U. S. Cart in Bankruptey.

WILL, in lition to my business as Attorney at Law, atte to the preparation of CAU'S IN BANKRUPTCY.

Make out . Petitions, manage the Causes in Court, arattend to all other proceedings necessary t/rocure final discharges for applicants. I will atld in person before the Register of the 3d Disct, and give prompt attention to all causes niided to my care.

J. L. ADDISON, STORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY ace: Law Range, Edgefield C. H., S. C. ag 13

SEPH ABNEY. ABNEY & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Solicitors in Equity, EDGEFIELD, S. C., Will Practice in the United States Courts, giving their especial attention to cases in Bankruptcy.

M. C. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Equity, EDGEFIELD, S. C.

M. L. BONHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Solicitor in Equity, EDGEFIELD, S. C.,

ILL 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.

GARY & GARY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY, EDGEFIELD, S. C.

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 him self undue merit when he solicits a liberal share the self undue merit when he solicits a liberal share the self undue merit when he solicits a liberal share the self undue merit when he solicits a liberal share the self this community. of patronage at the hands of this community.

Jan 1

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DENTISTRY.

R H. PARKER respectfully announce

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 warrant good and satisfactory work to all who may desire

Edgefield, S. C., Aug. 1,

For Sheriff. The Friends of Capt. A. P. WEST respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff of

Edgefield at the next election. We have been authorized by the Friends of Capt. H. BOULWARE to announce him a

Candidate for Sheriff of Edgefield District at the

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. THE many Friends of Capt. JAMES MITCH-ELL respectfully nominate him as a Candidate

for TAX COLLECTOR at the next election. SALUDA. We have been requested by many friends of Mr. JOHN A. BARKER to announce him a Can-

didate for Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.

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

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 nert election.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

SMITH & JOHNS & S

FILE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the MESS that may be entrusted to them, in a work manlike manner, and with neatnessand 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

ar unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial. SMITH & JONES.

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS

brought to his Shops, at fair and reasonable pri-NEW WAGONS, CARTS and BUGGIES will

also be put up in the best style, and on as reason-

be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who may send their work to these Shops.

Children Gone.

Sometimes, when the day grows dusky, And the stars begin to come,
When the children, from their playing,
Come singing and laughing home,
I think, with a sudden sorrow, As they press through the open door, Of the faces of the children That we shall never see any more.

Children in snow-white caskets, Laid away to their rest, Their still hands lying folded Over their pulseless breast! Children who came and tarried As only it were for a night, And passed, at the break of the morning, On a journey far out of sight. -

On a long and lonely journey,
Where we could not help or hold,
For we saw but the closing of eyelids, The fading of looks of gold; And knew how now was but silence Where once had been prattle and song, And only a chill and shadow Where was sunshine the whole day long.

Away from our care and caresses, "God knows where they are," we say, And we know that we tarry behind them Only a little way; For we, too, haste in our journey, And we know it will not be long, Till we come to the City Eternal, The rest and the rapture of song.

Yet oft, when the sun is setting In unspeakable splendor of light, Or the day grows dim and dusky,
And the shadows stretch into the night, When the children, tired with their playing, Come in through the open door, I think of the dear, dear children, Tho never will come any more.

Silent Politicians. The contributorial editor of the Yorkville Enquirer, in his quaint style, thus notices the silent politicians at the present juncture. The notice is well worth reading: Some of our contemporaries express surprise at the fact that many of our hitherto columinous advisers and country-savers are

It does not sur prise us. The case is a very clear one. If you have ever seen a coon up a tree while the hunter was chopping at the tree, and watched his course, you can readily unlerstand the point of our illustration. The coon gets high up in the tree, among the topmost boughs, and selects a fork. He keeps in this fork, keenly eyeing both the dogs and the axeman, especially the latter. After the tree begins to totter and fairly to

er a doubt which way the tree will fall-be jumps.
Our silent politicians are like the coon. Whenever it becomes perfectly apparent which way political affairs are going to turn, then these Solons will speak out—will speak out vociferously, as soon as it is safe for them

Mark these men-these silent Solons They are cowards, and we want brave men n times like these. Gov. Perry is a brave man. He may be wrong-we believe some of his conclusions are-but we a thousand times prefer such nen to those cowardly coon-politicians who are waiting until we are ruined, in order that bey may see what advice will be most pro-

fitable to them to give us.

