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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Congressional News and Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

During a debate which occurred in the Senate last night, Mr. Sumner accused Secretary McCullough of falsehood and failure to secure Revenue officers in the South who could take the test oath.

Mr. Sherman passionately retorted that Mr. Sumner's language was unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and false.

These sentiments were echoed by Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Sumner was characterized as foul-mouthed by Mr. Fessenden.

The abuse grew out of the discussion of an amendment which proposed to strike out the pay of Southern officers.

In the Senate, the Bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth was referred to the Military Committee.

The Educational Department Bill was passed, and goes to the President.

The Bill allowing the officers of the ironclad *Minatomah* to receive presents from the Emperor of Russia was passed.

The Postmaster-General was ordered to report whether Contractor A. G. Carter, of Stanton, Va., could take the test oath.

The Bill temporarily increasing the compensation of army officers was passed.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill was resumed. A discussion again took place on the question of paying unqualified agents in the South. Mr. Chandler asserted that Daniel Voorhees was McCulloch's Secretary and agent.

Mr. Hendricks interrupted Chandler by asserting that the statement was untrue.

An amendment was adopted providing for the payment of officers of the Treasury up to August, 1866.

The Bill was passed, after which the Senate took a recess.

In the House, Mr. Raymond's Anti-Canada Confederation Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was referred to the Committee of Conference.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will not report on Mexican Affairs.

At half-past two to-day, Mr. Morrill said he would make a last effort for the Tariff Bill. He moved a suspension of the rules so as to enable him to bring the matter before the House. Some half dozen efforts were made, but failing in every case to obtain the required two thirds vote, the House took a recess.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Senate considered the President's message vetoing the Bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, and upon the question being put—"Shall the Bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" it was passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 19 nays.

The latter are Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury.

The consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed, and an amendment proposing to remove the tax now laid upon cotton was lost by a tie vote.

An amendment was then adopted reducing the tax to two cents per pound. The Senate's amendments to the Bill were generally unimportant.

A recess was then taken.

The House sat in Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill, which involves the appropriation of eleven millions of dollars. Its details elicited a heated debate. A provision excluding all claims from those who participated in the rebellion was adopted.

An appropriation for the White House was rejected.

An amendment was offered to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for Liberia. A proposition was made to withhold that sum until white men were allowed to vote in Liberia. It created great mirth. The whole matter was then indefinitely postponed.

The proceedings are of a very dilatory character.

All appropriations contemplating the improvements of streets in Washington City have been lost.

The President has issued a Proclamation declaring Nebraska to be a State in the Union.

The Senate confirmed John B. Waltham as Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia. There were about sixty rejections.

The Veto of the Military Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

SENATE—The Bankrupt bill was passed and goes to the President.

The Foreign Committee reported adversely to the resolution to protect the rights of Americans in Mexico, and the enforcement of claims of American investments in Mexican bonds.

The conference report retiring compound interest notes was adopted. It provides for the issue of three per cent. loan certificates, of which fifty millions only shall be outstanding.

Tenure of office veto was read. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, by 35 to 11.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were not generally interesting until the reception of the message at two o'clock. The galleries were jammed. The President says, in effect, that he has examined the bill to provide a more efficient government for rebel States with that care which its transcendent importance awakens. He is unable to assent thereto. Reasons are so grave that he hopes the statement thereof may influence patriotic and enlightened men. The bill places ten States under military rulers. He combats the preamble. His information shows that the people of the United States are re-organizing their governments on the basis of peace. The face of the bill shows its object to be not peace. After the States adopt measures notoriously objectionable, representation may be allowed without any reference (assurance?) of the security of life or property.

The preamble's excuse for the bill is admitted by the bill to be false. Military rule is to be established not for the prosecution of crime, but for the enforcement and adoption of odious laws of measure in character, has a scope of object without precedent or authority. It palpably conflicts with the Constitution; is destructive of blood-bought liberty; the power given a Brigadier General is that of an absolute monarch; his will is law; determines the rights of person and property; disposes of lands and goods within his district; makes his own criminal code. Everything is criminal which he demonstrates crime; every person guilty; whom he condemns; keeps no record; need make no report; can break up courts; make judges and jurors criminals; his Military Courts of his own making, and the officers of them from his subordinates. Instead of mitigating the harshness of a single rule, such courts would divide responsibility, making it more cruel and unjust; several provisions dictated by humanity introduced in the bill to restrain officers is imperative. Each officer may define "cruelty" according to his own temper. The gag, the lash, the ball and chain lie within his choice. A military commander, under the provisions of this bill, may condemn to death without trial, thus avoiding Executive sanction. The authority given officers amounts to absolute despotism, aggravated by the power to delegate despotism to subordinates, the bill declaring that he shall punish or cause to be punished. This power has been denied the English kings for five hundred years; in all that time that people speaking the English language have borne no such servitude. It reduces the population of ten States, regardless of color, sex or condition, and strangers within their limits, to abject degrading slavery. It may be answered, "officers are just and humane." Doubtless they are equally so with other classes, but the history of the world is written vainly if failing to show the danger of unrestrained authority, is almost invariably tyrannical, when the ruler (a stranger) is appointed by an unfriendly power. It was tried in Hungary and Poland, resulting in sufferings, which aroused the sympathy of the world. In Ireland, though tempered by the principles of English law, it begot indignation and denounced cruelties. The French Convention, arming deputies with similar powers, sent them to the department. Massacres, murders and atrocities followed; *an irresponsible deputy never yields what law does not extort.* Have we the power to establish and carry this measure into execution? Certainly we are not deriving the authority from the Constitution or acknowledging its limitations.

The balance of the message consists in elaborate constitutional arguments embracing copious extracts.

