cent.	16,79
Total amt. paid out,	$688,67
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	$1,79

W. J. READY, Treasurer.

Jan 29 1t 5

$1,000 Reward!

HUNTER'S SPECIFIC!

The Great English Remedy!

A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR GONORRHŒA. SYPHILIS. INCONTINENCE OF URINE, WEAKNESS OF THE BACK, PAIN IN THE BACK, DISEASE OF BLADDER, STONE IN BLADDER, KIDNEY DISEASE, DIABETES, AND GLEET!

☞ This preparation is offered to the afflicted, with the greatest confidence.

Sold at Edgefield by TEAGUE & CARWILE.

W. H. TUTT,
General Agent for the Southern States.

Augusta, Ga., Jan 30 3m 5

Estate Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order from W. F. Durisoe, Esq., Ordinary, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of JAMES EIDSON, dec'd., on MONDAY, the 11th February next, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

TWO MULES,
STOCK OF CATTLE, HOGS, GOATS,
ONE CARRIAGE, ONE OLD BUGGY,
ONE WAGON,
BLACKSMITH TOOLS,
PLANTATION IMPLEMENTS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c.

☞ Terms Cash in Specie.

MAHALA EIDSON, Adm'x.

Jan 28 2t 5

Estate Sale.

IN Pursuance of an Order from W. F. Durisoe, Esq., Ordinary, we will sell at public outcry at the late residence of JOHN HARLING, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, consisting of—

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,
STOCK OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS,
CORN, FODDER, SHUCKS,
ONE ROAD WAGON,
ONE CARRIAGE,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
PLANTATION TOOLS, &c., &c.

☞ Terms Cash in Specie.

MINERVA HARLING,
W. J. HARLING,
Adm'rs.

Jan 29 4t 5

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

H. T. Wright, Adm'or., vs V. A. Herlong and others.	Bill to Call in Creditors, &c

BY Order of the Court, the Creditors of HENRY C. HERLONG, dec'd., are required to present and prove their respective demands before the Commissioner of this Court on or before the first Monday in April next.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.

Jan 24, 1867. 9t 5

The State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Jno. C. Lanier & Jane E. Seigler, Adm'rs, vs M. C. Seigler et al.	Bill for Sale of Real Estate, &c.

BY Order of the Court the creditors of DAVID SEIGLER, dec'd., are required to present and prove their claims, before the Commissioner on or before the first day of April next.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.

Jan 24, 1867. 9t 5

FOR SALE,

TWO LARGE NO. 1 MULES. Also, one Broad-Tired ROAD WAGON, in good condition. Apply at this Office.

Jan 29 1t 5

Law Notice.

THE Undersigned have associated themselves as Partners in the PRACTICE OF LAW for Edgefield District, under the style of ADAMS & LANDRUM.

W. W. ADAMS,
W. M. LANDRUM.

Jan. 8, 1867. tf 3

Medical Card.

DR. T. J. TEAGUE has moved to the Dwelling recently occupied by Mr. J. R. Carwile, next door below Episcopal Church.

He may be found at the Drug Store of Teague &