The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Minion lines or less,) for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

☞ A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates $5,00, in advance.

More Registration Orders.

HEADQ'TERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

General Instructions to Officers of Registration, for their Information in Revising the Lists of Voters.

1. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth in the rules and regulations for Registration, published in General Orders No. 65.

No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having held some executive or judicial office under a general law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or give aid and comfort to persons so engaged; or unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or law of a State, he has been disfranchised for rebellion against the United States, or for felony.

Disqualified persons are of several classes: for example:

1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age.

2d. Any person who has not acquired a residence in the State.

3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and residence, who, having held office under the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

4th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who, having been a member of a legislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

5th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by the sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for felony.

6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by law; for example, a citizen of Tennessee, disfranchised by the constitution and laws of that State, for participation in the rebellion, who has become a resident of North or South Carolina.

II. A citizen, not included within either of the above specified classes, although he may have voluntary taken part in the rebellion, is qualified; so a citizen included within the 3d or 4th class, whose acts in aid of rebellion were not voluntary, is qualified.

In general, officers of mere municipalities, towns or villages are not embraced in the 3d and 4th classes of paragraph 1.; for example: a policeman or a member of a town guard, appointed by town or city authorities: local health officers, weighers, measurers and inspectors of merchandize and produce: persons holding deputations from civil officers, such as deputy sheriffs, and the like: clerks and assistants appointed or employed by civil officers: pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc.: these are not offices created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

There are, however, certain municipal or town officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and who by subsequent acts in aid of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For example, a mayor of a city, or intendant of a town, who may have been, by virtue of his office, a magistrate, having authority by law to hear and determine complaints for petty offences, and to impose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon offenders: or to arrest, commit or hold to bail persons charged with crime.

Municipal or town officers, having authority to enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of police regulations, for the preservation of order, the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuisances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the disfranchising provisions of the Act.

The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, Parish, City or Town, does not screen him from the operation of the disqualifying clauses, *provided*, his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.

Nor is every *employment*, although held by virtue of a law of the State, and compensated by a salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School, or College supported or endowed by the State; physicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb or for Lunatics, do not hold *offices*, although these persons are in the public service.

Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the *Patrol Laws*, or other laws having relation to the *domestic order of the State* and *the government of the slave population* therein, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; such offices, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties.

Certain employments, licensed by authority of State laws, having relation to the administration of justice, are not offices within the meaning of the acts: for example, lawyers.

All offices auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Masters in Equity, etc. etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress.

A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial duties, is not within the disqualifying clauses of the Acts of Congress.

Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or afforded aid and comfort to persons so engaged: for example: overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, Captains of Beat Companies.

Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance to all sovereignty other than that of the United States, and having taken upon themselves the obligations and duties belonging to citizens, and acquired thereby the rights and privileges of citizenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarily their allegiance to the United States, and acknowledged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America," and voluntarily took up arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, have ceased by their own act to be citizens of the United States, and will be deemed aliens until again naturalized as citizens of the United States.

The cases of all such persons will however, be specially noted on the Books of Registration, for further consideration before the final revision prior to an election.

III. Applications for registration, whether accepted or rejected, and whether the oath is administered or not, are required to be recorded in the books furnished, and when the applicant is deemed by the Board to be excluded from taking the oath, a brief memorandum of the grounds of such decision will be entered for future revision.

IV. All citizens believing themselves qualified should apply to be registered: attention is called to the following extract from the published regulations for registration.

"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 MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Inf.,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Effect of the Amnesty.

We have already intimated our belief that the proclamation of the President would remove all disabilities from that class heretofore prescribed for participation in the rebellion. That all persons to whom the provisions of the amnesty extend, are thereby enfranchised, and have the right to vote at all future elections, there can be no doubt. This opinion is sustained by the *National Intelligencer*, the organ of the President. It always speaks by the card, and its opinions are the reflex of those of the President and Cabinet. We extract the following significant paragraph from its article on the effect of the amnesty proclamation:

"During the deliberations of the Cabinet, yesterday, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated amnesty proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all disqualification, as well as all penalties incurred by their complicity in the late rebellion, and, of course, (so far as the action of the General Government is concerned,) from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage. We may, therefore, congratulate the country upon the prospect of a speedy settlement of all our difficulties upon principles conformable to the Constitution, and in harmony with our republican form of Government. That such will be its effect, no sound lawyer entertains a doubt, nor is it to be presumed that it will be seriously denied by any considerable number of respectable men of the radical party in or out of Congress."