The Speaker ruled that two-thirds could suspend the rules, rendering fillibustering out of the question. The bill was passed, yeas 135; nays 47.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina.

There was an anniversary banquet of the Chamber of Commerce held at Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, at which Governor Orr was present as an invited guest. Of course the Governor made a speech, and in the course of that speech he made the following remarks:

"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, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were of the opinion that some scheme that could be suggested by them 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 be favored by the extremists, but that it would meet the views of the more moderate men in their personal relations. I feel it my duty to say that they received me kindly, treated me courteously, and manifested every disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement; but some of those 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 adopt the programme with any degree of unanimity, if Arkansas adopt this amendment, and if the other Southern States adopt it, or manifest a disposition to adopt it, it will produce the best results upon 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 these people; let them do as they please. I do not believe in any such doctrine. I am not one of the dignity sort."

We presume no one will dispute this last proposition of the Governor, to-wit: That he is "not one of the dignity sort." Not he!—The Governor was in the Confederate Senate at the close of the war. We happened to be in Richmond in those terrible days. Governor Orr was regarded as a strong supporter of Mr. Davis, though there were men malicious enough to whisper even then that he was looking out for a soft place whereon to fall. Lee surrendered. Govenor Orr was among the very first to hurry on to Washington to get his pardon. He was successful, and was elected Governor of his State—the Southern States being then disposed to lay hold of available men for office, in the hope that the North might be conciliated. The people were beguiled into electing a number of such men. Governor Wells, of Louisiana, is a notable example. It is these very men who have proved so disastrous to our cause; these Southern Governors and members of Congress elect, each with his own axe to grind, who have been dancing attendance upon the President and upon both Houses of Congress, trafficking and compromising, with the hope of saving themselves and their places. They are willing to do anything, except only that they must not be thrown overboard. The Constitutional Amendment was only objectionoble to them because it disfranchised them and robbed them of the honors of which they were unworthy. Of course the more honorable of Northern men soon learned to despise such characters. Talk as they may of the traitor and his treason, they have more respect for a man who abides by his principles than for one who is willing to traffic them for place. If President Johnson had stood upon more firm ground from the beginning, and if we had not Orrs, and Parsonses (of Alabama,) and Wellses, revolving around him like so many satellites around a luminary, which was a "*lucus a non lucendo,*" our difficulties would, in our judgment, have been settled long before this. Poor Governor Orr! he has met the fate that so many renegades have met before him—he is spurned by both parties. We can conceive the disgust with which the ancient Chamber of Commerce of Charleston must have listened to his elegant declaration that "he was not one of the dignity sort," and was ready to eat as much dirt as might be required of him. In the estimation of the Northern people he has fallen still lower. The Radical Boutwell, in his speech on Stevens' bill, as amended by the Senate, on the 18th inst., made especial reference to him. He said that "we ought to remove from the business of reconstructing South Carolina, for example, the Orrs, the Pickenses and the Magraths, and all these men who participated in the rebellion," etc. We must confess that we are one of those unwise, impracticable men denounced by Gov. Orr, who is in favor of doing nothing in the present crisis, for two reasons; the first is, that humiliation will do us no good, and the second is that we are not "one of the humiliation sort," to paraphrase Governor Orr's classical expression. We have but little left save our honor, and we are in favor of maintaining this. It is one thing to submit patiently to the yoke of power, another to court the yoke and assist the despot to put it upon our necks. We may be old fashioned in this, but some old fashions are better than new ones. We hope that Gov. Orr will change his mind when he makes his next speech, and put on a little of that dignity which, we cannot help thinking, should belong to the descendants of the old cavaliers—ragged old vagabonds, as many of them were.

THE RELIEF FOR SOUTHERN PLANTERS.—The project which we mentioned some days since for obtaining loans in this city on the acceptances of Messrs. Graeser, Lee, Smith & Co., cotton factors, of Charleston, secured by first liens on the crops of planters to whom advances should be made, under the laws of South Carolina, we learn, is being entertained to such extent by some of our capitalists and business men as will probably ensure encouraging success. Some subscriptions have been made in influential quarters, and the measure will be further prosecuted among the business community. The money is desired chiefly for supplying provisions for the laborers on the cotton plantations, without which the crops for the present year must be meagre in the extensive Sumter District, where the blacks are now found abundantly willing to work. Baltimore, by reason of her steam ship lines, can be made the market or final shipping point for the cotton of that region, and all such measures as this must tend to secure the trade and make this the point of supply for the planters now and hereafter. —Baltimore Sun.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Collector of the Port has succeeded in getting an appropriation of $30,000, in addition to the $10,000 appropriated last year, for the purpose of improving the new Custom House, and placing it in habitable condition. The Committee of Appropriations in the House have added this additional amount to their bill, which passed that body, and the Collector has received the assurance of Senators that the appropriation will be passed in the Senate.—Charleston Courier.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1867.

Mount Tabor.

We have been requested to announce that the Rev. A. W. ASBILL will preach at Mount Tabor on Sunday next, the 10th inst. The Members of the Church, both male and female, are earnestly solocited to be in attendance on that day.

Very Low.

Corn Meal, &c., at GEO. T. JACKSON & Co's., Augusta. Read their advertisement in another column, and note the reduction of the price of Corn Meal from $1.50 to $1.45 per bushel. This firm authorise us to announce to the public that it is their intention henceforward to sell Meal to the country, by the quantity, at the price of Corn for the same quantity. That is, they will sell 20, 30, or 50 Bushels of good Meal for exactly the same price at which 20, 30, or 50 Bushels of good Corn can be had in the Augusta market.

Spring Term of Court.

