# The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISOE, KEESE & 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.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Ross, of Arkansas, took his seat.

The Louisiana bill was read a second time. Mr. Trumbull spoke of several amendments.

Mr. Wade said if amended too far they would lose it. He gave notice that he would give the Senate no rest when the bill came up till it was passed.

Mr. Sumner was in favor of both bills—Stevens' and the Louisiana. He had amendments to offer—one abolishing all decrees of the courts since the secession ordinance.

Mr. Fessenden was in favor of both bills and Blaine's amendment, which admits States on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and impartial suffrage.

Mr. Wade consented to postpone, and the amendment were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens' bill was taken up and read the second time and ordered printed.

The bill retiring compound interest notes was passed. It goes to the House.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the tenure of office bill including Cabinet officers. A committee of conference was appointed.

The bill to pay the loyal States war debt provides for an issue of a hundred and fifteen million five per cent. bonds.

Mr. Delano said this was not the time for such action, when the credit of the Government was worse than that of any State in the Union. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The House went into committee on the Revenue Bill.

The meeting last night of the Conservative Republicans, friends of the President and prominent Southerners in this city at Willard's was merely colloquial. Nothing was determined on, though a free exchange of opinions seemed to dispel the gloom somewhat. Other meetings will follow. The anxiety regarding the immediate passage by the Senate of either bill is abating, though the excitement and apprehension are still great.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill regarding appeals, removing limitation in cases arising in rebellious States, and extending the time one year from the passage of the act.

Mr. Williams moved to take up Mr. Stevens' bill.

Mr. Sumner hoped the Louisiana bill would take the precedence.

Mr. Wade favored both; he was indifferent as to which came first.

Mr. Stevens' bill was read.

Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment, fearing it would endanger the bill. He hoped to reach a vote to-morrow night.

Mr. Johnson offered Mr. Williams' amendment. It is known as Blaine's amendment.

Mr. Stewart regretted that Mr. Williams had changed his mind; he would not vote for it unless amended; he did not care if he stood alone; he would vote for no bill leaving no escape for the people of the South.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend Mr. Blaine's amendment, by giving equal rights to professions, schools, &c., of all classes.

Mr. Wilson favored the bill as it came from the House, but if amended, desired this addition. He regarded the battle for impartial suffrage as fought and won.

Mr. Howard objected, because the amendment acknowledged the validity of State governments.

At four thirty, Mr. Williams moved a recess till seven o'clock, when he expected the Senate to sit until it passed the bill.

HOUSE—Considered a number of private bills. The Bounty bill was resumed. Its provisions exclude prisoners who joined the Federal army.

The course of argument arraigned the West against New England. Considerable bitterness was exhibited.

The Bankrupt bill was taken up. A vote to table the Senate amendment was lost—63 to 65.

A movement in favor of Blaine's amendment, making the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment with universal suffrage appended a finality, gains ground. Several Republican Senators will help the Democrats fight the bill to a "pocket veto," unless the amendment is added which will take it back to the House. There is really some hope that the bill will go over. As the crisis approaches Senators are becoming serious over the responsibilities of fathering the bills.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Southern loyalists are getting shy of Elliots' bill. They have apprehensions of negro Governors and Legislators.

Captain Olney, of the steamer Washington Irving, has been arrested on the requisition of Governor Pierpont. He is charged with taking the vessel to sea while under an attachment for debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—On Mr. Blaine's amendment, many amendments were offered. The point on which the Republicans split, is the Confederate vote. All favor the Black vote, but some seem to abhor the idea of disfranchising whites, and placing the States at the mercy of the blacks. Others are determined to disfranchise Confederates as a punishment; others because they fear their influence and votes as dangerous to the country. Several motions to adjourn were negatived. Propositions to vote at twelve to-night were rejected, and the House finally adjourned without a vote or understanding. In the course of debate, Mr. Doolittle said the South would not accept universal suffrage, but would prefer military rule.

Mr. Wilson responded, make them accept it.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill declaring the amendment ratified and a part of the Constitution.

HOUSE.—A concurrent resolution of the New York Legislature, approving the District of Columbia suffrage bill was presented.

The alleged corruption of members, involving the honor of the House in promising not to do certain things if the President changed his policy, embracing who the members were, who carried the message between them and the President, was referred to a select committee of three.

A bill to build light houses at the following points was passed: Braddock's Point, Ga., Combahee Bank, Ga.; Tybee Island Knob, Ga.; Morris Island, S. C.; St. Simon's Ga.; Wolf Island, Ga.; Sapelo Island, Ga.