In view of this semi-official opinion, it is the duty of every Southern man to subscribe to the oath specified in the proclamation, which is made a condition precedent to the reception of the benefits of the amnesty.—*Phoenix.*

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS. September 13, noon.—Some time since the office of the *Eagle* newspaper at Camden, Arkansas, was destroyed by soldiers led by Major Pierce. Col. Gilbert, commanding, wrote Gen. Ord, in which he said that the censures of the press directed against the servants of the people may be endured, but Generals Ord and Neil's forces were detailed to enable them to perform their duties—they were not servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and he felt it to be a great piece of impertinence for newspapers in the State to comment on Neil under any circumstances whatever.

Gen. Ord, in reply, says: Your letter of the 15th inst., in which your attempt to justify an act of a party of soldiers who, misled by an officer, forcibly entered a citizen's house and destroyed his property, is received. You will please explain why this act was not prevented by you as post commander, and if the requirement of the 32d article of war has been complied with? Your assertion that Gen. Neil's forces are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, is unjust both to the people and Gen. Neil, and unfounded in the laws which are for the benefit of the people. The assumption that a party of soldiers can, at their option, forcibly destroy a citizen's property, and commit a gross violation of the public peace would not be tolerated under a Napoleon.

The Great Issue.

The New York *Herald* sticks to its colours on the subject of white against negro supremacy. In its issue of Monday it says:

We have been four years under the thraldom fixed upon us by another corrupt coalition—that of the Puritan and the nigger—only this was a more atrocious bargain than the other, as the national purpose that has been betrayed was one nearer the national heart than any mere choice of a magistrate, however high. Between Puritan and nigger was made the bargain to give to the half civilized slave supremacy over his former master, in order that the political balance of this brutal, ignorant and unreasoning vote might retain the Puritan in power. That is the exact present position of the Radical party. In accomplishing its purpose thus far it has traded away every title of principle it originally had from the sources of power, and has reduced the business of government to a grand swindle, filling high places with corruption beyond all parallel. Will the people submit? Will they consent to see the principles upon which the nation stands traded to and fro, between scoundrels to whom the gamblers, thimble-riggers and pocketbook-droppers of our streets are, by comparison, honest dealers? Will they see the very heart and life of the nation rotted out, that a craven, brutal people, to whom slavery was more a benefit than a degradation, may be set in power above the white men of the country? California answers "No!" And in her voice we may hear what is to come from the people of New York and Pennsylvania—the doom of the political traders. The people are no longer to be deceived by the shibboleth or party cries that have covered with the name of freedom all this atrocious scheming. They will make a salutary example of the schemers.

FROM MEXICO.—The New York *Herald* of Saturday says:

Our City of Mexico letter is dated July 29. President Juarez had completed the formation of his new Cabinet. The whole country has been laid off into military districts, to which Regules, Diaz, Escobedo, Corona and Alvarez have been assigned in command. On the 15th of July the President was accorded an informal reception, which was rather an indifferent affair, the people being conspicuously wanting in the usual Mexican enthusiasm for brilliant pageantries. A youth named Maximilian read a poem dedicated to Juarez, and a little girl named Carlotta presented him with a golden crown. Diaz had had almost a rupture with Juarez on the subject of the expected execution of fourteen more prisoners of war, and it was through his effort that they were respited. He is reported to have threatened Juarez with the forcible intervention of the army which he commands unless the sentences were suspended. Carlos Miramon has 2,600 men in the mountains, and recently shot ninety Liberals in revenge for his brother's death.

RIDERLESS RACING IN NEW YORK.—It is said that several Italian residents of New York contemplate introducing on our race-tracks the system of racing so common in Florence and Rome, running horses without riders. A thong of leather is attached to the girths of the animal; on this thong, at various distances, tri-pointed spurs are placed, and as the horse dashes forward these spurs strike on his flanks, and the greater his speed the more he is goaded along. It is proposed as soon as sufficient funds have been raised, to adopt one of the New York race-courses for the purpose, as the track has to be fenced off on the inside as well as the outside.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Erskine, presiding in the United States District Court, now sitting at Atlanta, has decided that a promissory note, given in 1864, for the hire of negroes, was void, as contrary to the policy of the Government, the negroes being free at the time of making the note. The Judge farther decided that, as the note was agreed to be paid in Confederate Treasury notes, the plaintiff could not come into court and ask a judgment for money.