The Spring Term of our Court commenced on Monday last. His Honor, FRANKLIN J. MOSES, of Sumter, one of the last elected Law Judges, presides. He is the guest of Ex-Gov. PICKENS. Such a veteran jurist as Judge MOSES of course wears the robes of office with perfect ease and self-possession. This is his first appearance in Edgefield. His ability and courtesy will undoubtedly win for him great popularity with the Bar and with the people.

There was a full attendance of Grand and Petit Jurors at the opening of the Court. Dr. R. T. MIMS was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

On Monday, the Solicitor, L. F. YOUMANS, Esq. submitted to the Grand Jury only two indictments; in one of which—the State against STIDHAM for the killing of SHARPTON—a true bill was found. Absence of witnesses, we believe, prevented his giving other bills of indictment to the Grand Jury.

If we mistake not, three cases of murder or homicide may come before the present Court.

His Honor, in his address to the Grand Jury, lamented that he could not congratulate them upon the political or material prosperity of the country. He paid a deserved tribute to the gallantry and self-sacrifice which had been exhibited by our time-honored District in the late war; and expressed the hope that her citizens, in the same manly spirit, would yield a ready acquiescence in the result, and endeavor to make the best of the situation. Indeed he exhorted the latter earnestly to uphold in every way the arm and officers of the Law. He reminded the Grand Jury that as the grand inquest of the District, it was their duty to carefully supervise the condition of the Poor House, of the Public Offices, of the Public Roads.

The greater part of the first day was taken up in calling the Summary Process Docket; the number of cases upon it is very large.

As we go to press on Tuesday, second day of the Term, we will not, until our next, be able to give a fuller account of the proceedings of the present Court.

The Military Government Reconstruction Bill.

The Thirty-Ninth Congress of the United States ended on Monday last, March 4th, at noon. On Saturday, March 2nd, the President sent to the House of Representatives his Veto of the Sherman Military Bill; that Bill which consigns us almost entirely to the mercy of military tyrants, disfranchises nearly all of our people, enfranchises the negroes, and deprives us of most of our civil rights.

The House immediately passed the Bill over the Veto by a vote of 135 to 147.

Up to the moment at which we write, no news has reached us of any further action upon the said Bill by the Senate. But it may be fairly presumed that by Monday at noon this villainous and vindictive Bill became a law. And if so, it will take effect, we suppose, immediately. The military machinery of the law will soon be put in operation; and henceforth,—until we agree to worse things,—we shall be under the complete, absolute and irreponsible control of little Brigadier Generals, whose sovereign will is to be their sole law.

But if by some Radical mischance, this Bill did not become a law before the expiration of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, then the work will have to be gone over again.

In another column will be found a sort of synopsis of President Johnson's veto message.

Thank God that at this critical juncture in the history of the country, we have a President wise and brave enough—though that wisdom and bravery seem unavailing thus far—to stem the fanatical clamor which threatens to drown forever the voice of reason and patriotism, and which, at present, overrides all law and all right.

Crush the Spark before it Bursts forth into a Devouring Flame.

There is an all-important subject upon which our Town Council should now bestow very serious thought. And after serious thought, we cannot doubt that they will wake up to serious action. We say *now*, because we know that the Town Council have at present considerable funds on hand, and are in a condition therefore to take hold of the matter. We mean the organizing of a Fire Department. Or rather—for "Fire Department" may seem a somewhat ambitious phrase for so small a place as Edgefield—the repairing of the Fire Engine we now have, the getting of new Hose, the putting of the Cistern in order, and the forming of a Fire Company. A few hundred dollars could not possibly be more wisely applied than to this great purpose of public weal. For years we have mourned over the destruction of lives and property by fire; destruction which might have been prevented by wise forethought readiness, preparation, on the part of the Town Council and the community generally. The tolling of bells at midnight and the hoarse cry of fire is appalling enough at best. But it is a great mitigation indeed when helpless women and children know that some human aid is at hand.

To enumerate the advantages of a well organized and energetic Fire Department, however, and to urge at great length reasons why so important a matter should no longer be neglected, seems to us a very unnecessary multiplying of words. These advantages and this importance must be, at once and always, apparent to even the simplest and most unreasoning mind.

As to the possibility of getting up a sturdy and reliable Fire Company in Edgefield, there need be no doubt on that point. If the Town Council will repair the Engine, (which is said to be a very good one,) put the Cistern in order, and buy new Hose, the great desideratum will have been attained. Then women and children can sleep with a greater sense of security. And then—what is of more importance still—citizens and merchants can insure their dwellings and storehouses upon infinitely better terms.

The strong and protective arm of the Town Council should undoubtedly be stretched forth for the public safety. And if it be necessary, let our citizens generally come forward, *animis opibus que parati*, and use their best endeavors to effect the great improvement we suggest.

All Void--A New Idea.

Commenting on the preamble of the Congressional reconstruction bill, which declares that "no legal State Governments exist in the rebel States of North Carolina," &c., the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"If there be no legal State Governments, then everything done in the Legislature or courts, or in any other departments of these Governments, are void. The judgments obtained in their courts are void; the criminals confined in their prisons, by sentence pronounced in the State courts, are entitled to immediate discharge. There must be a general jail delivery. These are the necessary consequences of illegal State Governments."

☞ We regret to learn that the well known publishing house of W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy. They were the publishers of the *Southern Field and Fireside*, and of other literary papers and periodicals.

"One Of the Dignity Sort."