Four million eight hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for river and harbor improvements. The South only gets two hundred thousand of it for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

A bill providing a President in case of a vacancy, passed. First, the protem. President of the Senate; then the Speaker, then the Supreme Judge succeeds.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bankrupt bill, and asked a committee of conference.

Stevens' bill was resumed, Doolittle said it was a declaration of war against ten States. Doolittle closed at half past four. Salisbury then took the floor, and the House took a recess.

The Republican caucus appointed a committee of seven, to combine Mr. Stevens and Elliott's bills to apply to all the Southern States.

Two hundred and eighty farms, under the Homestead law, are reported from Florida during January.

## Views of Gov. Orr.

At the anniversary banquet of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, on the evening of the 13th, Gov. Orr, one of the invited guests, responded most happily to a compliment paid him, and in closing his response, gave his views on certain political matters as follows:

Our political relations are of a very grave character. I have recently been in a position where I had an opportunity of consulting with many who control the Government. I say to you in all frankness, that it is difficult to tell what our political position in the future is to be. Gentlemen from the Southern States, and particularly those from North Carolina, from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were of opinion that some scheme that could be suggested, might be the means at least of securing the support of the conservative portion of the Radical party. Hence the scheme which you have seen presented. It was not supposed that it would meet the favor of the extremists, but would meet the views of the more moderate men. In their personal relations I feel it my duty to say they received me kindly, treated me courteously, and manifested every disposition to have then a perfect and complete settlement. But some of these gentlemen when next they went into the halls of Congress would indulge in speeches of the most violent character. My own judgment is, if the Legislature of North Carolina adopts the programme with any degree of unanimity, if Arkansas adopts this amendment, and if the other Southern States adopt it, or manifest a disposition to adopt it, it will produce the best results upon the spirit of a considerable portion of the Radical party, and save the South from many of the proposed Radical measures. I know a great many of our people are in favor of folding their arms. They say, "we are in the power of this people, let them do as they please." I do not believe in any such doctrine. I am not one of the "dignity" sort. I have believed in our doing something for ourselves. I have believed in indicating to this people that there is no sullenness at least on the part of the people of the South, that we were prepared to give them all honorable guarantees to secure their rights in the Government, and when we did so, we at least challenged the respect of the honest portion of that party.

I have bent myself for two long years to produce that result. Whether it will follow I do not know. The great solicitude I have in this matter is the good of the State. In taking the position I occupy, it was to serve to the best of my humble abilities, the people of South Carolina; and I intend to continue to serve them. And notwithstanding the growl of grumblers, I shall not be swayed from the performance of my duty upon that line. If it accomplishes the results hoped for, I shall be fully compensated for any sacrifices that may have been made. It it fails, I shall feel that any responsibility for the further humiliation and further oppression of South Carolina does not lie at my door.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.—There is no theme worthier of the consideration of our law-makers and the public generally than that which concerns the mental welfare of our noble young men who, in the cause of State and country, have suffered from the mutilation of their bodies, and are destitute of the means whereby they may go forth in the world and find compensation for the loss of limbs in the employment of cultivated abilities. How many of these there are we know not; but whether there be one or five hundred, the solemn duty devolves upon our Legislature to provide for their education. Many of them volunteered from the schools when the path of study had been scarcely entered; many possess natural talents which require only the refining process of a university course to illustrate the brightest pages of our history; many are ambitious, but, alas, too poor. Yet, who will deny that all these deserve the fostering care of the State? Who will claim that a just recompense to the gallant young men whose badge of honor is their empty sleeve or wooden leg, should not be meted out to them in the shape of an education that shall fit them for the broadest arena of intellectual influence?

Our University is large, but there is "ample room and verge enough," within its walls for the maimed soldier-students of South Carolina. An accession of young men can only add to its *eclat*. The expense of instruction would scarcely be increased. The Professors, one and all, with a public spirit in keeping with the boon bestowed, would cheerfully assume the fresh responsibilities that might be entailed. The prosperity of the Institution would be assured. There would go forth from its portals our future ministers, lawyers, physicians and engineers, adding wealth to our knowledge and honor to the State.—Col. Carolinian.

HOMICIDE.—We are painted to record an event yesterday afternoon which sent another human life to its long account. According to the statements made, it appears that a Mr. John C. DeVaun, who is engaged in the construction of a portion of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad in this city, discovering Mr. Charles Bennett in an endeavor to employ the negroes already at work, ordered him away; whereupon an angry altercation ensued, during which, Bennett threatened to whip Mr. DeVaun, and made certain demonstrations. The result was a pistol shot through the breast of Bennett, and his almost immediate death on the spot. Until a Coroner's inquest is held, and the full particulars are officially made known, we deem it unwise to enter into further details.