REGISTRATION IN THIS STATE.—According to a table made up by the Charleston *Mercury*, the registration in this State, thus far, foots up: Whites 18,309; blacks 42,532—majority for the colored population, 26,133. This result will not be materially changed by the second visits of the registrars.

☞ ***Corn sells in Oskaloosa, Iowa, at eight cents a bushel.***

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1867.

Our Club Rates.

We are now furnishing the ADVERTISER to Clubs at the following very low rates:

Two Copies one Year,	$5.50.
Five Copies one Year,	12.50.
Ten Copies one Year,	22.50.
Twenty Copies one Year,	40.00.

No Clubs received for a less period than one year,—and in all cases the Cash will be required in advance. The names of the entire Club must be sent at one time.

Death of a Distinguished Carolinian.

And one who has been for many years a citizen of our own District—WILLIAM GREGG, Esq., of Graniteville. The death of this universally esteemed and distinguished citizen—whose memory deserves to be cherished with special pride by Edgefield, a District in which his works will ever follow him—took place at Kalmia, his home near Graniteville, on the 13th inst.

Wishing to pay to the memory of our departed fellow-citizen a worthy tribute, we can do no better than adopt the terse and truthful words of the Charleston *Daily News*:

DEATH OF WILLIAM GREGG, ESQ.—It is with a saddened heart and reluctant pen that we record the sudden death of the above named well known public spirited citizen. No man in South Carolina, it may be safely said, has been more closely identified with her material interests, the development of her resources, and the progress of her people, than William Gregg.

Years ago he was a resident of Charleston. Recognizing the importance of cotton manufactures in the State, he moved to Graniteville, and there laid the foundation of the present prosperous village, now the site of the largest cotton factory in South Carolina, and one that may well be adopted as a model of order, economy and perfection in the art.

United to rare practical talents, large information acquired by reading, travel and experience, he frequently gave to the public in former years the benefit of his suggestions, and our older citizens and planters will remember the progressive views which he took occasion to set forth in pamphlet and journal from time to time, and the interesting discussions to which they gave rise.

Mr. Gregg was emphatically a self-made man. He started business life when a boy, dependent on his own efforts, at wages of twenty-five cents a day. He ended life a *millionaire*. And the reward of energy, honesty and ability could not have been bestowed upon a worthier man. He never forgot the poor. He never neglected to encourage honest industry. He never failed to honor those who deserved well. The wealth he accumulated was employed in giving homes and employment to his operatives, in the enlargement of his manufacturing enterprises, in the education of the children growing up around him, in the support of the teachers he employed—in short, he applied his means wherever he found that the interest upon his capital could be illustrated by intelligence, activity, and general good.

Such men are always a loss, and wherever these paragraphs are read—for Wm. Gregg was no obscure man—sorrow will be expressed that one so useful, so true, so genial, so thoroughly the friend and father, at once the upright citizen and consistent Christian—should be called away before his labors were done, and at a period when his ripe knowledge was being constantly invoked in behalf of the welfare and commercial growth of our people.

We are informed that the cause of the death of Mr. Gregg was fever, superinduced by exposure while directing the reconstruction of a dam at Graniteville, which had been recently washed away.

He had held sundry offices of honor in the State, and was a member of various incorporated companies, and it is but a few days since he attended a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina Penitentiary, of which he was Chairman.

"Every man has his appointed time allotted him, a short and irrecoverable term of existence is assigned to, bestowed on all; but to extend our fame, our renown, to gain a good name by distinguished achievements, this is indeed true virtue's work."

Stricken from the Roll of Active Life.

SAMUEL BROOKS, Esq., another well and widely known citizen of our District—a resident of our own town—departed this life on Sunday night lastt. His long life was spent in honest industry and the quiet discharge of domestic duties—a good citizen—a friend to the poor—an earnest, original, eccentric man—one known very little to the many, but warmly admired and eulogised by the few whom he called friend.

