Edgefield Advertiser.

DURISOE, KEESE & CO. EDGEFIELD, S. C., AUGUST 14, 1867. VOLUME XXXII.-No. 33

M. C. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Equity,
Office, Law Range,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
Feb 27 tf 9

M. L. BONHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Equity,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.,

WILL Practice in the Courts of this State and in Augusta, Ga. Also, in the United States District and Circuit Courts for So. Ca., giving special attention to cases in Bankruptcy.
April 2nd, 3m 14

M. W. Gary. Wm. T. Gary.
GARY & GARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
June 25 3m 26

Medical Card.

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

He may be found at the Drug Store of Teague & Carwile during the day, and at his residence during the night, when not out on professional business.

Having been engaged in the practice of Medicine, in its various branches, for the last Thirteen Years, he feels that he does not arrogate to himself undue merit when he solicits a liberal share of patronage at the hands of this community.
Jan 1 tf 1

DENTISTRY.

DR H. PARKER respectfully announces that he is well prepared to execute in the best manner and promptly all work in the business,—and at greatly reduced figures.

Having acquainted himself with the late inestimable improvements in the profession, and secured a full stock of materials, &c., he warrants good and satisfactory work to all who may desire his services.
Edgefield, S. C., Aug. 1, tf 31

For Sheriff.

The Friends of Capt. A. P. WEST respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield at the next election.
Nov 7 te* 45

☞ We have been authorized by the Friends of Capt. H. BOULWARE to announce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the next election.
Apr 12 te* 16

For Tax Collector.

The Many Friends of D. A. J. BELL, Esq., respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.
Oct 18 te 43

The many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCHELL respectfully nominate him as a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election.
SALUDA.
Dec 6 te* 50

We have been requested by many friends of Mr. JOHN A. BARKER to announce him a Candidate for Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.
Oct. 2, te* 4

☞ We have been authorized by friends of Capt. STUART HARRISON to announce him a Candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for this District, at the next election.
April 9 te 15

☞ We have been authorized by the many friends of Capt. L. YANCEY DEAN to announce him a Candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District at the next election.
June 20 te 27

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

SMITH & JONES
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSINESS that may be entrusted to them, in a workmanlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which we will sell low.

All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ As we sell ONLY FOR CASH, our prices are unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial.
SMITH & JONES.
Mar 7 tf 10

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

THE Undersigned gives notice that he is now prepared to have REPAIRED in a good and workmanlike manner, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles that may be brought to his Shops, at fair and reasonable prices for Cash.

NEW WAGONS, CARTS and BUGGIES will also be put up in the best style, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

Having EFFICIENT and EXPERIENCED WORKMEN in my Shops, and a good supply of the BEST SEASONED TIMBER, no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who may send their work to these Shops.
W. W. ADAMS,
Sept. 26 tf

Beef Cattle and Sheep Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest market price for good BEEF CATTLE and FAT SHEEP or LAMBS.
If preferable I will Barter Corn and Bacon for Cattle and Sheep.
A. A. GLOVER, Agt.
May 28 tf 22

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GA.
Newly Furnished and Refitted,
Unsurpassed by any Hotel South,
Was Reopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1866.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
Jan. 1. tf 1

Pure Kerosine Oil.

WE HAVE just received a fresh supply of PURE KEROSINE OIL, which will be sold low for Cash only. Five Gallons $5,00. Single Gallon, $1,15.
TEAGUE & CARWILE,
Under Masonic Hall.
July 2 tf 27

Hon. B. H. Hill's Speech
ON THE
CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Delivered at Atlanta, on the 16th July, 1867.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

These bills (the Military Bills) propose at every step to abrogate the Constitution—trample upon the State and its laws—to blot out every hope—to perjure every man who accepts them, with every principle of honor, justice and safety disregarded, trampled upon and despised—to perpetuate the power of their wicked authors. Can this scheme succeed? Will it succeed? That is the question. I feel truly thankful in my heart that I have an answer which lifts my soul amidst all the gloom and apprehension of the hour. Some of you may not appreciate it, but to me it is the only oasis in this desert. This scheme will *never*, NEVER succeed, and I proclaim its ultimate failure to-day in your hearing. [Unbounded applause.] I know that some think it will. The air is full of the words of those who proclaim that there is no power to prevent it. Men have, before this, been weak and foolish, and cowards and traitors have before believed as you talk now, but I have a reason for the faith that is in me, which is absolutely sublime in the strength of its foundations.