Mr. DeVaun promptly delivered himself to the authorities.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that a jury was empannelled by Coroner Walker, and an inquest held on the body of the deceased, when the following verdict was rendered:

"That Charles E. Bennett came to his death by a ball wilfully fired from a pistol in the hands of John A. DeVaun."—South Carolinian 13th.

A DARING OUTRAGE.—We learn that on Thursday, 31st ultimo, two men went to the house of Mr. Jesse French, who lives in the lower part of this District, about 28 miles from the Court House, and with a drawn pistol at his head, demanded his mules, which were then in harness attached to a wagon. The two then caused Mr. French and his wife to seat themselves in chairs, when one of them went to the wagon and commenced unhitching the mules, while the other remained as a guard over their two victims. After the mules were unhitched, and the villains ready to move off with their booty, to which they had added a small amount of greenbacks taken from Mrs French, something was said by Mrs. French in regard to their taking the mules, when they caused Mr. and Mrs. French to sign two notes, payable to one of them, for four and three hundred dollars respectively. They then left the premises without taking the mules. We trust that some measures will be resorted to for visiting summary punishment upon the perpetrators of this and similar outrages.—Greenville Mountaineer 7th.

ANOTHER CASE OF MOB LAW.—The Danville (Ky.) *Advocate*, of the 8th, has the following particulars of the lynching of Trowbridge a few days previous;

On Tuesday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a man named Terry Trewbridge, confined in jail on a charge of shooting a negro in Perryville, August, 1865, was taken therefrom by a band of "Regulaters" and hung in the College campus. It appears that Trowbridge was bailed at the last August term of the court, but on Monday last his securities gave him up for trial and he was placed in jail. His case was called last Tuesday morning, and continued. We understand that his home is at Pottsville, in Washington County, and that he has a wife and one child, and was formerly a member of Woolford's cavalry. It is charged that he has been connected with the band of desperadoes who have kept that section of country so long disturbed.

# THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1867.

## Death of B. F. Payne.

We regret to announce that Mr. B. F. PAYNE, so seriously injured in body in the affray of which we gave an account some weeks ago, died on the 14th inst., of his wounds.

## Day Boarding.

We call special attention to the card of the good lady who advertises that she will entertain Day Boarders on Sale-days and during Court Weeks. Under existing circumstances she merits the careful consideration of her own friends and those of her lately deceased husband.

## Deferred.

Two or three original articles, Stories, Lines, &c., sent us very recently, we are obliged to defer until next week.

## Return Day and Its Fruits.

Saturday last, 16th inst., was Return Day. Its fruits are about Nine Hundred Writs. The suing has been wholesale and pell-mell. People have been exhorted to "wait," to "hold on," to "forbear"—and all that sort of thing; but it is very clear that they will do nothing of the kind. Pity our Legislature had not done as other Legislatures have! A very large number of these Writs are Summary Processes, and a very large number are Suits by Administrators, &c. The State of affairs in this respect is rather gloomy. The question which has so vexed the public mind for two years past remains still unanswered. What's to be done?

## Carolina Hotel.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Messrs. CHEATHAM are making every preparation to entertain their friends in an acceptable manner during the coming public times. And this indeed they strive to do *at all times*. If comfortable quarters, good cheer, and the most assiduous and gentlemanly attention, can make the Carolina Hotel attractive, then is its popularity and success beyond a doubt.

☞ Since the close of the war many mushroom houses have sprung up in Charleston, but their existence has been brief, and day by day they are moving off further North. If the merchants who visit the city wish to know what houses are reliable, we will name one where they can find Southern gentlemen of means and experience. We allude to the House of GOODRICH, WINEMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Importers, No 153 Meeting-street. They sell pure articles and at moderate prices.

## An Inexorable Necessity.

The getting and having of Corn Meal! It is melancholy to think there is so little throughout the country, but a comfort to know that plenty can be bought. As regards the best place, and the best kind, and the lowest price, read the advertisement, in another column, of GEO. T. JACKSON & Co.

## Lawful Things and Unlawful Things.

Tilters and False Calves and Palpitating Bosoms (our very fingers blush!) are unlawful things—*very* unlawful. But not so of Corsets. Corsets are profoundly lawful; nay, more—indispensably necessary. And since this is the case, permit us, fair friends, to tell you the place *par excellence* to buy Corsets. It is GRAY & TURLEY's, Augusta. Read their list in another column; really, it is very entertaining. To say these Corsets are of the best and finest and most stylish, would be entirely unnecessary; everything GRAY & TURLEY sell would fill that bill to a T. Go then to GRAY & TURLEY'S, and secure yourselves figures which will rival that of Adah Isaacs Menken.