And Still Another.

Verily the list is startling! Mr. DAVID CRANE, one of the oldest citizens of this vicinity, a member of one of the oldest, original Edgefield families:—a simply and thoroughly good man—one whose honest and blameless life entitles his memory to much respect.

Final Registration Notice.

The Board of Registrars for the 7th Regiment will open the entire books of all the precincts in said Regiment, for inspection and revision, at Graniteville, on the 24th September, and close them on the 28th. All persons who have not registered, can do so at the time and place thus designated.

Result of Registration in our Town.

This—Tuesday 17th—is the last day of Registration at Edgefield C. H. As we go to press, we obtain from the Registrars the result—the sum total of their four days work.

Whites	181
Blacks	660

The Board will be in session for seven or eight hours longer, and a few more names may be registered; but the figures above given will not be materially altered. Lists of all names registered will now be found posted in public places.

Change of Weather.

Since the eclipse of the moon on Friday evening last, the weather has been dry, and for the most part, warm and sunny. Cotton bolls ought to be opening finely, and picking should be going briskly ahead. Notwithstanding the rain, the rust and the worm, we venture the prediction that more cotton will open than will be picked. Much, we fear, will be lost by inability to gather it. Too many nigger-meetings on sun-shiny days! More wool-gathering than cotton gathering.

☞ George Damm Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Hamburg, S. C., in place of Mr. D. H. Kemme, resigned.

☞ "JEEMS JENKINS" has been received, but as there is no responsible name accompanying said article of course we must decline publishing.

☞ The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is said to be a unit. In the discussion of the amnesty proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve all excluded from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

☞ The Radical majority in Maine is now stated at ten thousand, a loss of eighteen thousand within a year.

☞ Rachel and Mary Jones, elderly maiden ladies, have been arrested at Philadelphia charged with causing the death of Annie E. Richards, a child four years old, by strichnine; the child called them old maids. The wicked old spinsters.

☞ The Democratic thunder from California seems to be repeating itself all over the country. We had a second edition of it last Monday, in Maine, and now we hear it reverberating again in Montana, where the Democrats have made a clean sweep of the Legislature, and elected Kavanagh to Congress.

The Late R. Augustus Tompkins.

With unspeakable sadness in our heart, we record the demise of our beloved friend and school-fellow—honored and admired throughout this, his native District—Capt. R. AUGUSTUS TOMPKINS. From his distant home in Texas comes to us the startling news that he has fallen a victim to yellow fever. He has passed away in the 33d or 34th year of his age. Fervent and faithful in his friendships, elevated in character, a devoted patriot and well-tried soldier, of a high order of ability, his loss will be greatly deplored by a large circle of relations, friends and citizens.

The future opened bright and brilliant to his vision, but death has drawn the curtain and closed the act.

He has been laid at rest where the sad sea waves that wash Galveston Island will ever sing his requiem. Peace to his ashes! May the recollection of his many high qualities and virtues long survive.

The Amnesty.

On the first page of our paper of this week, will be found, in full, the late Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON. It does not announce that universal amnesty which would be of such incalculable benefit to the South, but very much enlarges the fourteen classes named in the proclamation of May 1865. And the fact which gives—or may give—force and effect to the said proclamation is this: that immediately in advance of this proclamation, the President issued another to the military authorities requiring them to abstain from interference with Courts of Law. He has solemnly guaranteed the independence of the District Courts, and promised to use the power of the Government to maintain their integrity. So, of course, those debarred the right of suffrage by act of Congress but pardoned by the President may now test their cases before the Judicial, tribunals, and, if successful in their suits, prepare to exercise the rights of citizenship. And, of course, before the President can issue any order, which shall be effective, for the re-opening of the registry lists, that the lately pardoned may register, this question should be carried before the Courts, and their judgment obtained thereupon. In this important matter there is certainly no time to be lost, and assuredly parties interested will not be slow in having the question decided. If the Courts decide in favor of the disfranchised, the President is pledged to uphold their decision, however much Congress may defy it.