Away with such patriotism. To the dogs with such politics, If inaction is the true policy, let them say

If they believe in radicalism, let them an ounce it now. If Gov. Perry is right, let them say so.

Here half a dozen men have spoken, after months of agony and tyranny. Are these half a dezen all our political leaders? Indeed, seven years ago, (after secession was an inevitable fact,) we had eloquen speakers, and advisers, and country-savers o many that with a dozen each night, it took a month to hear their speeches and all their advice. Where are all these men?

A few of them sleep on the battle-fields; but the great body of those eloquent men never got sleepy in that way.

Eternal silence, it is true, would become them well; but knowing that they are ready (as soon as the tree begins to fall) to jump to the front and tell us all about it, we deem it proper to call their attention to the subject

Col. Wm. C. Preston (peace to his honored memory) once described certain of our politicians as resembling the sea gull-that the sea gull, buffeted, driven and dashed onward by the violence of the storm at sea, seeks a footbold at last upon some jutting erag, and looking back upon the tempest the troubled waters beneath and the thundering clouds above-and fancies, poor thing, that it is leading that storm ! Did any of our readers ever see one of those political gulls?

Fred. Douglas on the Situation.

the Radical dogma of equality, this demand saviours of the human race. This is the certain result of their, natural indolence, of the

to help enlighten the minds of the freedmen, could comprehend their own true interests,

alone. I want to wait until those mean whites at the bait of a colored Republic of South strongly about 1825, was occasioned by the will hereafter is scribe to their memory. Then get though with their talk, and then I will Carolina, and they would understand that inbegin. I notice that in all the speeches that crease of population is an increase of means; that year, and by the prospect afforded of ob- from our hearthstone; those that want to be-Wison, Kelly, and the rest of them have been making to the colored folks at Richmond, Mobile, New Orleans and other places, nothing is ever said about giving the colored men a Vice President of their own color. their own chances of success and prosperity. where the reward of industry is consequently yes, or from New England; for our enemics

and whoever would run with that party must might yet be well.

Having EFFICIENT and EXPERIENCED WORKMEN in my Shops, and a good supply of the BEST SEASONED TIMBER, no pains will the BEST SEASONED TIMBER, no pains will the state of the prospects of the lattice of the lattice of the lattice of the prospects of the lattice of the

Don't talk foolish, child. It will do us heap of good. In the first place, it will make a colored man presiding officer of the Senate, and then, as the President may die, he may be President of the United States. That's adopted and made successful, sir, the Union will never be restored, and the country will

never have peace." There were other queries about to be submitted to the distinguished man and brother, but just at this moment Reverend Doctor Cheever came along, and after introducing Fred. to a blushing damsel (who was hanging lovingly on his arm), the whole party vanished in the direction of the office of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

With great satisfaction we reprint from the Newberry Herald the following extracts from the admirable address delivered by Gen John A. Wagener, Commissioner of European Immigration for this State, in that town, some weeks since, and ask for it the thoughtful perusal of those of our readers who are concerned for the future welfare and prosper-

ity of South Carolina : Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens :- The results and consequences of our late unfortunate and disastrous contest are of such a progressive ideas, and the lessing of Provilence can re-produce order and prosperity. But it behooves a wise and reasoning people not to sorrow over and despair of the past, now silent-now, when, if ever, we need the of a prosperous future. And it is not in bare advice and wisdom of experience to guide us. politics that we must look for our salvation, earnestly to re awaken our industrial ambition, and where former manners of pursuits have become impossible or unprofitable, to strike out with a firm resolution, and without hesitation, for new channels of fortune. South for fattening stock. Carolina now beholds her darkest days, but there is life in the old land yet, and if her people only will it, she will yet ere long bestart over to one side-and there is no long may be days of peace, plenty, power and transcending honor once more. The great present cause of our difficulties is the disorganization of our laboring force and want of Carolina was about 240,000; now it is scarcely 100,000. Then it was an organized and ted effort, without any great results as a whole, and certainly always insecure as to any determinable product.
I have adverted to this subject on several

former occasions, and shall, therefore, only of service to him, he shall be welcome. If I have already, on a former occasion, reif I could, not to quit the land in which he days, the like of which may never more rement of improvement. If he was an excel-

lation will be largely concerned in framing and have the least idea of the real prosperity