## Grand Tombola.

On the outside of our paper of this week, will be found a "Circular to the Friends of JEFFERSON DAVIS, everywhere." The noble object in view is the care and protection of the family of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the great man who so well represents the fortitude of the South, and whose conduct, in bitter adversity, gives such dignity to the fall of the late Confederacy.

Cold must be the heart, and selfish, that is not moved by the sorrows and sufferings of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The possessor of such a heart we would not willingly trust as a friend. What may be thought of the Southern man or woman who is not ready to spare his or her mite towards succoring the faithful wife of JEFFERSON DAVIS and educating his helpless children? The citizens of Edgefield, and of the country generally, have now an opportunity of contributing, in a greater or less degree, to the end proposed, by encouraging the move inaugurated by the Ladies of Columbus. And it is the women of the land who should go forward in this high design; simply because they are always more enthusiastic in such labors of love than men. We suggest the formation of Committees of Ladies, one in the village, and one in each prominent country neighborhood, to solicit subscriptions and contributions. The Georgia Ladies are already earnestly at work.

## "Here They Go and There They Go."

And all will go where their interest leads them. And the interest of all housekeepers, who are in want of Carpets, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Curtains, Cornices, Window-Shades, &c., will undoubtedly lead them to the Grandest and Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the South—that of JAMES G. BAILIE & BRO., No. 205 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. A saving of dollars can always be effected by trading with BAILIE & BRO. Consequently their Store is crowded with customers daily, seeking bargains; and none ever leave disappointed. In the way of Carpeting or Upholstery, BAILIE & BRO. have every style; from that which would adorn a royal palace to that which would become the simplest boudoir. These gentlemen are so well known in this business, and the demand for their articles has so increased, that they have found it necessary, as will be seen by their new advertisement, to again augment their supply with a large importation of Carpets, &c., &c., of old and new patterns, and of every variety of style and beauty. They are resolved that no decline in their business shall take place, and that every customer shall be suited; and have therefore determined to sell at even lower prices than in the past. At JAMES G. BAILIE & BRO'S., all will be delighted with the rich and gorgeous goods brought from every clime, the polite, liberal and gentlemanly proprietors, and the extent of the Store, which, for size, elegance, and the general taste of its appointments, is not to be equalled outside of New York.

## Agent Wanted.

HENRY CLEVELAND, Esq., of Augusta, editor, before the war, of the Constitutionalist, a gentleman of great literary ability and experience, has written a life of Georgia's (we might say America's) great statesman and orator, HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Mr. CLEVELAND's book is entitled "The Life, Letters, Speeches, &c., of Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS." We have not seen it, and therefore can give no opinion of its intrinsic value or excellence. From the reputation of Mr. CLEVELAND, however, who is an intimate personal friend of Mr. STEPHENS, and from the universal interest which must attach to the subject of his work, we should be perfectly willing to take the latter on trust. In another column the National Publishing Co. of Richmond, Va., advertise for an Agent for this "Life of Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

☞ It is stated that the well-known house of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, is in a financial difficulty. Last year this firm returned to the Assessor of Internal Revenue an income of $2,000,000, but is now brought to a stand with liabilities of $20,000,000. The difficulty is to be attributed to the fact that the market is overstocked, while the demand for goods is very light, and to sales last fall on credit.

☞ The Governor of Arkansas, who is a Southern born Radical, has vetoed a bill for the relief of wounded and disabled soldiers, and widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and to provide there maimed with artificial limbs.

## Strong Probability of Military Government in the South.

It is difficult to say which one of the many schemes of reconstruction proposed during the session of the present Congress, will finally assume the form of an Act, and become ultimately the law of the land; or rather the law of the Southern States. For some time past, the original Bill offered by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, the great head of the extreme Radical party, and the tyrant of the House of Representatives, has been considerably obscured by the numerous amendments offered thereto, and by the parliamentary tactics resorted to in order to cushion it for the present term.

The latest Congressional despatches, however, inform the country that Mr. Stevens is himself again—*redivivus in toto*—and exulting, in his peculiarly infernal manner, over the imminent success of his cherished measure; that measure so inimical to the rights and liberties of the South.

Indeed we are assured that the Stevens programme, modified very little, if at all, will be shortly thrust upon the so-called "Disloyal States."