This attempt on the part of Congress to exclude from suffrage an immense majority of the best people of the South, including altogether white citizens of intelligence, property and social weight, is the most unwarrantable scheme of partisan unscrupulousness which modern history will record. By it worthless demagogues hope to fill their pockets with the taxes imposed on honest industry. This however, does not concern us, nor any respectable class of the people, so much as the attempt by these corrupt schemes to delude the poor and ignorant negroes into the support of the class which, of all others, is the least able and the least inclined to promote their welfare and advancement. If they should succeed, in their aim, and by such means, every philanthropist will stand aghast at the consequences. It cannot be expected that those of our citizens who command all the trade and business of the country, who control labor and capital, and who have at their disposal all the social influences upon which the welfare of every citizen depends far more than upon the exercise of political rights, will suffer themselves to be excluded without just and legal cause from all political privileges, all participation in the government which is to be supported by their contributions, and regard with kindly feelings those who are instrumental in effecting their disfranchisement.

What can mercenary and selfish demagogues who seek to disfranchise wealthy and intelligent Southern white men, and to use the negroes for their own purposes, offer the latter as a compensation for the withdrawal of the favor and kindness of the former? Let not the colored people imagine that these office and contract cormorants will ever be willing to share with them the spoils of a party victory, or that, even if they should, it would afford them any relief for the loss of the patronage and friendly aid of those who command most of the honest, industrial employments of the community.

Let the Radicals, as well those in our midst as those further North, give the smallest practical proof of even a disposition to aid the freedmen and we might regard with some indulgence the infatuation of the latter in looking to them as friends and listening to their counsel. It is true that these Radicals profess unbounded devotion to the political rights and freedom of the blacks, because they need their votes. But with the obtaining of these votes their kindness ends. Cannot the freedmen live, prosper and grow fat; educate and clothe their children; get work, and secure attendance when sick, and be decently buried after death; all through the exercise of their invaluable right of suffrage? They ask for bread; here is the ball. They ask for work; they are told to attend a caucus or join a Loyal League.

Thus it is proposed to reduce this class to a condition of degradation, poverty and misery, which at the same time that it alienates from them the good feeling and favor of the respectable class of the white people, will render them the absolute slaves of Radical demagogues.

To save ourselves, the freedmen, and society generally, from the consequences of this debasement, it becomes a duty of humanity and philanthropy for our good citizens to exert every faculty, employ every energy, and spare no sacrifice, to circumvent the designs so covertly indulged in against social peace and order. One of the means which must be employed to this end is a vigorous and untiring protest against, and lawful resistance to, the attempted exclusion from political rights of more than half of the respectable, intelligent, honest and industrious portion of the community.

Quite as Good as Northern and Eastern Articles:--If not Better.

We mean the Cotton Screw—"Wright's Cotton Screw"—and many other important labor-saving machines—manufactured by Mr. PHILIP MALONE of the Augusta Foundry and Machine Shops. First read his advertisement in another column, and then read, below, what the *Constitutionalist* says of him:

HOME INDUSTRY.—It is gratifying to be able to notice the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of our city, and especially so at this time when there is such general despondency on the part of our own mechanics, and such efforts put forth by nothern manufacturers to force out of the field any competition which may discover itself in this section.

Yesterday we visited the Foundry of Mr. Philip Malone and found "all hands" busily engaged in casting, and preparing to cast many articles of prime necessity which we have too long been in the habit of purchasing elsewhere. That which afforded us peculiar gratification was the fact that Mr. Malone was in the receipt of so many orders for the "Wright Cotton Screw and prop" which will be found advertised in this paper. This cotton press is one of the most simple and economical in use. Any field hand can soon learn to manage it, and it is almost impossible to get it out of order.

Mr. Malone is the sole agent for the manufacture and sale of this press in this portion of the State.

☞ In consequence of the numerous suits brought by Northern creditors against insolvent merchants in Richmond, several of the latter have taken advantage of the Bankrupt Act. Forty applications were filed on Friday with the register.

☞ In Helena, Ark., laborers get $2.50 a day; mechanics, constant employ, $3 to $3.50; house servants $12 to $15 per month, and all classes of labor in demand.

☞ We learn that Colonel Henry S. Bowen, of Tazewell County, has sold his land for the snug little sum of $66,000 in specie. A German company are the purchasers. We are glad to publish such items as this.