States provisions had been raised plentifully, and it was deemed worthy of special mention that the German farmers in Texas had raised great quantities of wheat, rye, barley one of the pressing exigencies of the country, of all kinds, and throw such lands into the my plan of reconstruction, sir; and until it is and corn. And may not the farmer be as as the very basis of reconstruction, that some market at low rates for immigrants. Besides, great as the planter? The one, like the other, plan must be devised, by which the lands of such associations can and will exert a powertills the land and cultivates the soil, only with this difference, as I have already mentioned, that the farmer bases his pr sperity upon the man in his extremity hold on to a straw when tions have recently been formed for the makfood products and the planter upon the sta- he can grasp the strong and saving limb? ling of butter and cheese. In this way every migrant come to farm. A gentleman wrote or, perhaps, there is no rate at all. No one me from New York a few weeks ago, if he can tell what it is worth, or whether it is associate for sending to market their perishahad the control of affairs, the South should not plant a single pound of cotton, to punish labor is uncertain and scarce. Whenever la- in bulk, where the single farmer would lack the New England nabobs for their bloody op-pression. I do not agree with him at all. Let us raise as much cotton as we can, along with our own provisions of every kind, stock, A pound of cotton will triple its value in thread only, and the machinery is not so very expensive but that it might be had by commigrant and the immigrant's capital to help us. Their maximum price. Our resources will not farm. I copy a register from a prominent and the nearer you approach that degree of agricultural work as follows: "Wheat, rye, population, the nearer will you approach the barley, oats, peas, beans, lentils, millet, buckwheat, clover seeds, flax seeds, fruits, vegetacharacter that our whole economy and state bles, potatoes, horses, oxen, cows, hogs, calves, of society, all our ideas and aspirations, have been completely revolutionized; we are now in the midst of a chaos, from which only an ported as having been sent to market. The indomitable will, perseverance, liberal and great variety of this produce will be observed, She has not quite eight millions acres of area, and the general results are sometimes aston- you have nineteen millions. But she has one ishing. And they have need to be so, the and a quarter millions population to yourone or two thousand acres, being from 10,000 two hundred and eighty nine millions per anbut to lay such plans and initiate such systems as may reasonably be expected to afford them a chance of resuscitation and a prospect politics that we must look for our salvation, to much of that has always engrossed the and brandy," I may mention, that in Europe funder almost every one's eye, and yet should attention of South Carolina, but in striving every large agricultural establishment has a fail to be observed by any, but a very few.

facturing county, anxious to sell the commodities she produced in the best markets, and grounds, and her boundaries had to be exten hold the rising of a glorious sun, and her days to import in lieu thereof what were to her ided. Alas! these times are gone, a city of the luxuries of human existence, such as corn, 50,000 has dwindled down to 35,000, and the pork, beef, flour, etc. Our Northeastern States value of property has decreased more than demanded protection by a high tariff for the purpose of securing the profits of the agriculcapital. In 1860, the working force of South tural consumption of manufactured goods at lots will assuredly double in value, a. d I am free trade to choose the best market for the efficient productive power; now it is the basis | sale of their staple and the lowest for their of a desultory and very frequently disconnect purchases. But the richest and most independent country is that which can supply all now to facilitate so desirable a consummation, preferring city and village life to the planta | pal product of its own seil could increase be | of the U tion and farm; it has shafted from one part yourd precedent in the roduction of that class tion has increased almost the slowest of any.

satisfied, so much so that they could not see officials calculate that the immigrants have

lent plantation hand, he will not do so well combat again and again the unwholesome South Carolina to vet more multiply the vaas a farmer and small proprietor. Will be prejudicies against the foreigner. I have riety of races in her inhabitants. produce more, as a whole, than he consumes? heard gentlemen of intelligence ridicule the Will he do to establish factories, to tend to heard gentlemen of intelligence ridicule the the vineyard, to preserve the orchard, to raise ber. Others have objected to his unbecoming stock, to the careful and close cultivation of garb or his foreign manners. Others again the grains, to improve the land, to build towns have averred that a majority of the foreigners neighbors? You know him well, and you dents, who are incapable of gaining their subcan answer these questions better than I. sistence any where, or of taking care of it The New York correspondent of the Louis another light. Did you ever earnestly reflect sioners, in their official report in 1855, say: ville Democrat gives the following account of how the State is to bear the taxation for the "It would be obviously erroneous to measure an interview with Fred. Douglass on the situation. It will be seen that Fred. insists upon a share of the spoils for his ebony colored race, and we suspect that the Radicals for whom the laws of the Union have im-will yet have trouble with their new-made posed? Besides, hereafter our colored poputer. Adopting the latter as the legitimate of quitting your native land, that you will foreign capital, skill, and labor, through this In several of the Southern States, and par- State, and their youth will grow up with nopare favorably with the most presperous. Mr. Kennedy, of Sumter District, wrote me re- lives? The 15,000 adopted causens that were at a loss to perceive upon what grounds or sudden change of their social status, and of cently, that some time ago be got one timily