1st. It will fail because it is not possible to perpetuate a government of force under the forms of a democracy. It may take some time to comprehend this thought, but you will not forget it. That which is now proposed is *force*. It is proposed by men who do not live in this State, and whose agents do not live here; and it is sought to be accomplished by military power, but under the pretense of your sanction—not to please yourselves, but them. There is not an instance in history where a government of force has been perpetuated under the forms of free institutions. It is an *impossibility*, and can never succeed. [Applause.]

2d. But it is sought to be accomplished by deceit and fraud, which cannot much longer escape detection. The masses of the people of the North love the Constitution and fought for it and the Union, but the leaders did not fight for it, and do not love it; and they now seek to destroy it under pretense that we must give some further guarantee for our future good behavior than merely supporting the Constitution. As soon as the means by which their deceit and fraud have been covered up are removed, the scheme will be crushed to death by the people. It is a double shaped monster, like the sentinel at Hell gate, which can live nowhere except in a political pandemonium.

And what must be the result? I do not say we will come out of all this with free institutions preserved, but *this scheme* can never succeed. A despotism over the whole country and over all the people guilty and innocent alike may ensue. You'll fail, but you may bring ruin upon all. Whenever you pull down the temple of liberty you also will be crushed by the fall. You cannot level or lower us and elevate yourselves. We must either all rise or all go down together. Despotism may come, empires may rise and fall among us, but whether they do or not, we shall not have *the reign of a Radical party.* Understand me: If I say a man cannot live high up in the air, I do not mean he cannot go up in a balloon and remain for a time; or if I say a man cannot live under water, I do not say he cannot go down in a diving bell and remain awhile; but the Radicals will as certainly fail to perpetuate their power under the scheme, as that a man will fail who attempts to dwell in the air, or drown who makes his home under water. Such a government would be unnatural—a political monstrosity, and cannot possibly last; but you may destroy the *forms* as well as the principles of free government, and then you will have a monarchy, an autocracy, an empire, or a despotism, as the case may be.

This very scheme was attempted in Rome by much better men than you Radicals are, and for a much better reason than you give. It is not original with you. You are but *plagiarizing* traitors at best, and get your scheme from the criminals of long ago. If I did steal, I would try to steal something better and from a more respectable source.

If you will examine, and compare with former times, the productions of such men as Stevens, Phillips, and Sumner, and their lesser followers and second-hand plagiarizers down South, you will find all their miserable jargon about "liberty and equality," the "natural right of man," and "born right of manhood suffrage," are borrowed from the men who fomented social and civil wars in Rome, and which have been repeated in every age since, by those who have no statesmanship but the devilish ability of exciting ignorant men to cut each other's throats. Republican Rome had a large number of slaves and freedmen, and non-voting citizens. She had a landed aristocracy embracing comparatively few of her people.

An agrarian law was proposed, and for a time was immensely popular, but it failed and its first author was slain. His brother renewed the law and enlarged it by proposing suffrage to the slaves and freedmen with equal political rights. It was said "there could be no freedom without equality." But the brother also perished. Then a great general became the leader of the Radicals of that day, and he had more fame and merit and ability and honesty than all the Radical party of his day combined, but he also failed. And why did they all fail? Because they were attempting to engraft a government of force and robbery upon republican forms—attempting the absurd task of making equal, things which God had made unequal—attempting equality by taking that which industrious and frugal men had made and giving it to thriftless vagabonds, and by depositing in the keeping of ignorance and vice powers and trusts which intelligence alone can know how to exercise and preserve

But by the struggle Republican Rome perished and never knew liberty again. Nor was this all; her history from the beginning of the agrarian attempt was one of blood, and faction, and waste, and ruin, until the goal of *Empire* was reached. In the social and civil wars which marked the struggle, more than seven hundred thousand of her best citizens were slain; and besides these, whole populations of some of her most populous territories were exterminated.