Gov. ORR's asseveration in his late speech before the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, that "he was not one of the dignity sort" has already become a pat and stereotyped phrase. An article elsewhere in to-day's paper, from the Memphis *Bulletin*, speaking of how little the said speech has helped, or will help, Gov. ORR either in the South or North, alludes to the declaration made very lately in Congress by the New England Radical, Boutwell, that "we ought to remove from the business of reconstructing South Carolina, the ORRS, the PICKENSES, the MAGRATHS, and all those men who participated in the rebellion."

Now let no one jumble up the matter, and get into his head that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Ex-Gov. PICKENS, is also "not one of the dignity sort." On the contrary, Ex-Gov. P. is, as he has always been, emphatically "one of the dignity sort." He believes in no State or District meetings, or Conventions of the People, or Extra Sessions of the Legislature, for the purpose of helping on the Radicals in the work of reconstruction. He thinks it well to submit patiently to the yoke, since we are powerless to resist it; but he does not think it well "to court the yoke and assist the despot to put it upon our necks."

Another One Who Spits Upon Dignity.

Ex-Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN of Georgia. This prominent and influential citizen of our sister State has recently returned from Washington, where he hugger-muggered in a sort of miscellaneous manner with politicians of all creeds and colors; and has addressed to certain citizens of Atlanta a very long and very elaborate letter upon the present political status of the country. The sum and substance of this long letter is advice to the people of Georgia to hasten to become participators in the degradation and humiliation which is sought to be imposed upon them by the Radical Legislation of the present Congress. It has created wide sensation, and received from many leading papers of Georgia very decided condemnation. Governor BROWN may rely upon it that no matter how his letter be received at the North, his manhood and his motives will be universally suspected throughout the South.

Local.

Monday last was Sale-Day in Court week. We had hoped that on this occasion the local news fountains, which have long been as "dry as summer's dust," would be broken up, and that items would flow in upon us in an overwhelming stream. But not so. A larger crowd of people was present than we have seen since 1860; but in saying that, we say all. Nothing of importance happened. No lively occurrences, no moving accidents. The day was quiet and uneventful.

The hotels, we are told, had an unprecedented run of business.

In looking for an item, we peeped into the luxuriously furnished boudoir of one of our young lawyers—an unmarried wretch. And ventured to hint, in a somewhat scornful tone, that the tapestry carpet and mahogany furniture were lamentably thrown away in such an unhallowed place. We received this good reply for our pains: "What are you talking about? Because a man is unmarried, is it any reason he should be a *dog?*"

Gardening is in the liveliest progress. Green peas are exulting; rabbits more exulting. Apropos of green peas. Did you ever hear Judge GANT's anecdote about his old mother and the English peas? Mr. DURISOE Sen'r. told it to us the other day. Judge GANT said that as early as Christmas, his mother would begin to exclaim in an irrepressible manner: "We must get in the English peas! We must *positively* get in the English peas!" Then in about three weeks, it was: "The English peas must be stuck! It can't be put off a day longer! The English peas *must* be stuck!" And then when the peas came, and three messes, at furthest, had been eaten, it was: "The rest must be saved for seed! It will never do to pick another one; we won't have a seed for next year!"

Well, that is our experience exactly. Only more so! For our old Mrs. GANT has an extra performance between the planting and the sticking; and this is called the "Rabbit Fence." This is made of strings twisted upon stakes around the entire bed. It is a good thing. But with us, its erection is a season of toil and horror. *Vive la Bagatelle!*

And now nothing remains to us but the weather—imperishable and perennial subject. For more than three weeks past, the weather has been of the most thin-muslin and peach-blossom character. The peach and plum trees are in the fullest heyday. And the old people are predicting that we shall have no more cold or frost this season. They argue from certain "infallible signs." Nature, perhaps, is about to confess her guilt, and, by her prodigality the coming summer, atone for her past remissness. Heaven grant it may be so.

A Reasonable Request.

The Richmond *Enquirer* closes an editorial as follows: "We entreat the men of the North take counsel of their own knowledge of human nature—to consult their interests—to remember their oaths and engagements—in their dealings with the South. If they will not admit us to our privileges at Washington, at least leave us to peace in our local affairs. Let the Samson whom they have captured and whose eyes they have put out, be useful in the mill, instead of making of him an occasion of general calamity."

The Price of Representation.

We will not insult the people of Georgia (says the *Chronicle & Sentinel*,) by asking them to open their mouths and take into their bowels the abomination contained in the last pill compounded by the political quacks at Washington. If our people were mean enough to bid for representation on such debasing conditions, they have no guarantee that additional degrading terms will not be exacted. We are called on to deliver up to outlawry and political martyrdom the best and purest men in the South, and to send to Congress creatures who can take the test oath, and swear that they set their faces against our people in the day of trial. This would be placing the brand of infamy on our own brows. Military despotism, or any other rule, would be preferable to such an alternative as that presented in the Sherman pill. If degradation and torture are in store for us, let not our people voluntarily aid in the infliction, but let the shame of such a monstrous iniquity fall upon its instigators and authors. Dirt, dirt, and when we have swallowed it all, and ostracized the representative men of the South, what will it avail us? Who are to supply the places of the representative men of this generation? What character of men are to occupy the Executive, legislative and judicial positions in our State? Who are to represent us in Congress? These interrogatories arise in reading over the provisions of this last wicked and desperate enactment of Congress, and, we but express the opinion of our people, when we say that Georgia cannot purchase representation on the terms proposed. It is a farce and mockery upon the States, and our people cannot fill the Bill. Thank Heaven Georgians will never voluntarily consent to be insulted and debased by a Brownlow, a Morse, or a Bryant. Military despotism is far preferable to representatives of this stripe, and it is only creatures of this character who are eligible to offices of honor and trust under the proposed amendment. Save us from the affliction.