We hope that the negroes will insist upon already been instructed and taken their stand. first, but they have already acquired a most to acknowledge their claim, or failing in that Law Judges that the freedmen have held be adds: "I wish to say to you, for the en-

Vice-President, what good will that do you plants and then to the staples. I remember acre of your plantations. General Butler tells been granted them for their schools, railroads, or your race?"

"Don't talk foolish, child. It will do us a received that here and there in the Southern that where the land is held in large tracts by being so obvious, should spur on the Southern the employer to be tilled by the employed, land owners where no public lands remain, to there can be no just and true field for the ex- form associations by pledges of certain quanthe South may be divided among these who ful influence in many other matters of general shall occupy and till them. Will any sane utility. In the Sate of New York associaple articles of commerce. But do you con- What is now the value of lands in Newberry? | member sends his spare milk, for which he is tinue to plant, if you prefer, and let the im- Is it worth now what it was worth in 1860? credited, and receives his share of the profits. worth anything. Land is always cheap where | ble produce, which can be done in this manner boring power increases and becomes produc-tive, lands rise in value accordingly. the opportunity. In this manner, too, you can establish factories of many kinds, how-In the sparsely populated regions of Amer-

EDGEFIELD, S. C., AUGUST 21, 1867.

ica an acre of land may be earned by one fruit, &c., and then let us manufacture our day's labor, whereas in Belgium, Holland, cotton first and send it to market afterwards. Germany, England and France it will take the labor of nearly three months only to pay the rent for an acre of land, and the labor of five years will hardly be enough to purchase bined action. Besides let us multiply our in-dustry in every respect, and let us get the im-lions inhabitants, and lands will not bring Just here it occurs to me, you might be cu- be fully developed, nor will our golden age rious to learn the product of a large German appear until our people are that numerous. farm. I copy a register from a prominent. And the nearer you approach that degree of benefactor of his fellow-citizens and a worthy ly, such produce as would otherwise remain rent alone of a farm of such a description, of seven hundred thousand, and her income is with facility and profit, and have your cotton that this principle and incontrovertible fact is distillery and brewery connected with it. In our own city of Charleston the great fire which add doubly to its profits, first in the of 1838 caused the crection of numerous clear product of the manufactured article, buildings, and the influx therefore of a large and secondly in the off as a valuable food humber of mechanics and laborers. And what was the result? The city property in-England demanded free trade as a manu [creased largely in value, hundreds of small houses were crected on greens and farm

proportionably. Let the town of Newberry increase just double in population, and her their own rates. Our Southern States wanted | certain, if our State could double her white ber necessaries and luxuries from products will be investments beyond value and price, at home, and yet have enough to spare of sta. The Hon. Robert Walker, former Secretary ple articles to make a market wherever show of the Treasury, has made the calculation, can do. She need not fear tariffs nor manu- brought up to the value of the lands of the

than ever before, and some gentlemen even of carried cach to America an average amount your own district professed to be very well of 180 dollars in cash. The United States their utmost prosperity.

It has been suggested by many that the at all any necessity for the encouragement of immigration. But these exceptions cannot 000,000 dollars in cash, besides the much su of the labor that has been lost. Would you nook you may do as much honor to yourselves amend the rule. I do not want to crowd out the freedmen. God forbid! If I could be intellectual and moral powers."

of the labor that has been lost. Would you hook you may do as much honor to yourselves go through another abolition after a term of and the land of your birth, by your courage the freedmen. God forbid! If I could be intellectual and moral powers." years? But the price of a good healthy Chinaman is from \$150 to \$300 to import, can improve his condition, no one shall be more willing. Indeed, I would persuade him, that if any one would only take the trouble dellars a year. They are said to be good, only an adopted son of your great and good to calculate the amount above mentioned in steady laborers, but vicious and dirtily immowas born, but to ching with a strong attach interest and compound interest, in proportion ral. And then there is this besides in the ment to old Carolina, where, amidst all his troubles, he has really enjoyed many happy days, the like of which may never more return to him any where else in the wide world. not, however, detain you by going over this but the freedman is not sufficient as an elseground again, and I should not have menterest and laws of the United States. It would tioned this much, were it not necessary to certainly be contrary to the true interests of I trust not; and our Father in Heaven, in