It may be that we of the United States have been so crazy in leaving the Constitution—the only Ark of safety—that our Heavenly father has doomed us to perish, but I am gratified with a hope that it is not so. If not, there is but one method for our rescue, and that is by a prompt restoration of the Constitution. Will it come? Will we escape an agrarian war with resulting despotism, and save our institutions for our children? I hope we shall; I believe we shall. Though a great effort is being made—a designed effort—to destroy us as Rome was destroyed, I believe the effort will fail. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon blood. I derive great encouragement from Anglo-Saxon history. Our liberty was not born in a day. It is not the work of one generation. It is the fruits of a hundred struggles, and its guaranties have been perfecting for eight hundred years. Many have been the efforts to destroy it. Often the English Constitution was trampled on. Often traitors sought to substitute arbitrary will for well established law, and often have the people for a time been misled. But thus far they have always waked up and called the traitors and factionists to account. Charles I. trampled on the Constitution. He had judges who decided that his will was the law, and all who resisted that will and defended the Constitution were punished as disloyal. And it did seem as if his power was irresistible. No doubt if you weak-kneed Radicals of the South had lived in that day you would have said, "the Constitution is dead and we must consent to what we cannot resist." But John Hampden would not consent. He resisted. He was tried as a criminal for resisting, and was condemned. But what was the sequel? The people finally asserted their power. Charles and his ministers perished. The very judges that condemned Hampden were themselves tried and condemned as criminals, and the very officers, even the sheriffs, who executed the orders of Charles and his courts, were sued by the citizens for damages, and had to pay nearly a million of dollars for executing the processes of a void, unconstitutional law! For a time traitors held the power and trampled on rights, but vengeance came, and perpetual infamy followed.

So Cromwell and his Parliament violated the Constitution, and though they also flourished for a season, they, too, were overthrown. So James II. trampled on the Constitution, and had to fly from his kingdom a fugitive for life. In all these struggles good men, for a time, suffered, and bad men, for a time, ruled, but the English race have never yet failed to rescue their Constitution from the power, both of traitors and fanatics.

I tell you the American people will not always be deceived. They will rise in defense of their Constitution, and traitors will tremble. They who rallied three million strong to defeat what they considered an armed assault on the Constitution and Union, will not sleep until a few hundred traitors from behind the masked battery of Congressional oaths and deceptive pretensions of loyalty shall utterly batter down the Constitution and Union forever. I warn you, boastful, vindictive Radicals, by the history of your own fathers, by every instinct of manhood, by every right of liberty and every impulse of justice, that the day is coming when you will feel the power of an outraged and betrayed people. [Applause.] Go on confiscating! Arrest without warrant or probable cause; destroy *habeas corpus*; deny trial by Jury; abrogate State governments; defile your own race, and flippantly say the Constitution is dead! Go on, with your work of ruin, ye hell-born rioters in sacred things! but *remember* for all these things the people will call you to judgment. [Prolonged applause.] Ah! what an issue you have made for yourselves. Succeed, and you destroy the Constitution! Fail, and you have covered the land with mourning. Succeed, and you bring ruin on yourselves and all the country! Fail, and you bring infamy upon yourselves and all your deluded followers! Succeed, and you are the perjured assassins of liberty! Fail, and you are defeated, despised traitors forever. Ye who aspire to the Radical Governors and Judges in Georgia. I paint before you this day your destiny. [Unbounded applause.] You are but cowards and knaves, and the time will come when you will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall on you and the darkness to hide you from an outraged people. [Applause.]

Does it do you good to trample on the Constitution—deceive the negroes and ruin the country? It may be sweet now, but I tell you the sulphurous fires of public infamy will never be quenched on your spirits. [Applause.] I pity you from my soul. Would that the time had never come when I had to stand upon Georgia's soil and thus talk to Georgians. A struggle is coming. It may be a long and a bloody one, and you who advocate this wicked scheme will perish in it, unless the people now arouse and check its consummation. Let every true law loving man rally at once to the standard of the Constitution of his country. [Applause.] Come. Do not abandon your rights. Defend them. Talk for them, and if need be, before God and the country, fight and die for them. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Do not talk or think of secession or disunion, but come up to the good old platform of our fathers—the Constitution. Let all, North and South, come and swear before God that we will abide by it in good faith, and oppose every-thing that violates it. The man who loves the Constitution now and is willing to live and die for it, is my friend and brother, though he come from the frozen peak of Mount Washington; and the man who is for trampling upon it is my enemy, and I shall hold him so, though he come from the sunny clime of the orange and the cotton bloom. That is my issue.

O! how sorry a creature is the man who cannot stand up *for the truth*, when the country is in danger. There never was such an opportunity as now exists for a man to show of what stuff he is made. How can you go about the street and say, "All is wrong, but I cannot help it!" You want courage, my friend! You are a coward! You lack courage to tell the truth and would sell your birth-right for a temporary mess of pottage, even for a little bit of a judgeship or a bureau officer's place.

But some one says: "How will you resist it?" I will resist it first by not approving it. If everybody would do that it would be effectually resisted so far as we are concerned. But the so-called Congress has provided a cover for itself in advance, under which to hide from the odium attaching to this scheme. It has provided that you can vote either for or against a convention and again vote for or against whatever constitution it may frame. It is sought to make *us* responsible for whatever may be the consequences, and relieve them. After a while when you become alarmed at the results, they will say, "We did not do this; we only gave you a chance and you did it."