☞ A young man in Pittsburg has made a will, leaving $5,000 to his betrothed. His sister, with whom he resides, refuses to grant the lovers an interview, because she will get but $1,000.

☞ The Columbia *Phoenix* of Friday says: "We are informed by a gentleman who came up on the Augusta train on last evening, that a lady at Bamberg, yesterday, gave birth to four children —all boys. The youngsters were doing well when the train came by."

☞ The Paris correspondent of the London *Gazette*, writing on February 8th, says: "James Stephens, late Fenian Head Centre, has just arrived in France by the *Ville de Paris*. It may be that he is short of funds, for he crossed the Atlantic as a second class passenger, but he endeavored to keep dark, and may, therefore, still be considered as a conspirator."

Go Thou and Do Likewise.

WHAT INDUSTRY WILL DO.—Under this head the Waco (Texas) *Register* has the following: Last year a young man living near this place, Albert Sears, rented a piece of good land, hired one good old freedman, and with his own hands went to work to cultivate the soil. He worked manfully and well. And now for the fruits of his industry: he has gathered twenty-four bales of cotton, two thousand bushels of corn, and made four hundred gallons of molasses from sorgum. He has also some pork to spare. He has sold sixteen hundred bushels of corn, for $1,200 in gold, obtained three hundred dollars for his molasses, and his cotton is good for $1,800 more —making in all $3,000. He was at some trifling expense during cotton picking time.

And the instance contained in the above paragraph is not the only one of the kind we have read lately. Suppose that every young man in this State, or any other State, who is without capital and without employment should pursue the same course. What a change would speedily be wrought in the financial condition of the people of the South. Nothing in the world is so calculated to elevate the tone of young men than money in their pockets earned by their own honest toil. A man becomes his own master, and the master of his own destiny, when he once learns to win his own livelihood, and learns to look to that ability as his main capital for this life. Money in a young man's pocket which he has not earned, and would not know how to replace were he to lose it, is a very questionable endowment.

We call then upon all the young men of our State who are not making their own living to resolve to do so at once. And we call upon them to rely upon the productions of the soil, and upon their own labor in raising those productions, more than upon anything else. Let law, and medicine, and merchandize, and clerking, and all such things, alone. These walks of life are already thoroughly overcrowded. Keep away from towns and cities. When young men apply for employment in towns and cities, nine times out of ten they fail, have the cold shoulder given them by busy and hurried men, get their feelings mortified, lose their sense of independence, waste *their* money at hotels, and depart to still follow, in other places, the *ignis fatuus* of "getting into business."

Quit all this, and call upon mother earth for employment. She will not turn you away. She will welcome you to her thousands of broad and fertile acres, and will reward you in precise proportion to the industry, skill, energy the perseverence you invest. She will watch you with grim patience during the winter, she will give you a sweet smile in the spring, she will laugh with you in the summer, and she will open her bountiful hands to you in the autumn. There is no danger of failing of certain and remunerative employment in this direction. Ability and willingness to work are the only qualifications needed. In this way the whole country will become prosperous, and every individual man will become independent. Unemployed young men, think on these things.

☞ It is said that General Grant and General Sherman and Secretary Stanton will so manage the Military Government that it shall be as mild as possible.

☞ The West Virginia Legislature is considering the propriety of requiring all editors to take the oath. Don't put any superfluous laws on your statute books, gentlemen. If the duties of his profession don't make an editor swear, laws will be powerless.

☞ It is said that Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will retain his seat, taking the ground that to obey the voice of the Legislature would set an unwise precedent.

☞ The Concordia (La.) *Intelligencer*, of the 9th, says: "From the manner in which our planters are working, they seem to have no fear of a bad season. The negroes back in the swamps, we learn, are putting themselves to their tasks cheerfully, and their employers have no cause of complaint."

☞ The Maryland Republicans are very generally signing a petition asking the United States Senate not to admit Gov. Swann to a seat in that body in March, asserting that he secured his election through corruption and fraud. Gov. Swann will doubtless share Stockton's fate, and be "histed" out of his.

☞ We see it stated that ladies in Indiana, who wear numbers 7, 8 and 9 boots, and who are largely in the majority, are opposed to the short dress style.

☞ Hon. Robert Toombs has arrived home in Georgia from Europe.

☞ Our exchanges through the Middle and Western States give very favorable reports of the wheat crop. The prospect at this season of the year was never better.

☞ A revolting act of barbarism took place at Unstone, England. Two drivers, whilst in a half drunken state, quarrelled and fought. One of them, in attempting to strangle his opponent by twisting his neckerchief, forced the tongue out of his mouth and bit about half of it off.

☞ A Mobile paper invites the "Yankees" to come South and settle. As a rejoinder, an exchange urges the Southerners to come North and settle—some of their unpaid debts.

☞ A hotel out West, in disposing of its old furniture, advertises a large assortment of good tooth-brushes at a bargain.

☞ A negro man cut the throat of a Mrs. Vincent, near Opelika one day last week. He was followed by the neighbors to Opelika, where he refused to surrender, and defied his pursuers, when he was shot.

☞ Four hundred and forty dollars were forwarded from Newbern, N. C., for the relief of the family of Jefferson Davis. This sum was raised by the exertions of two Newbern ladies—Mrs. F. C. Roberts and Miss Harriet Lane.

☞ The receipts for customs are now averaging, according to the returns of the Treasury Department, about four millions per week in gold, while the internal revenue receipts are averaging about three millions per week in currency.

☞ The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone eastward to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

☞ Weak doses of washboard are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia! Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of woodsaw.

☞ An exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courtship as to attempt any business without advertising; both often prove abortive.

Jeff. Thompson, the ex-Confederate General, made a speech and assisted in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" at a recent banquet in St. Louis.