In Virginia great efforts are made in en-

couragement of immigration, but it is said a

great impediment is the circumstance that

the native residents look with coldness and suspicion upon ew comers. I must confess and villages, and protect the earnings of his neighbors? You know him well, and you dents, who are incapable of gaining their subthan anything else. It has taken me two And this subject may be viewed in yet when it is earned. The New York Commis- years of persistent and earnest efforts to carry this m asure through your Legislature and the strong opposition was based upon nothing better than bare projudice. I would urge you now to reflect, and if you conclude that this is your only refuge and hope of relief, short then strive to overcome everything, your own prejudices, all inconveniences, a necessarily gin to see through the guise of pretended triendship, with which the Radica's have sought to cover their intrigues with them for sought to cover their intrigues with them for sought to cover their intrigues with them for sought to cover their intrigues with the sound of the control of the c sought to cover their intrigues with them for pay the costs of the Commonwealth. Their support in the approaching elections, old people will have to be supported by the late war. But, have not the Irish and Ger ticularly in Virginia, they are outspoken in their demands for equal participation in all the offices, State and Federal. According to pimps of the designing, selfish and fanatical pimps of the designing, selfish and fanatical pimps of the designing selfish and fanatical pimps of the design should be true to the people among whom be at a loss to perceive upon what grounds or pretext the Radical party can refuse to yield the influences that are now besetting them. pretext the Radical party can refuse to yield the innuences that are now besetting them. and the bad much trouble at have been brave and faithful to the last in a spanned of their record, if it is an honor to to the negroes a fair proportion of the spoils. Even in this natter of immigration they have "lost cause." And, after all, if any defeated We hope that the negroes will insist upon already been instructed and taken their stand. It was informed a few days ago by one of our astonishing knowledge of our language. And people on earth can afford to forgive their conquerors, it is the people of the South. to expose their hypocrisy:

Somebody yesterday asked Fred. Douglass black man) why he din't go down South along with the rest of the Republican orators, to help enlighten the minds of the freedmen, and have the least idea of the real prosperity as to their political duties, etc.

"Because," said Fred., "I want to train of the State and their own, they would scout to America, which commenced to set in oppression for the bright page which history to America, which commenced to set in oppression for the bright page which history to America, which commenced to set in oppression for the present distraction of the Fredheim strength history. But they've got to make that concession to But alas! the colored man does not reason, and that is just what I am going down but will blindly follow the teachings of his a passion to become the owner of land is unipolitical master and manipulator of the domi-South to tell our folks to insist upon.

But, Fred., do you think the Radical nant Northern faction, and the promptings of nant Northern factions. This is our this uping and passions. This is our this uping and passions. This is our this uping and passions that the vast annual expire. All I ask of you, is a fair chance for his selfish conceits and passions. This is our this universal passion, that the vast annual expire. All I ask of you, is a fair chance for immigration to this country derives its mighty this vital measure. I do not wish to force 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 and yourself at the same time. In all proba-bility, such procedure would, in a few years, ments to offer to white mechanics, they shall "But, do you think, if they nominate Grant for President, that Grant will consent to have plantations—they are only extensive farms what are your lands worth now? What you no lands to spare, I will not urge you to cripfor President, that Grant will consent to have a darkey on the same ticket as Vice?"

"Don't think anything about it, sir. Grant only counts one. It is not for Grant, or any only counts one or any one or

ever small the beginning may have to be. Fellow-citizens of Newberry, the day will surely come when Darlington will claim with just pride of having been the first in this movement. Let Newberry be the second. Every district in the State should have an immigration society, the object of which should be not only to facilitate and encourage the immigrant by selling him lands cheap, by fur-