But if we defeat this, it is said, military rule will continue. Certainly—until wicked men shall be driven from power. But let it be so. General Pope seems to be a gentleman, and I infinitely prefer his rule to the rule of such men as you will get under this scheme. Besides, the new government, if inaugurated, will not be able to live a day without military protection. It is safer to be governed by power than by treachery.

Perhaps you will think I have overdrawn the picture of the fearful consequences of accepting this scheme. I recollect an incident which occurred over six years ago, when I was urging the people of Georgia not to secede, because the country would thereby fall into the hands of Radicals, and predicted war and its attendant sufferings as the result—though then deemed visionary. I would be almost ashamed now to read my remarks of that day—my picture would be so tame and so far short of the dreadful reality that has followed. A very prominent gentleman replied to me, urging that there would be no war, and to prove it, he read an article from Horace Greeley's *Tribune* and old Ben. Wade's speech, declaring the South had a right to secede, and if she chose to exercise that right, they should be allowed to do so in peace. He then said that Greeley and Wade were better friends of the South than I, who was born here, for I was trying to frighten the Southern people from the exercise of a right which they conceded, and they were representative men of their party. What could I say in reply? I could only tell him the truth—that these men only desired to encourage the South to disunion for their wicked purposes to destroy the Constitution; and that a great government could not be dissolved without blood; and what have Greeley and Wade done since that time! and now I advise you to reject this scheme of force, fraud and deceit which Congress has devised. If you, of your own free will, submit to it, you will see the consequences of it.

I advise you to register. There is no dishonor in that. It is arming yourself with an important power to be wielded against the nefarious scheme, but don't vote for a convention—don't go for anything whatever which is an assent to the scheme, but be against it at every step. Never go half way with a traitor, nor compromise with treason or robbery. If they hold a convention, vote against ratification—vote against all their measures and men, and indict every one who, under such void authority, invades your rights according to existing State laws. That's my policy. Fight this scheme all the time. I have no more idea of obeying than John Hampden had of paying ship-money, because I have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and I intend to keep it.

This whole scheme is in violation of all the issues of the war—all the promises during its progress—and all the terms of surrender. More than a hundred thousand men abandoned Lee's army because they were assured that if they laid down their arms they would be in the Union again with all their rights as before. I knew the promise was false, and warned you against the seductions of the Syren. The people—the soldiers of the United States—were then willing to fulfill the obligation; but the politicians intended to deceive you. Such men as Sumner and Stevens never intended to carry out the pledge of the nation. They would acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States to-day before they would agree to restore the old Union, even with slavery abolished. I respect the Northern man who honestly fought for the Union, but I despise the traitors who, under the name of Union, have used the Northern people to destroy the South, and then to destroy the Constitution. The people of the North have been long discovering this deception, but they will be compelled to see it before the traitors can go much further in their work.

How many people in Atlanta belong to the "loyal league?" [Laughter.] I warn all decent men to abandon such dens. I know the times have been such that many good men have naturally gone astray. But save yourselves before it is too late! Destroy all the evidences of your membership—bind all your comrades to mutual concealment of the fact that you were members, and come out. You are pardonable for the past; but if you continue you will be covered with shame, and your very children will disown you. Come, join the Patriots' League. Our only pledge is to support the Constitution—love its friends and hate its enemies, and proclaim our love and hatred at noon-day and from the house-tops. Save yourselves *now*, or be forever lost to decent society and your own self-respect. All the brave and true men, even at the North, respect me this day more than they do you. The very Radicals will use, but even they will despise, the Southern man who becomes their sycophant.

My colored friends, will you receive a word of admonition? Of all the people, you will most need the protection of the law. You will most suffer by anarchy and usurpation. Do you believe that the man who is faithless to the Constitution of the country will be faithful to you? If a man will take an oath to support the Constitution and then violate it, can you rely upon his keeping any promise to you? No; I tell you such people are friends to nothing but their own interest. They are betrayers of the Constitution to keep themselves in office; they desire to use you to help them get office, [applause] and they will betray you whenever they find it to their interest to do so.

They tell you they are your friends. It is false; they are your very worst enemies. They tell you they set you free. It is false. These vile creatures who come among you and put themselves on a level with you, never went with the army except to steal spoons, jewelry and gold watches. [Great applause.] They are too low to be brave. They are dirty spawn, cast out from decent society, who come down here and seek to use you to further their own base purposes.