This Bill, as we understand it, is simply as follows. The Southern States are to be formed into different military Departments, each Department to be governed and directed by an Officer of the United States Army not under the rank of Brigadier General. North and South Carolina are to form one of these Departments, with Gen. Sickles, in all probability, as its military Commander. The writ of Habeas Corpus is to be suspended; and only such civil Courts and proceedings are to be tolerated as the Department Commander may direct.

The Bill though simple in its details, is profoundly revolutionary, and totally subversive of constitutional Government. It proposes in reality, though not in terms, to place the Government of our States entirely beyond the reach of the President; and this without even impeaching him. For it is very evident that Gen. Grant will be the direct Commander of his subordinate officers who are to be placed at the head of the different Military Departments of the South; just as in the Roman provinces the Pro-consuls were accountable to the Imperator who resided at Rome—with this remarkable and significant difference that the policy of Rome was to allow the local laws to remain still of force in her conquered provinces, whilst those of the political foes of the South are to enforced within her borders.

If the President does not willingly, or rather quietly, submit to this innovation upon his prerogative, he will be forced to do so; for it is now apparent that the Army is at the bidding of the Radical party. What would it avail for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to call upon the Army to sustain him, when he well knows that such a call would be utterly futile—*vox et praeterea nihil!*

The South, if disposed to maintain the Constitution, is utterly powerless, being possessed of neither men nor money.

What then are we to expect? The experience of every day teaches us to await nothing but the inevitable doom of all conquered countries; to make pliant our necks for the Caudine forks; or to make ready to abandon forever our native land. We must determine to browse with the yoke upon our necks, and, like Sterne's Ass, pick a few eleemosynary turnip tops by the roadside, or gather up our *Penates* and shake the dust of our own country from the soles of our feet.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" has lost, however, none of its meaning by age and triteness; and it may be that we unduly anticipate evil. At any rate, let us meet even adversity manfully, and endeavor under all circumstances to do our duty to our country.

## A Valuable Contribution Which Edgefield Has Made to Alabama.

One of our most highly esteemed and most kindly remembered school fellows was JOHN R. TOMPKINS, who, in the old school days, lived in Edgefield, the home of himself and his fathers. It is no wonder then that we copy, with heartfelt pleasure, the subjoined communications or nominations. We find them in the Montgomery Daily *Mail*—issues of the 7th and 9th inst. JOHN R. TOMPKINS in his adopted home evidently enjoys the unbounded esteem, confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens of all classes. We send him our congratulations, and are proud to claim as a friend one who is so much the theme of honor's tongue.

HON. JOHN R. TOMPKINS, OF MOBILE.—*Editors Mail:* The time honored usage and policy heretofore adopted by our assembled Conventions and Legislatures, in selecting one who is to be entitled to the honors, and entrusted with the high and responsible duties of the Executive department of the Government, naturally suggests itself to the calm and deliberate reflection of our people. In the midst of a crisis pregnant with danger to the social fabric and political destinies of Alabama, we anxiously turn with earnest solicitude to those who may be able to meet, with intrepid resolution, dangers which threaten to engulph us in indiscriminate ruin. In behalf of a large and respectable portion of the State of Alabama, whose voice is ever heard ringing clear and distinct from her mountain fastnesses, whenever an invasion of her cherished and sacred rights are imperilled, I beg to suggest that the people and the times demand a young, vigorous hand at the helm of State. Away with fogies and political hacks; and in this connection, and on behalf of a host of personal friends and political admirers, I mention the name of one who fills the Jeffersonian test, for he is honest, he is capable. His record is without a blemish, ever conservative, the characteristic of strong, practical judgment, he is as true to the people of Alabama, as the needle to the pole. He is a young man in the full enjoyment of his intellectual vigor, which, combined with his nerve and practical judgment, qualifies him for successfully grappling any question of political science. I place on the roll for position the name of the Hon. John R. Tempkins, of Mobile.

The welfare of our people would, with an earnest vigilance, be guarded in his hands. Indefatigable and laborious, as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations in the House, he has furnished ample evidence of his great ability in the discussions, and momentum given to leading measures meeting his approval; and should he be the choice of the many who are anxiously looking for one to guide the ship of State, over waves and breakers embedded beneath a treacherous political sea, the hope of our people will not be disappointed by a misguided confidence.

NORTH ALABAMA.