SOUTHERN MILITIA TO BE DISBANDED.—The militia organizations of the Southern States are to be disbanded by the first of Congress. Wilson has persistently hammered at the subject in the Senate until he has finally succeeded. He charges that this militia wear Confederate uniforms, carry "rebel" flags, and patrol the country disarming Union men. He professes to have the best authority for these statements; but after making the assertion which he did a few nights ago, that eighteen unpunished murders of freedmen had occurred in Maryland, during last year (which Hon. Reverdy Johnson promptly contradicted), his declarations in the present instance must be received *cum grano salis.* However, as regards the Southern militia, he has effected his purpose, and a clause was on Tuesday put in the Army Appropriation Bill, by the Senate, ordering the immediate disbandment of all the militia organizations in the States of the South, and prohibiting their reorganization at any time without the consent of Congress. That the House will concur in this there is not the least possible doubt.

☞ It is said that the Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, wishes to retire from his office, and that the President has offered the place to Horace Greeley. For some reason the President has, it seems, become more radical of late in his appointments. He found no political strength in any distribution of patronage.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Who is Disfranchised.

The 3rd section of the Constitutional Amendment reads thus:

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

By the Wilson amendment, the persons disqualified in the foregoing section from holding office, are likewise prevented from voting. The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday gives its version as follows:

As we read the third section, any man may be elected to the Legislature. But there is no other position of honor to which the proscribed classes are eligible. The proscribed classes of Richmond (and every where else; we use Richmond for illustration,) are all men who at any time previous to the war, no matter how long before, did as officers of any sort, or members of any legislative body, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave "aid and comfort to the enemies" of the United States. The taking of the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States and the holding of office under the Confederate States no matter how high the office, create no disability to vote or hold office under this section. Neither is any man disqualified for office by reason of having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaging in rebellion, &c., provided he did not take said oath as an officer, &c. Lawyers are not disqualified as such, although before the war every one had to take that oath, but only such of them are disqualified as had held office. These explanations are made in answer to questions propounded to us. It is supposed there are about one hundred and fifty men in Richmond disqualified by the third section for holding office, and by the reconstruction bill for voting for members of a convention to form a new Constitution for the State. They can only be rendered eligible to office by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress. All persons who were formerly justices of the peace, judges, assemblymen, &c., are disqualified.

The enfranchised class consists of negroes. The bill provides that, whether we ratify the Constitutional Amendment or not, negroes shall hereafter vote for all officers of the "provisional government," as our masters are pleased to term our State government. Negroes, however, are not eligible to office.

It is supposed there will be about double as many white as black voters in Virginia.

The present Legislature cannot ratify the amendment. It must be done by a Legislature to be elected under a constitution hereafter to be framed.

Military Government at the South.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting upon the passage of the Sherman Bill, says:

"The Southern people are to be placed under a military vassalage. Can it be that the Northern and Western men, when they gave their votes to place such men as we see holding a majority in Congress, contemplated that they would so abuse their power? Do they realize the fact that, to keep the South subjected, a standing army of one hundred thousand men will not be sufficient? Are they prepared to endure a perpetual system of taxation, under which that of England even appears light? By this act they have converted the South into a gigantic Ireland, and an Ireland that will be more troublesome in case of any foreign *imbroglio* than the 'Green Isle' is to England, for its hate will be solid, compact, and undivided. Here is a precious *finale* to the 'War for the Union,' as hypocritical a motto as ever was invented by liars and snakes. Had such a consummation as this been foreseen, we are satisfied that not one in ten of the brave men who shouldered a musket for the preservation of an undivided country, but would have been content to embrace the alternative of certain black journalists, and let the Union slide. The enslavement of a brave, gallant and impulsive people, however they may have erred, will be recorded as one of the monstrosities of the age. The question is not alone whether the South will endure it, for we err if the manly heart of the North is not indignant at the outrage upon its old associates of the early Revolution."

THE FIRE AT JACKSON.—The *Mississippian* says after the recent fire in Jackson had been subdued, the Federal soldiers, who had worked like Trojans to save property, were drawn up in line, and were about to march off to camp, when the Mayor came forward and addressed them as follows:

"SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES: In the name of the citizens of Jackson, in whose behalf you have so nobly exerted yourselves this day to rescue their property from destruction, I tender you their warmest gratitude. Your efforts have been generously appreciated, and will never be forgotten. For the kind assistance on your part, freely and timely rendered, I again return you the kindest thanks of the city of Jackson."

At the conclusion of this address, the soldiers gave three hearty cheers and marched to camp.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—We now and then, says the Louisville *Courier*, see expressions which imply that the South alone is to be affected by the various schemes of reconstruction, and accordingly, that she should be allowed to make up her mind in the case free from the influence of discussion elsewhere. This is a great mistake. The whole country is to be affected by the overthrow of the equality of the States which the various schemes of reconstruction equally involve, while Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri and Tennessee are to be affected also by the immediate sacrifices which the schemes impose. Every citizen of the country, no matter where he dwells, is deeply interested in the rejection of these schemes by the South, and, if he is sensible of his own interest, is bound to exert himself to secure their rejection. The exertion is not an impertinence or a liberty but a duty. He cannot neglect it without culpability.

FATAL DUEL.—The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following account of a fatal duel which occurred near that city a few days since:

The parties engaged were Messrs. Edward Lefevre and George Genin. Both were young married men. Genin was accused of taking improper liberties with the lady of Mr. Lefevre during the dance at the ball mentioned. Immediately thereafter he was called to account by Mr. L. Mr. Genin answered the accusations of Mr. Lefevre by an assault, and a challenge followed.