They promise you lands, and teach you to hate the Southern people, whom you have known always and who never deceived you. Are you foolish enough to believe that you can get another man's land for nothing, and that the white people will give up their land without resistance?

If you get up strife between your race and the white race do you not know you must perish? You are now ten to one the weaker race. You will grow weaker every day. You can have no safety but in the Constitution and no peace except by cultivating relations of kindness with those who are fixed here, who need your services, and who are willing to protect you.

The same experiment which is now being attempted with you by these Northern knaves who seek your votes was attempted by similar people in France for the negroes in Hayti. They passed laws to give the negroes political equality—abolished all distinctions of color—and what was the result? There was first a war of classes; then a war between the whites on one side and the blacks and mulattoes on the other. Then there was a war between the blacks and the mulattoes, and neither white, black nor mulatto have ever seen peace or prosperity in Hayti since.

These men *intend* your extermination. Some of them are writing books in favor of your extermination, and I have myself heard some of them avow that you ought to be exterminated or driven from the country. These are the same people whose fathers found the Indians here. They declared the Earth was the Lord's and belonged to his saints, and that they were his saints. Then they killed and drove off the poor Indian and took his lands. If you do not make and keep friends of the Southern people, your fate is that of the Indians! Woe to your race! You well know your race is not prepared to vote. Why do you care to do what you do not understand? Improve yourselves. Learn to read and to write; be industrious; lay up your means; acquire homes; live in peace with your neighbors; and drive off, as you would a serpent, the miserable, dirty adventurers who come among you, and who, being too low to be received into white society, seek to foment among you hatred for the decent portion of the white race. You can always know a gentleman, whether from the North or South, and all such respect and esteem—for such will not deceive you. Do not desire to vote until you are qualified to vote, and then look for the right to be given, not in a manner that violates the Constitution, but in accordance with it, and through your own State governments. I feel more deeply for you than I do for the white race. White people ought to know better than to disregard the laws and expect any good. But you do not know the laws; you do not understand deceivers.

I am willing, anxious to welcome among us good and true men from the North who come to help build up our country, and add to its prosperity. I wish they would come in and come in multitudes. They will find us friends. But when I see the low dingy creatures—hatched from the venomous eggs of treason—coming here as mere adventurers to get offices through negro votes—to ride into power on the deluded negro's shoulders—and creeping into secret leagues with negroes and a few renegade Southern whites, and talking flippantly about disfranchising the wisest and best men of the land, because they know it is the only possible chance for knaves and fools like themselves to get place, I can but feel ashamed that such monsters are to be considered as belonging to the human species.

I warn you, my colored friends, if you would be respectable in society, or prosperous in your purse, or decent in your own feelings, to avoid all such people. They will hug you and call you friend, and talk about your friends, but they will pull you down to degradation, to sorrow, to poverty and to shame. They have white skins but black hearts, and will ruin your characters if you associate with them. They are creatures born of political accidency and treasonable conspiracy, and are the enemies of all good governments and of all decent people. [Applause.]

And now, my friends of all races, of all colors, of all nations, of all sexes, of all ages—let us resolve to stand by our Constitution, and surrender it to no enemy. This is our country. Let us resolve that we will never be driven from it, nor ostracised in it.

Mr. Hill concluded amidst rapturous and prolonged cheering. When it had somewhat subsided a gentleman in the rear of the audience proposed three cheers for the only man south of Mason and Dixon's line that has proclaimed the truth from the seaboard to the mountains, which the vast assembly gave with a hearty will.

The Old Oak Tree.

Oh, the old oak tree is standing now,
Where it stood so long ago,
When in its shade we children played,
Till the sun in the west grew low;
And its branches reach as far and high,
And the sky above is as clear;
But under it now no children play,
In the golden day of the year.

The sun beams creep through the rustling leaves,
That fall on the moss-grown seat,
And the tall grass waves where in other years
It was trodden by children's feet;
And the bees hum lazily in the shade,
Through the long bright summer's day,
And the soft wind murmurs with lonely sound,
Where we children used to play.

We are all gone from our childhood's home,
And have wandered far away
Of all that band of the dear old time,
There is not one left to-day.
We are parted now by many a mile,
O'er the waves and mountains high;
And one has gone to the home beyond,
Through the golden gates of the sky.

And many a year has come and gone,
And many a summer's sun
Has passed adown the golden west,
When the long bright day was done;
And many an autumn wind has blown,
And many a winter cast,
O'er hill and vale its shroud of snow,
Since we children met there last.