nishing him employment, and by assisting the mechanic, but also to converse upon and encourage one another in a better system of and the great utility of manufacturing your produce on the spot, and to associate for creating markets, and for forwarding, combinedon your hands and perish. You know already what united effort can accomplish. Association has built your churches and established your colleges, and it may now more than ever be useful to you and enable you to recover your past prosperity, power and influence. I can hardly comprehend that South Carolina should be so slow to move. Do you find yourselves comfortable and prosperous, or have you lost and suffered 'too much, and at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 28th day cannot now recover your energy? "All my of July, 1867." earnest efforts have only enabled me to obtain the registry of about 200,000 acres of land in our own State. Nearly a million of acres of land have been offered me from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and other Southern States, which I could not register of course, this being a State institution for the exclusive benefit of our own citizens. But I know we shall succeed at last. I have received encouraging letters from our European agents. They encounter very bitter opposition from Western periodicals, South Ca olina having been specially selected for slanderous and scurrilous publications. But this very rancor convinces me that we are obtain ing a favorable consideration. I have received many encouraging letters from Northern and Western parties of the Union also, and there is a fair prospect that enterprise and capital and to cover our land with the sunshine of plenty. Let our own people do their part. In a certain manner, in a representative ca-Let it be the business of those that have more pacity, and any indignity offered to them was public spirit, enlightenment and energy, to as if offered to both those from whom they

elucidate this matter to the comprehension of the slower minded, and to agitate it continupleases, and this is precisely what our South that if the lands in the slave States were ally, until public opinion shall make it the tion has diminished; it has taken to other branches of industry, in numerous cases not so well adapted to their habits and character, with savages. And it is said "they were nion, whilst her own white popula-increased almost the slowest of any. deemed enemies by the natives because they increased almost the slowest of any. Now you have civilization at the capital of a commonwealth, was a take from you your own money? of the State to others, and worst of all, a considerable proportion has followed the natural propensity of human kind, to live a life the highest rank in the industrial occupations of the highest rank in the industrial occupations fore, four of them had to go abroad and help the state of the state.

Were strangers. Now you have civinzations, at the capital of a commonwealth, was a grave offence against the peace and dignity of the State.

The sole circumstance suggested in mitigation and there again the rights of making your own the highest rank in the industrial occupations. The sole circumstance suggested in mitigation and there again the rights of making your own the highest rank in the industrial occupations. these are universally acknowledged facts.
There may be—there are favorable exceptions. A large planter of York District assured me last winter that all his former people remained with him, and were doing better than ever before, and some gentlemen even of carried each to America an average amount strangers have come here and have found your blood and descent, and emulate their energy and perseverance You have honored your manhood by your heroism, but now that

and conduct, in the field of agriculture and industry, as you formerly did on the field of old State, excel you, who are her native children, in the love for her. I have long ad virtues, but in the development of material riches and greatness. Can I be mistaken? his infinite goodness and inscrutable wisdom may have permitted your present great distress as a transition to a future more perfect happiness and more glorious destiny.

Trying to get Registered.

THE POOR OLD SOLDIER. [To any tune that is Robinson Crusoe.]

I followed the drum for three long years, For I thought that I should do so, And when the war was over and done I was glad indeed that I knew so. To be a voter and so so, To earn my honest pork and beans,

But I found that it would not go so. Chones-Poor old soldier, If ever I list as a soldier again,

I sallied to get myself registered, Who cave each other their " cent per cent," Like Shakespeare's Jews who blow so: I was told to clear by the registry man-"I was out in the cold, and must stay so," Only colored gentlemen are the boys, Get out and don't you bray so. Poor old soldier! Poor old soldier!

If ever I list as a soldier again, The devil will be my Sarjint. I really now feel in a very tight place, . My way I clearly cant see, so
I'll look at the matter, stave fate in the face, Bet your nite it will not always be so.
If I really thought that it wouldn't end,

The melancholy fact I would rue so, I'd pack up my traps and shoulder my gun, And go after Robinson Crusoe. Poor old zoldier! Poor old soldier! If ever I list as a soldier again, The devil will be my Saljint. Register! Register!

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel says well and says truly:
In view of the change of public sentiment Africanizing these Southe n States.

The masses of the Northand West are pro-claiming that this is the "whi e man's gov-

groes to leave those who are now leading continued .- New York Express.

But such a fature as now awaits you, without the state who at state of the seed of the state of the state

The Late Difficulty in Columbia. The following Order explains itself: HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 9, 1867.