THE HON. J. R. TOMPKINS.—*Editors Mail:*—Amidst the excitement consequent upon our political *status*, there is a deep and lively interest felt in the selection of a suitable candidate for Governor of Alabama. This is well. While evils, social and political, press heavily upon us as a people, let us watch and work, with an eye singly to the welfare, dignity and honor of our beloved State. The honored names of many distinguished citizens have already been presented for the favorable consideration of our people, either of whom would well and wisely guide the helm of State, even in these times of trouble. Yet, without making invidious distinctions among Alabama's gifted and honored sons who may aspire to this high position, it is believed that one distinguished name is pre-eminently entitled to be placed conspicuously before the public in connection with the office of Chief Executive—the name of the Hon. J. R. Tompkins, of Mobile—a gentleman of high literary and legal attainments, of commanding and cultivated talents, and of distinguished executive ability, whose social and moral worth, shining qualities and rising fame are only equaled by his retiring modesty, polite urbanity and manly magnanimity. Once a citizen of Sumter county, his fellow-citizens of that section respectfully urge that his name, as a candidate for Governor, may float from your masthead during the coming contest, and pledge for him the hearty support of

WESTERN ALABAMA.

February 6, 1867.

## Southern Medical and Surgical Journal

This is the well known and able medical journal published, every alternate month, in Augusta. Its January number is upon our table, and we are glad to see that the editors and publishers spare no pains or expense to make it quite equal to the best magazines of the kind in this country. Its editors are Drs. L. A. DUGAS, W. H. DOUGHTY and DESAUSSURE FORD. The number in question has an important article by each one of these eminent physicians, all of whom have won distinction, each in his particular department of scientific labor. And besides these said articles, the January number of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* contains a large and attractive variety of eclectic and miscellaneous matter. It is published by E. H. PUGH, Esq., the energetic and experienced proprietor of the Augusta *Daily Press*. Terms—Five Dollars per annum in advance. This Journal should be in the house of every physician.

## Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

At the regular annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of South Carolina, held in this city, (says the Charleston *Courier*, of the 14th,) the following officers were elected and installed:

M∴ E∴ R. S. BRUNS, Grand High Priest, Charleston.

M∴ E∴ B. RUSH CAMPBELL, Deputy Grand High Priest, Laurens.

R∴ E∴ MONTGOMERY MOSES, Grand King, Sumter.

R∴ E∴ C. M. MILLER, Grand Scribe, Laurens.

R∴ E∴ C. F. JACKSON, Grand Treasurer, Columbia.

E∴ EBENEZER THAYER, Grand Secretary, Charleston.

M∴ Rev∴ THOS P. RAYZOR, Grand Chaplain, Branchville.

E∴ H. H. MILLER, Grand Captain of Host, Charleston.

E∴ GEO. P. WOOD, Grand Royal Arch Captain, Charleston.

E∴ THOS. ALLISON, Sentinel, Charleston.

Resolutions were adopted to present Bro. A. G. MACKEY a suitable testimonial for past services, and also to present a testimonial to Bro. R. S. Bruns for his able and elaborate report on Foreign Correspondence, also resolutions of respect to the memory of Bro. David Ramsay.

## Dull Times in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"The dry goods dealers, who wore cheerful faces about the first of the month, say February is advancing without bringing with it any increase of business, while the advices from the interior continue discouraging. Salesmen wander about the warerooms with nothing to do. The leather and hide, the drug and medicine, and the hardware men, all join in pretty much the same chorus. There are a good many Western men arriving, but they are here as lookers on, as yet, and not as purchasers. The inclination is to hold back in expectation of lower prices soon for almost everything.

For the Advertiser.

## Tribute of Respect.

At a Regular Communication of Butler Lodge, No. 59, A. F. M., held on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions, commemorative of the death of Brother B. F. PAYNE, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his mysterious Providence, has removed from our midst by death, our beloved Brother B. F. PAYNE. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Brother PAYNE was a true and faithful brother amongst us, and in his death our fraternity has sustained the loss of a worthy brother.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Brother PAYNE we feel called upon, by the great Architect of the Universe, to be more diligent, that we may be prepared when the trials of our probationary state are over to be admitted into the "temple not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

*Resolved*, That a blank page, with his name inscribed thereon, be left in the Secretary's book.

*Resolved*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the family of our deceased brother with a copy of these Resolutions.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished for publication in the Edgefield *Advertiser*.

CHARLES BLACK, Sec'ry.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—In 1865,—that eventful year—it was my good fortune not to be in debt a single dollar. And this is mentioned only to shew that I am disinterested in what I am about to write respecting the indebtedness of the country. Believing, however, that the course herein recommended will be beneficial to a large majority of the people, I cannot say that I am *entirely* disinterested, for the individual good depends upon the general prosperity. *Selfishness* closes all the avenues to happiness, and often over-leaps itself by destroying the sources of that wealth which it so much covets. At the risk of being considered egotistical, I will also state that I have sued nobody, although quite a number of my old notes and accounts are still unpaid. In this particular, at least, I practice what I preach.