The weary years will still move on,
With their sunshines and their pain;
But there in the shade of the old oak tree
We will never all meet again.
But there is a city of quiet rest,
And its portals are open wide;
And one by one as the angels call,
May we meet on the other side.

When I Was a Girl.

When I was a wee little slip of a girl,
Too artless and young for a prude,
The men, as I passed, would exclaim, "pretty dear!"
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude;
Rather rude, so I did;
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude.

However, said I, when I'm once in my teens,
They'll sure cease to worry me then;
But as I grew older, so they grew bolder—
Such impudent things are the men;
Are the men, are the men,
Such impudent things are the men.

But of all the bold things I could ever suppose,
(Yet how could I take it amiss?)
Was that of my impudent cousin last night,
When he actually gave me a kiss,
Ay, a kiss, so he did,
When he actually gave me a kiss!

I quickly reproved him, but ah, in such tones,
That ere we were half through the glen,
My anger to smother, he gave me another—
Such strange, coaxing things are the men,
Are the men, are the men,
Such strange, coaxing things are the men.

Humorous Items.

☞ A "big sister" teaching her little brother mental arithmetic, said: "Now, Charles, suppose you have twenty sugar plums, and you want to divide them into four parts. You give baby five and me five, what would you do with the other ten?"—"Suck 'em," was the reply.

☞ A country editor describing the bonnets now in fashion, says: "They have a downward slant that reminds one of a vicious cow with a board across her eyes."

☞ "Mr. President," said a member of a school committee out West, "I rise to get up, and am not backward to come forward in the cause of edication. Had it not been for edication, I might have been as ignorant as yourself, Mr. President."

☞ RATHER HEAVY.—A correspondent from Jasper, Tennessee, writes that, during Bragg's retreat from Middle Tennessee, two rebel soldiers stopped at the house of Mr. K——, and one of them proposed a trade for a very fine horse, but thought that a large white spot on the horse's forehead lessened his value somewhat. "Why so?" "Because," said the soldier, "the Yankees can see it great way off." "Never mind that," said his companion; "t'other end is always toward the Yankees!"

☞ An editor never leaves any money at home for fear of fire, and never carries any with him for fear of robbers, nor deposits it in any bank for fear of speculative bank officers.

☞ Jinks says that cucumbers can be made into pickles, while growing, if you get a cross old maid to look over the fence at the vines three times a week.

☞ A cotemporary says:—"General Grant is a man of few words." That is, because he is a man of remarkably few ideas, and even they seem to be of a not over brilliant character.

☞ A young gentleman, after having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, "popped the question;" the lady in a frightened manner said: "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed "Scare me again." We did not learn how affairs turned out, but should think it was pretty near his turn to be scared.

☞ Forney complained of the filth that is thrown at him, and Prentice suggests that it makes very little difference whether the filth is thrown at Forney, or Forney at the filth.

☞ Pat, a raw "son of Erin," at dinner one Friday was urged by some of his fellow servants to eat some beef soup. Pat declined, as he ate no meat on that day. "But," says one, "this is no meat, it is only soup." "Faix," says Pat, "yez might as well ate the divil as to drink his broth!"

☞ A young lady, on being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

REGISTRATION.

HEADQ'RS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867.
[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.]

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

I. REGISTRATION SHALL COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY upon the promulgation of this order.

II. Post Commanders will be Superintendents of registration within their respective commands, exercising in addition to the functions hereinafter specially conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen offering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town officers charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all citizens, are required to obey the orders of said Boards, given in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, and to perform all such acts and duties as may be requisite therefor.

All arrests made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post Commander, to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Circular of May 30, 1867, from these Headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the Board for assistance, will be dealt with in like manner.

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county or district.

V. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks, being of frequent occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device, as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases, when resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on account of his having registered, or having sought to register, shall be deemed an offence punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. The Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registration.

VIII. Each Board shall, after having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office," (*see Appendix, form* 1.) choose one of its members as Chairman, who shall preside at all sessions of the Board, preserve order at its meetings for registration, and represent the Board, and announce its action in all matters coming before it.

IX. The places of session of the Boards shall be the voting places established by law or custom in each election precinct, unless for good cause otherwise directed by the Post Commander.

X. Each Board shall determine the order in which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, and the time which shall be allotted to each—bearing in mind that the whole work is to be finished before the first day of October.