General Orders, No. 69.1 I. Before a Military Commission which convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders. No. 104, current series, from

toese Headquarters, and of which Brevet Major F. H. Parker, Captain Ordnance Corps, is President, were arraigned and tried: Owen Daly and Charles Radcliffe, citizen

Charge-" Assault and battery." Specification-" In this, that the said Owen Daly and Charles Radeliffe, of Columbia, S. C., being prompted by malice and ill-will against William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, of Washington City, D. C., who were temporarily sojourning at Columbia, aforesaid, for the purpose of attending upon and communicating with a certain convention or public body, there assembled for the consideration of political subjects affecting the said State of South Carolina, and being hostile to the assembling and action of said convention, and to the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, of Washington City, D. C., as attending upon and in communication therewith, did, without rea-sonable cause or provocation, wilfully, mali-ciously, and riotously begin an affray, and did assault and violently beat and otherwise maltreat the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson, and did throw a glass of liquor in the face of the said William J. Armstrong, and further struck the said William J. Armstrong in the face with their fists, and further strike the said John Q. also did knock down the said John Q. Thompson, with a blow from a box upon the neck of him the said John Q. Thompson; and that the said Owen Daly and Charles Radcliffe, although expostulated with, did from time to time renew the attack upon the said William J. Armstrong and John Q. Thompson. This

Plea-"Guilty." Finding-" Guilty."

"To be imprisoned at such place as the Major-General Commanding the Second Military District may direct, for the period of

six (6) calendar months." II. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved. Fort Macon is designated as the place of confine-

The recitals in the specification, to the ruth of all of which the accused have as sented by their plea, suggest considerations ndicating a degree of criminality far greater than that involved in the ordinary cases of misdemeanor growing out of mere private resentment. The gentlemen set upon and maltreated by Rudchiffe and Daly were strangers, and the decent amenities of hospitality were violated in their persons. They stood,

came and those to whom they were accredited. The place which was the scene of the wrong was the capital city of the State, where, in an especial degree, couriesy and consideration should be observed towards respectable visitors. To withhold such civilties, and as-ail with contumely and violence

only to that degree which impelled them to foolish to belong to a party and keep it in break through the restraints which prudence power, that makes you pay so much money imposed in sober moments. In fact, as well for nothing, when you might put it to such

as in law, they were perfectly responsible for what they did, and to that responsibility they shall be held. It will be observed that the offence which t has been needful thus to deal with, was prompted by that malignant spirit of political intolerance which, always unreasonable and in general cowardly, brings the bludgeon into every failing argument, and makes haste to siience with blows the dissenter whom it is more convenient to destroy than to confute. This intolerance, illustrated in countless affrays, was long permitted, in Southern communities, to hunt down with cruel violence

persons venturing to maintain opinions not in harmony with local sentiments. Acts of outrage thus incited, when resisted and not quelled, have sometimes culminated in mobs and massacres. Proscription for opinions. whether by banishment, by the guillotine or the stake, even when invested with the sanction of governmental authority, has ever been justly stigmatized as the hateful instruments of despotism; but to allow individuals to mark for licentious violence those whose political action may have rendered them obnoxious to popular prejudice, involves peraaps worse evils and demands severer denunciation. Wherever disorders so unworthy of American civilization are tolerated in any degree by public opinion or the indifference of the civil authorities, the communities in which they occur must unhappily suffer in

their prosperity and in their good name.
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, Captain 28th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

WHAT IT MEANS .- "We can have every State in the South if our friends are wise, and show to the people that Republicanism means peace, economy, good government, general prosperity."—Tribune.

Let us see how Republicanism means

On its accession to power it helped to involve the country in a civil war, arraying one half the country against the other half in and all Boards of Registration, or other perdeadly hostility, and filling tens of thousands of graves, upon which the grass has scarcely had time yet to grow,
Let us see how it means "economy."

It has helped to run up a national debt of nearly three thousand millions of dollars, im- violates its provisions. posed taxes upon the people the like of which By command of Brevet Major General Pope. were utterly unknown before, and mortgaged Labor and Industry to Capital at least for a generation to come.

How does it mean "good government?" Let the present political and social condi-tion of at least ten States of the Union testiat the North and West on the question of "negro political supremacy at the South," iy. The only government there is a government of guns—with no prestige of popular it is now more important than ever that every sanction, to give it dignity or respectability. white citizen should register and participate | The governors do not derive their powers from in the coming political campaign against the consent of the governed, but from the merest caprice of a Rump Congress.

Finally, Republicanism means "general claiming that this is the "whi e man's government," and our own people must use every means in their power to prevent the reigns of government passing into the hands of these modern Judas Iscariots among us who, for place and power, are now ready to exclaim interest is notably a feature of that kind of crucily him! crucify him!"