Preliminaries were arranged, and Thursday morning both parties met. At the first fire Lefevre fell dead and Genin mortally wounded in the neck. The latter lingered until yesterday morning when he died. The body of Lefevre was taken to the opposite side of the river by his friends. Now, that both parties are dead, we presume their remains will be brought to the city for interment.

The whole affair was an unfortunate one. Both parties were highly esteemed in the community, and their tragical death will cause much misery to their families and friends.

☞ The New York *Times* says that advices from Rio Janeiro state that a disturbance had occurred between the emigrants in Brazil from the United States. A party of Northerners attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to the Southerners.

☞ Mrs. Wilby kicked a conductor in the mouth, at Erie, Pennsylvania, because that unhappy man would not let herself and husband get on the train without showing their tickets. An exchange thinks Mrs. Wilby has a new way of showing her ticket.

Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it.

Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having.

☞ The 44th U. S. Colored Infantry, under command of Col. Miles, will shortly leave for South Carolina, having been ordered to duty in that department.

☞ Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, accuses the President and General Grant of "morbid clemency and censurable forbearance" towards the South.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 28th February, by Rev. W. L. Hawse, Mr. T. J. PARKS and Miss SALLIE PRINCE, all of this District.

From this wedding we received a very handsome donation of very handsome cake. We offer the happy couple our warmest and most sincere wishes for their future happiness and prosperity, and devoutly pray that theirs may be

"The pure, open, prosperous love,
That pledged on earth and sealed above,
Grows in the world's approving eyes,
In friendship's smile and home's caress—
Collecting all the heart's sweet ties
Into one knot of happiness."

MARRIED, by the Rev. E. Caughman, on the 7th Feb., Mr. T. L. BLACK, of Lexington, and Miss SALLY, third daughter of JACOB HILLER, of Newberry.

MARRIED, in Hamburg, on the 20th Feb., by the Rev. G. H. Pattillo, Mr. M. SALLAT and Mrs. HETHY A. COPE, daughter of Sterling Bennett.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston a choice lot of

SPRING CALICOES, COTTONADES,
SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., suitable for the Season.

Also,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, RICE,
CHEESE, CRACKERS,
SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES and RAKES,
With many other useful articles which will be LOW FOR CASH.

B. C. BRYAN, Agent.

Mar 5 4t 10

GUN POWDER!

DELIVERED at all the Railroad Depots, Steamboat Wharves, and *without charge for delivery.* QUALITY WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY made in this country. PRICES LOWER than any Powder of equal standing.

For sale by

CHAS. H. MOISE,
No. 9, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.,

Sole Agent in this State for the celebrated Orange Powder, and Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and Liquors.

Charleston, Mar 4 1m 10

Administrator's Sale.

BY an Order from W. F. Durisoe, Esq., Ordinary for Edgefield District, I will proceed to sell on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at the late residence of JAMES McCARTY, dec'd., a portion of the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

THREE OR FOUR GOOD MULES,
WORK OXEN, STOCK CATTLE AND HOGS,
TWO BALES COTTON,
A LOT OF COTTON SEED,
CORN, FODDER, PEAS,
A SMALL LOT BACON,
ONE WAGON, TWO CARTS,
ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS,
BLACKSMITH TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

And many other articles usually found on a well provided farm.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

☞ At the same time and place, will be Rented for the present year a portion of the Lands belonging to said deceased.

DAVID P. LA GRONE, Adm'r.

Mar 1, 2t 10

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Wilson Holston vs A. W. Asbill et ux, et al. } Bill to Marshal Assetts, Call in Creditors, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that F. M. Coleman and Louisa his wife, two of the Defendants to this cause, are absent from and reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Messrs. JONES & NORRIS, Complainants' Solicitors, Ordered, That they do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof; or in default thereof Judgment will be rendered against them *pro confesso.*

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

Mar 5, 1867. 6t 10

Strayed,

FROM Richardsonville, Edgefield District, S. C., about the 20th April last, a Dark Colored Mare MULE, with one ear badly skinned.

Also, about the 1st November, two other MULES,—one a Mare Mule, twelve years old, Bay Colored, with a large space on one side of her rump devoid of hair,—the other a small Black Horse Mule, about eight years old. For the recovery of the said Mules, a liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by applying to Chas. Montague, at Richardsonville, or C. J. Bollen, Columbia, S. C.

Mar 4 1t 10

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, John Rinehart has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John B. Long, late of the District aforesaid, dec'd.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H., on the 14th day of Mar. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the 91st year of American Independence.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D.

Mar 5, 2t 10

State of South Carolina,

BEAUFORT DISTRICT.

R. J. Davant, Com'r., vs Mary Webb, Adm'x.

APPLICATION will be made before his Honor Judge MOSES, at Gillisonville, thirty days after the date hereof, for leave to substitute a new record for the record of the Judgment in this case in the Common Pleas, Beaufort District, destroyed during the recent war.

LEROY F. YOUMANS, Plff's Atty.

Mar 5, 1867. 1m 10

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not pay a certain Note of hand given by me with G. Bell as surety, to J. C. Smyly, sometime in 1861, for about Eight or Nine Hundred Dollars, unless compelled by law. There is a credit on said Note of about $500. I am determined to resist its payment.

J. R. POW.

Mar 5 3t 10

Lost,

ON Sale-day in February last a POCKET PISTOL—one of Adams' Self-Cocking five Barrel Revolvers. A liberal reward will be paid to any one delivering said Pistol at this Office.