☞ A few days ago twenty-seven women of Redfield, Iowa, decided to abate the whiskey shops of that place, and did so. They were arrested, tried and acquitted. Subsequently they were re-arrested and taken before another Justice of the Peace, twenty-five miles distant, where they were again acquitted after a three days' trial.

Come, Joseph Williams, Come!

Our issue of last week contained the admirable resolutions unanimously passed by Negroes of Georgia—"colored Conservative Union men of Georgia"—lately assembled in Convention at Columbus. At this Convention one of the principal speakers was Joseph E. Williams, a colored man from Tennessee. His speech, strictly conservative and anti-radical, is said to have been a highly able and logical effort.

Since the adjournment of the said Convention, we have read the following:

The Columbus *Sun* is informed upon good authority that Joseph Williams, on his recent speaking tour in Alabama, succeeded in converting some three thousand negroes from Radicalism to Conservatism.

And, in view of the speech delivered to a large concourse of negroes at this place on Saturday last, we cannot help bemoaning that Joseph Williams does not come this way. The speech in question was delivered by a Radical negro emissary, by name, Elliot, and hailing, if we mistake not, from Massachusetts. We will not enter into the details of his harangue. Suffice it to say that he piped for two hours and a half on the very highest possible Radical key—boldly, recklessly, offensively, unwisely.

We consider it our duty to warn the freedmen of our town and District, solemnly and honestly, against the teachings and influences of all such speakers and speeches as we saw and heard on Saturday last. 'Tis true that this man, here and there, in isolated sentences, gave the men of his own race some very good advice; but these sentences were feeble stars that soon twinkled out amid the thunders of his mischievous ravings. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" We believe that every really cool and sensible freedmen who heard this speech felt, and feels now—whether he will confess it or not—that its intent and influence were deeply mischievous. And we tell the freedmen of this section that when this man and all like him, have filled their pockets with Radical gold, or with money extracted from the pockets of Southern negroes, they can take flight to distant lands, and there fatten upon their ill-gotten spoils. But not so with the freedmen whom they address. With their hearts and souls filled with the hatred and malice inculcated by such speeches as they have lately heard, these freedmen must remain here, with the whites whom they have been taught to regard as enemies. They will be *compelled* to remain here. And in view of this inexorable fact, is it not plainly the part of common sense and wisdom and interest for them to preserve, by every possible means, amicable and kindly relations towards these whites?

Nothing could be more unfortunate, nothing more wicked in intent and in consequences, than to excite or promote hostility between two classes bound by so many relations and considerations to a common destiny. Those who, without provocation are laboring with such satanic virulence to kindle these unnatural and fatal social hates are the worst enemies of our government and society. Bah! have not the freedmen sense enough to know and understand that from this time to the next Presidential election, the Southern States will be a common raiding ground and stumping arena for Radical emissaries, ostensibly preaching for the social and political welfare of the blacks, but in reality anxious only to win votes that may count for their party:—that party which is already so boldly opposing the sharing of political honors, offices and emoluments by the blacks:—that party which has no earthly use for the black than to use him as an instrument in obtaining and holding political power.

And in closing this article, we append two extracts, both from influential papers, which we beg the freedmen of this section to read, mark, and believe in. We published them last week, but the truths contained in them—truths so important to the freedmen—may well be presented time and again:

BOLD TALK.—The New York *Citizen* (semi-Radical) says:

The daily papers are making a great muddle over the opinions of the prominent Generals and the people at large on the question of reconstruction. They tell us that Grant approves of the course of the President, that Thomas agrees with Sheridan, and that Sherman favors the plan of Congress or *vice versa*, according to their political bias. We can tell them all that if the Congressional system is to put the South in possession of the negroes, it does not meet the views of the people, the sailors in our fleets, the soldiers in our armies, the merchants at their desks, the farmers at their ploughs, or any other large body of our citizens. A St. Domingo is not what we fought for; we do not want it and will not have it; and that the niggers, whether white or black, may understand as well first as last. Nations are cruel when driven to despair; and, rather than surrender our white nationality, we will massacre or enslave every colored man in the States. This may be bold language and unconventional, but we ask our readers whether it does not meet the confirmation of their hearts? We have sacrificed too many whites for a principle to stop at taking the lives of a few worthless blacks.