XI. Each Board shall, forthwith upon notice of publication of this order, and at least five days before commencing registration, give notice thereof to the Post Commander, and the Sheriff, and the Mayor of the city or the Intendant of the town, and shall cause written or printed notices to be posted in five of the most public places in each election precinct, announcing the time when and the place where its sessions will be held, the number of days (in no case less than two) and the hours of the day the Board will remain in session at each place for the purpose of registration, and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, to appear before the Board for registration.

XII. On the day and at the hour designated in the notice, for commencing registration, the Board shall, at the place announced, convene and enter upon its duties, and shall then and there also post notices of the time of final session provided for in paragraph XIX.

XIII. The room used for registration, which the Chairman shall have previously provided for the purpose, shall be so arranged that the Board shall be separated by a bar from all other persons who may be assembled, and those to be registered shall be admitted within the bar, one by one, and their ingress and egress so arranged as to avoid confusion.

XIV. Two citizens shall be admitted within the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any citizen offering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall be conceded to all citizens present.

XV. If any challenge be made, the Board shall, before final decision, examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to the cause of disqualification alleged, and shall hear any evidence that may be offered, to substantiate or disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths in any case of registration.

XVI. In registering, the names of white and colored citizens shall be entered alphabetically, in separate columns of the list.

XVII. The following shall be the process of registering:

First. Every citizen presenting himself for registry shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law, (*see Appendix, form* 2.) which shall be administered by a member of the Board, and such oath shall be preserved with the lists.

Second. His name shall then be entered in the proper column of the list, and called out by the chairman.

Third. Any challenge made shall be noted in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause thereof.

Fourth. It is recommended to Boards to defer the hearing and decision of contested cases until the session for revision provided for in paragraph XIX.

Fifth. Whether or not there be any challenge, the Board must ascertain upon such facts or information as can be obtained, that the applicant is entitled to be registered before making his name as "accepted"—the oath not being conclusive.

Sixth. Section 7 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, declares that no citizen shall be entitled to be registered by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from registration.

Seventh. Boards will take notice that it is enacted by Section 6th of the Act of July 19th, 1867, that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary Act is, (among other things), that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Eighth. If there be no challenge, or if the challenge be finally overruled, and the Board determine that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark opposite the name of the applicant, in the proper column, "*Accepted,*" and he shall thereupon be deemed legally registered.

Ninth. If the final decision of the Board be that the applicant is not entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark in the proper column, opposite his name, "*Rejected.*"

Tenth. In every case of a rejection, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, setting forth the ground of such rejection, and return it, with the registration list, mentioned in paragraph XX.

XVIII. The registration, conducted as provided in Paragraph XVII, shall be made in triplicate lists, two of which shall, after the conclusion of the first session, be exposed for public inspection at convenient places, for five days; and the third shall be retained in possession of the Board till after the completion of registration at the meeting provided for in paragraph X X, when the three having been compared and verified, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration list.

XIX. Session for revising the lists shall be held in each election precinct, after said five days exposure of the lists, upon notice as provided in paragraph XII, and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to revise the same for a period of two days; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And the Boards shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered and who shall then apply to be registered.

XX. One of the said lists shall then be immediately delivered to the Post Commander, who will forward the same to these Headquarters.

XXI. Each Board shall, at or before the conclusion of registration, forward through the Post Commander to these Headquarters, a recommendation of three suitable persons for Inspectors of Elections in each election precinct, stating the name, occupation and post office address of each person recommended.

XXII. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States.

XXIII. Boards will take notice that according to Section 10, of the Act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

XXIV. Boards are instructed that all the provisions of the several Acts of Congress cited, are to be liberally construed, to the end that all the intents thereof be fully and perfectly carried out.

XXV. The attention of all concerned is directed to the requirements of Section 4, of the said Act of July 19, 1867, by which it is made the duty of the Commanding General to remove from office all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and perfect administration of the Reconstruction Acts. The names of all such offenders will be reported through the Post Commanders: and all persons in this Military District are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said Acts and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

XXVI. The Major-General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.
Official: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

APPENDIX.

(FORM I.)—*Oath Prescribed for Regissers.*

I................of................ County of..........and State of.........., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

............Carolina,
....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ....this........day of.........., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

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NOTE.—Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath will be furnished to Post Commanders, and duly subscribed and sworn, will be returned to the Post Commander, who will forward them to District Headquarters. And if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

(FORM 2.)—*Oath Prescribed for Voters.*

I..........................do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ....; that I have resided in said State for..........months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ....or the parish of............ in said State, (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken oath as a member of Congress of the United States, 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, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do: So help me God.