It is a notorious fact, and one to be greatly regretted, that our Legislature, at its last session, failed to do any thing towards relieving their constituents from the pecuniary embarrassments super-induced by the disasters of war, and of a partial famine. It may be urged that Constitutions, and the decision of our Judges, interposed an insurmountable barrier to any further action in the premises. But it seems that Georgia, and North Carolina have not been deterred from acting the part of kind mothers towards their unfortunate children. When it was announced, last fall, that the suing business was put off till Spring Court, every one felt that a ray of light had penetrated the gloom of despair,—that an undefined dread had been removed from the mind. Has anybody been injured by this little breathing spell? Did President Johnson, or any one else in authority, say to our Legislators that the Court of Common Pleas in South Carolina should not be longer suspended? If no such thing has happened, and if the experiment of a temporary closure of our branch of the Lawyers' vocation, has acted like a charm upon the lacerated body politic, why not, in the name of all that is wise and humane, give us a still further respite? *Time* is what we want; nothing but time will cure the evils under which we labor. We scorn the idea of repudiation. But in view of the unparalleled distress, which hath invaded every house hold, we say "add not trouble to the grief-worn heart." We must resort to palliatives,—we must stay the hand of oppression. It can be done, and let the people rise in the majesty of their power, and say, *it shall be done!* Let the heartless miser study the character of Shylock *throughout*, and take warning in time. "The letter of the Law killeth, but its spirit giveth life." You shall do nothing, forsooth, to impair the obligation of contracts. Well, let every one proceed forthwith to sue, and follow this to its legitimate conclusion, and it would impair the obligation of contracts in the South, more than all the Stay Laws that ever were enacted. Without the ability to pay, an obligation is nothing.

I cannot see how any man can reconcile it to his conscience to demand specie for debts contracted before or during the war, even where the *consideration is unchanged and unchangeable.* Let us deal with each other in the spirit of compromise, and moderation, and all will yet be well with us and ours. But, Mr. Editor, I must stop. This crude article is submitted in the hope that it may lead to something tangible and efficient,—something that will be conducive to the best interests of all parties.

FAIR PLAY.

☞ The Southern Relief Commission has received contributions to the amount of $21,188. Orders have been given for the purchase of 20,000 bushels of corn, 9,000 bushels of which will go to three points in Alabama, 3,000 bushels to two points in Georgia; 3,000 bushels to South Carolina, and 3,000 bushels to North Carolina. This corn will be shipped, except that for North Carolina, from a western market.

☞ Sixteen hundred acres of land were sold at sheriff's sale in Jones county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in last month, at fifty cents per acre. A portion lying on Cedar creek is said to be very good.

☞ A meeting was held at Orangeburg C. H., on the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the practicability of establishing a cotton factory in Orangeburg District. A committee was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting.

☞ A. C. Haskell, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency Gov. Orr District Judge for Abbeville, *vice* Judge Jones, resigned.

☞ Dr. Cheever recently preached a sermon on thetext: "Shall a State be admitted to the Union which administers justice on the basis of the coor of the skin?"

☞ Paris authorities have decided that it is positively vulgar to pass the fork from one hand to the other; it must be kept in the left hand, not only when using the knife, but in carrying food to the mouth.

☞ Vigilance Committees are getting rid of the horse thieves in the interior of Kentucky.

☞ A married wretch says the greatest gift vouchsafed to any living man was that granted to Adam, as he was blessed with a wife without ever having a mother-in-law.

COTTON AND CORN.—The New Orleans *Crescent* says:

Cotton is low. Its net return to the planter, after paying tax, freight, commission and expenses, is not more than it was before the war, and the expenses of raising it, yet to come out, is treble.

Is not this enough to satisfy us that it is our interest to raise more corn and less cotton?