Mar 4 1t 10

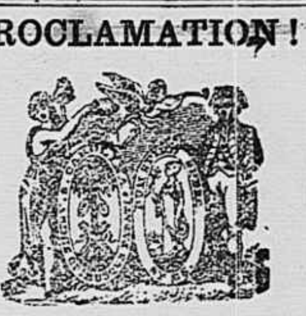
NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands whatever against the Estate of WASHINGTON WISE, dec'd., are requested to present them forthwith, duly proven, to H. W. Addison, Attorney of said Estate.

H. A. SHAW AND OTHERS, Ex'rs.

Feb 27 1t 9

PROCLAMATION!



By His Excellency JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

WHEREAS information has been communicated to this Department that a series of outrages have been perpetrated on sundry persons, white and colored, in the Districts of Laurens, Greenville, Anderson and Abbeville, by three desperate outlaws, to wit:—Brown, known as Texas Brown, by—Sullivan, of Laurens, and by—Burkett, *alias* Barkhead, *alias* Wallace, wherein the lives of many persons have been threatened and the property of others pillaged; and whereas it has been represented that Elias Brown, a freedman, has been murdered by the two former; and whereas the said Brown committed an assault and battery on the person of Lewis Clark, a freedman, with intent to kill, at Cokesbury, S. C.; and whereas the said Brown, Sullivan and Burkett, *alias* Wallace, perpetrated a daring robbery upon Jessie French, a citizen of Greenville, S. C.; and whereas the said Brown and Burkett assaulted, with intent to kill, sundry citizens of Anderson District; and whereas these desperate outlaws have committed other acts of rapine, plunder and outrage, and have thus far eluded and avoided arrest by the civil authorities for their manifold crimes:

Now, know ye, that I, JAMES L. ORR, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and safe delivery of the said Brown, Sullivan and Burkett in any jail in this State, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them.

All Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates, and all other officers of the State, civil and military, are hereby commanded and required to use every exertion to secure the arrest of the parties aforesaid, to the end that the laws of this State may be maintained and these outlaws brought to condign punishment.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Columbia, this [L. S.] twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1867, and in the ninety-first year of the independence of the United States of America.

JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

ELLISON CAPERS, Secretary of State.

M'ch. 7, 3t 10

S. Carolina Bureau of Immigration,

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Commissioner, has been instructed by his Excellency, Governor ORR, to organize the Bureau at the earliest possible moment. In a few days agents will be appointed by the Governor to proceed to Europe, whose duty it will be to induce immigration to our State, to disseminate such information as may be furnished them of lands for sale or lease, and to engage such laborers, mechanics, servants and other help as may be desired by the inhabitants of the State. An agent for the same object will, perhaps, be sent to New York. It would be desirable that our people furnish this Bureau, without delay, with information how they desire to be served, indicating the kind of help they require and the wages which they are willing to pay, or a description of the lands they have for sale or lease, and their terms and conditions. If combinations can be formed in the several Districts of the State for joint action, it would, perhaps, facilitate mutual operations, and where arrangements can be made to advance part of the passage money of the laboring immigrants by accepted orders to that effect on any of the factors or merchants of Charleston, it would no doubt greatly advance the result. If the people that favor this measure would meet at their respective Court Houses to consult, and indicate their wants, this Bureau would take great pleasure in serving their interest to the best of its ability. A pamphlet will be printed in several European languages for distribution, describing the capacities and advantages of our soil, climate, productions, &c., in which many particulars, that are promptly furnished, may be advertised. The means at the disposal of this Bureau being strictly limited, the kind assistance of the conductors of our public journals is requested.

JOHN A. WAGNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Mar. 6 2t 10

Corn Meal, Grits,

GROUND FEED,
(Corn and Oats,)

Bran, Fine Feed,
—Also,—
Superfine, Extra and Family
FLOUR,

MADE, and for sale at the GRANITE MILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers.

BOLTED CORN MEAL, fresh ground daily, at $1,45 per bushel, of 20 bushels or more.

GROUND FEED, (being equal parts Corn and Oats ground together,) a most excellent Feed for Stock of any kind, at $3,00 per 100 pounds.

FINE FEED, at $2,50 per 100 pounds.

These articles can be had at any time at the Mill, or No. 248 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., by

GEO. T. JACKSON & CO

Augusta, Feb 18 3t 8

Corn Meal and Grits,

At $2,00 Per Bushel.

COUNTRY and CANVASSED HAMS, very cheap;
SIDES and SHOULDERS;
BUTTER and LARD;
100 Dozen Fresh EGGS;
IRISH POTATOES, the very best;
Fresh supply of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA;
RICE, CHEESE, MACARONI, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at Augusta Retail Prices, transportation added.

CHEATHAM & BRO.

Feb 25 tf 9

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Z. W. Carwile, C. E. E. D., has applied to me for Letters of Administration, *de bonis non*, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Summerfield Ballard, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the 11th day of Apr. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and in the ninety-first year of American Independence.

W. F. DURISOE, O.E.D.

Mar 5 6t 10

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, John Rinehart has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William R. Long, late of the District aforesaid dec'd.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the 14th day Mar. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the 91st year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. F. DURISOE, O.E.D.

Mar 5, 2t 10

Estate F. M. Best.

PERSONS indebted to this Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to Administrator,—and those having claims against same to hand them in properly attested, either to Administrator, or to Mr. Vines, at Saluda Old Town.

JOHNSON HAGOOD, Adm'or.

Feb 20 4t 8

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, on Monday, the 4th instant, one Sealed NOTE signed by R. B. Watson and E. Watson, for the amount of Thirteen Hundred and Thirty Dollars, payable to T. Jones, Agent of Irena A. Pitts, Executrix of Thos. Pitts, dec'd. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, and the maker of said Note is hereby notified of its being lost or mislaid.

THOS. JONES.

Mar 5 3t 10