....

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this.... day of............1867.

....

The Tennessee Juggle.

The New York *Express*, one of the boldest as well as one of the ablest advocates of Constitutional Government and the equality of the States, exposes and denounces the Tennessee election farce:

"The result of the bogus election in Tennessee ought not—and, it is to be presumed, will not—surprise anybody who has been at the pains to keep himself informed of the conditions of things in that unhappy State. That Brownlow should have elected himself by twenty five or thirty thousand majority is certainly nothing remarkable. While he was about it, he might as easily have made it fifty or sixty thousand, or, if need be, 'unanimous.'

"The telegraph tells us the whole of the eight Congressmen are also elected. Tennessee has one Conservative member in the present 'Rump,' but it looks as if even he (in the Memphis district) has been counted out.

"Now, we do not hesitate to say that this so-called election is, in all its respects, one of the boldest and most transparent frauds upon the people the country has witnessed since the accession of the Radical party to power—and this is saying not a little. About every man who was not a Radical was set down as a Rebel, and no Rebel was permitted to vote. In this way, it is estimated between fifty and sixty thousand white men were disfranchised; at the same time that a corresponding number of negroes were admitted to the ballot box. And, as we have heretofore shown, in order to prevent the possible election of any of the Conservative candidates, in the more sequestered parts of the State, Brownlow brought his State militia on the stage to intimidate, where intimidation was necessary to secure the success of the Jacobin candidates.

"And now, what is the result of it all? We answer—to keep Tennessee awhile longer under one of the meanest despotisms with which ever a people were cursed, and to send to Congress seven fraudulently elected members to help make laws, not for Tennessee alone but FOR US, here in New York, and for all the rest of the country. These Tennessee Radical members of Congress thus forced into the Capitol, as it were, by fraud, force, terror, are to sit there, perchance to make constitutional amendments for us, to impose taxes upon us, to help impeach and remove the President, and to aid the Stevenses, the Sumners, the Wilsons, and the Butlers, to plan new usurpations and new outrages upon Constitutional Liberty and the rights of the people! And all this, be it remembered, while Democratic and Conservative members from Kentucky—of whose regular election there can be no reasonable doubt—are not permitted to take their seats. A State that never rebelled against the Union, but which sent forty thousand of her sons to suppress the rebellion, disfranchised—while the negroes and "mean whites" of "secesh" Tennessee are permitted to send whomsoever they like to Congress (provided they be neither Democrats nor Conservatives), to strengthen the hands of the tyrants and despots who are already supreme there!

"The wickedness of this pretended election, and the flagrant outrage it perpetuates upon the forms of even self government, may be the means of rousing the people of the North and West to the rapidity with which these demagogues are subverting the whole system of our Government. The addition of these fraudulently chosen members of Congress to the existing majority of the Rump, are but so many new links in the chain they are forging for us. It will help them to maintain their Five Monarchy system throughout the Southern military dependencies. It will enable them, by and bye, to give to Maryland what they call 'a republican system of government,' whereby they will be enabled, by the negro vote, and the 'disfranchisement of rebels,' to play over again, with like results, the same game old Brownlow has just been playing in Tennessee. It will do more than this. It will enable them to so lay their plans as to cheat the people out of a free expression of their will in the next Presidential election. It will enable them to perpetuate their power, to retain their big bounties and high tariffs, and, in short, to transform our whole system of Government into as complete an oligarchy as mankind ever beheld.

"We do not know whether the masses of the people are resigned to the prospect before them. If they are, why, then, it is best to let the Brownlows and the bogus Congressmen have their own way, in peace. If they are not, then the sooner they shake off the stupor which seems just now to benumb their senses, if not to destroy their manhood, the better. There is no time to lose—for Despotism and Tyranny never beat a retreat of their own accord. If they are obliged to turn back, they must be beaten back, or not at all."

☞ A DUTCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A RAINY NIGHT.—"Vell, last night vash de vorst as never vash. I tonght to go down de hill to mine house; but no sooner did I valk den de vaster I stand still, for de darkness was so tick dat I coot not stir it mit mine boots, and de rain—dunder and blixen! in more den tree minute mine skin vas vet troo to mine clo's. But after von leetle vile stopped quittin, to rain something; so kep feelink of mineself all de vay 'long; and ven I comes to mine own house to valk in, vat you tink? It belong to somebody else!"

☞ "PHILOPQENA."—An exchange says this word signifies, in its common use, "friendship's forfeit." It is a Greek and Latin compound, and, literally interpreted, signifies, "I love the penalty."