Let us have done with the sugar-coated, have a great deal more, before we have less, cent letter expressed the following sentitemporizing policy of trying to induce the neighbor this thing called Republicanism is to be ment:

How many young men are carried

From the Livingston (Ala.) Journal. Educating the Freedmen -- A Catechism. Being decidedly in favor of educating the

freedmen, we propose assisting in that good work by submitting a few simple questions and answers, which for their own good they

Q. Being now free men, what is your first duty as citizens?

A. To provide means to support our families and to educate our children. Q. How do you propose to do this?
A. By bodily labor and by practising econ

Q. Is there any hinderance to your enjoying the reward of that labor? A. Yes. We are almost exclusively em-

ployed in raising cotton, on which we must pay a tax of 2½ cents a pound. Q. How much would "that tax amount to f you should make four bags of cotton? A. Fifty. dollars.

Q. Do you have the tax to pay every year? A. Yes. And the harder we work and the more cotton we raise the more tax we

Q. Do laborers in the North have to pay such tax on their daily labor? A. No. That tax is only put on cotton,

which they do not raise there.
Q. What class of day laborers in the South are chiefly engaged in cultivating cot-A. Freedmen, almost exclusively, so that

the tax becomes a tax on the daily toil of freedmen, with few exceptions. Q. Who put that tax on cotton? A. The Congress of the United States.

Q. What party was in power when that A. The Radical party, and it has been ever

Q: Does the Radical party give you anything in return for the tax you pay-such as representation in Congress?

A. No. They say Alabama is not one of the United States, and has no business in

Q. How is that? If Alabama is not one of the United States, why do they make her pay taxes to the United States?

A. That's a hard question, and we can' answer it. Q. Do they not give you some offices that A. They say black men should not run for

Q. Do you say then, that the Radicals who make you pay that heavy tax, give you noth-

A. Well, they say they set us free, and that we can now get pay for what we do. Q. But are you tree when you are made to pay them a large part of what you earn, just as you did to your old master, when you hired your time?

A. It don't look so: because then master supported our families, and now, we must support them ourselves, and pay money be-

Q. But has the Radical party that requires this tax, not given you anything A. Yes. They let us vote.

Q. But, if they won't let you vote for your own people and elect them to office, what good does your vote do? A. Well, we don't know how that is.

Q. Don't it look like paying a big price for A. It does look so. Q. What could you do with that \$50, if

you had not to pay it over in taxes?

A. We could buy some good clothes for our families, or pay for schooling our children, or by saving it a few years, buy a little farm of our own.

Q. Do you not think, then, that it is very good use?

A. It does look so, and we'll think about it before we vote.

Moral Suasion.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Georgia, Alabama and Florida.) ATLANTA, GA., August 12, 1867.

[General Order No. 49.]
I. The Commanding General has become satisfied that the civil officers in this military district are only observing his order prohibiting them from "using any influence to deter or dissuade the people from reconstructing the State governments under the recent acts of Congress," so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are, almost without exception, opposing reconstruction, and obstructing and embarrassing civil officers appointed by the military district in the nerformance of their duties by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts. II. Such use of the patronage of their offices is simply an evasion (perhaps unintentional) of the provisions of the General Or-

ployment of the machinery of the provisional State governments to defeat the execution of the reconstruction acts. III. It is therefore ordered, That all advertisements or other official publications heretofore, or to be hereafter provided for by State of municipal laws or ordinances, be given by the proper civil officers whose duty it is to have such publication to be made, to such newspapers, and such only, as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct in any manner the civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the discharge of their duty by threats of violence or prosecution or other

der above referred to, and is, in fact, an em-

penalty as soon as the military protection is withdrawn for acts performed in their official capacity.

IV. All officers in this military district, and all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, sons in the employment of the United States under its military jurisdiction, are directed to give prompt attention to the enforcement of this order, and to make immediate report to these Headquarters of any civil officer who

G. K. SANDERSON, Capt. 33d U. S. Inf. & A.A.A.G.

A HARD YARN FROM A RELIGIOUS PAPER .-Mr. W. J. Mills writes to the New York Christian Advocate, from West Virginia (near Mor-

gantown, probably,) as follows: .. There is one man, by the name of Conway, in Cheat Mountains, who has just lately heard of the war. He lives twenty miles from an human habitation, and has not paid taxes for years. He is contented to live with his wife. ignorant even of the affairs of his country, and spends his days hunting and fishing. He said he had understood a few years ago there was a little fuss about semething, but did not

suppose it had amounted to anything. GERRIT SMITH .- Mr. Gerrit Smith, of

"Great is my fear that this demanding of too much for the blacks, as conditions of 'reconstruction' and terms of peace between the