SUING NOTES OF HAND.—A writer in the Albany (Ga.) *News* says:

Many sharp persons, in taking notes for old debts, are careful to have them payable to bearer instead of to order, and to make them over $500. Why is this? A note for $500, if payable to order, cannot be sued in the Circuit of the United States, unless the payer of the note was a non-resident or otherwise had the right to sue in that Court. But if the debt is over $500, and is payable to A. B., or bearer, and it is transferred to a non-resident of this State, it can be sued in a Circuit Court of the United States. The purpose is to thus get their debtors before a jurisdiction where the remedy is more summary and the stay law of our State would not be in the way of selling the debtor's property.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* thus notices the death of a centenarian in that District:

In another column is announced the death of Mr. Francis Henry, of this District, who had attained the unusual age of 101 years. Some incidents of his boyhood and youth are full of interest, as belonging to the historic period of the Revolution. When about fourteen years old, he was frequently employed by the Whigs, in the capacity of a messenger to convey information from one settlement to another, concerning the movements of the Tories. On the day after the battle of King's Mountain, near which locality he was then living, he, in company with others of the neighborhood, visited the battle-ground and assisted in attending to the wants of the wounded. During his whole life, Mr. Henry enjoyed remarkably good health, having never been confined to his bed by sickness, until within ten days of his death, and having never taken a dose of medicine in his life.

☞ The Columbus Sun says that negroes in considerable numbers were coming back, on foot, from Mississippi to their former homes. It was mentioned that 160 were seen in one lot, and that various parties were observed along the roads. The West did not prove the "Promised Land of Canaan."

☞ The citizens of Hancock and Brooke Counties, (the Pan Handle,) in West Virginia, it is stated, are about to petition their Legislature to be dis-annexed from that State, and to become attached to Pennsylvania.

☞ The Delaware House of Representatives has rejected the constitutional amendment; also the Bill conferring civil rights on negroes, by a vote of fifteen to six.

☞ An exchange says: There is a warning voice coming up from every section of the land, which plainly tells our Congressional rulers that the country wants peace. That's so. The country wants peace—but that's just what Congress don't want. Peace would be the death of the dominant party in that body, without the hope of a resurrection.

☞ A Louisiana paper says, "four men were murdered here last night, and it wasn't considered good weather for killing, either."

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, in Houston County, Georgia, on the 29th January last, by the Rev. E. W. Warren, Mr. CHARLES J. GOODWIN, of Edgefield, S. C., and Miss GEORGIA M., daughter of Maj. J. W. BELVIN, of the former place.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, 22d November last, in the Episcopal Church, Georgetown, S. C., by the Rev. Thos. Mitchell, Dr. THOS. P. BAILEY, Surgeon of the 10th Regiment, S. C. V., and MARIA LAVAL, second daughter of the late Dr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, all of Georgetown.

MARRIED, on the 31st ult., by M. M. Padget, Esq., Mr. DANIEL MCGEE and Miss S. WHITTLE, all of this District.

MARRIED, by the same, on 7th inst., Mr. SAMUEL BARTLEY and Miss ELIZABETH HART, all of this District.

MARRIED, on the 23d January, by Rev. Marion Boyd, Capt. CHARLES VIRGIL HAMILTON, of Ala., and Miss MARY C. PERRY, of this District.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in this District, on the 14th Feb. inst., Mr. B. F. PAYNE, from the effects of a pistol shot in an affray at his house with S. B. CHAPPELL, on the night of the 18th January last.

Mr. P. volunteered in defence of his country at her first call, and went to Virginia in Capt. Brooks' Company. After six or eight months his health became so much impaired that his Surgeon saw proper to give him his discharge. He came home but remained only a few months. His health having become better, he again volunteered in the Holcombe Legion Cavalry, where he served his country faithfully up to the surrender at Appomattox C. H., and there received his parole.

He was born 7th Oct. 1834, and was consequently aged 32 years, 4 months and 7 days. He was, and had been for several years, a member of the Baptist Church. In 1862 he married a daughter of the late Maj. J. C. Allen.

We contemplate with regret the death of one, in the prime of manhood, under circumstances so sad and unfortunate. Leaving too an affectionate wife and three interesting children. Yet, in the midst of their sad reflection, it is consoling to remember that he was conscious of his approaching dissolution, spoke with calmness about his affairs, and the arrangements he desired concerning his family, &c. He frequently expressed himself, during the night before his death, as desiring to go home, and that nothing troubled him. He said he was willing to leave his wife and children in the hands of God, and told his wife that God would be with her. He then called for his children to be brought in, and gave them, after taking each of their little hands, his parting blessing. His prayers, as well as his dying counsels, will be long remembered by those who heard them.

Let the bereaved say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." "I was dumb and opened not my mouth because thou didst it." Let them not forget that whatever God does, or whatever he permits, he will make work together for the good of those who put their trust in Him.


## DAY BOARDING!

AT THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, for years past under the management of my late husband, B. J. RYAN, and where I still reside, I propose to furnish on public days, GOOD MEALS,—Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers,—to all who may desire such.

On Sale-days, during the Sessions of Court, and on public occasions generally, my friends will find me prepared to accommodate them with the best our market affords