THE LINE DRAWN.—Several of the Virginia papers, including the Charlottesville *Chronicle* and the Norfolk *Day Book*, that have recently manifested a desire to co-operate with the Radicals in restoring the State to the Union, have changed their views since the meeting of the Hunnicutt Convention. The *Chronicle* remarks as follows:

"From the proceedings of that Convention, it is almost impossible to discover that any white man was there except Mr. Hunnicutt and Mr. Hawxhurst. The colored people just took things in their own hands, and acted as if there were no white people in the State. They have defiantly organized themselves into a black man's party, and only one thing remains for the white people to do—to take up the glove."

"Our advice is this: let us fight it out. It may be that in the approaching election the whites will fail to carry a majority of the counties. But in the long run the result is not doubtful. The colored people are merely sealing their own doom. We tell them, as we have told them before, that thirty-one millions of white people in the United States are not going to surrender the South—the magnificent empire of the South—to four millions of blacks. The thing cannot be; done; it will not be done; their hope is in peace but if they will have war, let it come."

☞ The Cabinet, Grant included, is in favor of simultaneous elections on the first Monday in November, and it is confidently expected the district commanders will concur.

☞ The yellow fever is on the decline at Galveston,—only eight deaths on the 13th.

☞ Gen. Sickles declines addressing the Republicans in defence of his course on the ground of military etiquette.

☞ Gen. Ord has caused the arrest of an officer charged with complicity in the recent destruction of the office of the Arkansas *Constitutional Eagle*, and has ordered an investigation.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* asks, "How is the Indian war to be put down, when the Radicals employ nearly the whole army in establishing negro supremacy in the Southern States?"

☞ The freedmen of Adams county, Miss., having refused to work on the roads, the Post Commandant at Natchez, Maj. Riddle, informs them that they must do it or pay an equivalent in money.

☞ The race which came off at Chicago on Thursday between Dexter, to wagon, and Bashaw, Silas Rich, Butler, and Lackey, to harness, was won by Dexter. The best time was 2.28½. Silas Rich came in second.

☞ The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner* says the amount of long feed saved in Monroe County this year will be sufficient to fatten 100,000 head of cattle. Cotton picking has already commenced.

☞ Six applications for divorce were made in Lynchburg, Virginia, on Thursday, to the chief of police, by colored people. Of course that officer had no power to grant what they desired.

Riot in Virginia.

RICHMOND, September 10.

A telegram from Farmville reports that a Fight took place in that town this morning between some soldiers of the 21st Regiment, U. S. A., and the negroes. The soldiers had beaten a colored man for refusing to sell them liquor last night, and were about to beat another one this morning, when the negroes rallied and a street fight ensued. The citizens closed up their stores. A company of soldiers was sent in the town from the camping ground and restored order. One soldier **was stabbed in the melee and about a dozen soldiers and negroes were badly beaten.**

Reconstruction--Will It Ever Come!

About four years were expended in the effort to compel the people of the South, by force of arms, to remain in the Union. At the end of that period, exhausted, ruined and beaten, the Confederates laid down their arms, and accepted the terms of their conquerors. Since that time, nearly two years and a half have elapsed, and from present appearances, those States are no nearer the Union than on the day when the last gun was fired. The party in power have not had the will or the wisdom to form a practicable plan by which the original design of the war—which was the restoration of the Union—could be brought about. They have tinkered and trifled with the subject until they have given serious cause for the belief that they are better satisfied that the South should be out of the Union than in it, at least until after the next Presidential election, in which they hope and expect to obtain another four years' lease of power. Certainly, the process of reconstruction could have been carried to a successful result in much less time than has already been consumed, and at a fraction of the expense that has been incurred. There was no occasion and no reasonable pretext for delay. Every necessary or unnecessary condition which the victors thought proper to impose, might have been applied, and the States returned to their places within six months of the termination of hostilities. There was nothing to prevent it, and it was a result universally desired. But the subject was too great for the shallow demagogues into whose hands the reins of power had unfortunately fallen, and the consequence is that in the third year of peace we find the country dissevered, the future full of doubt and uncertainty, the prosperity of every section of the country checked, a financial crisis looming up, and innumerable evils threatened. And all this that a corrupt party, controlled by men still more unworthy and corrupt, may administer our national affairs.

Is it possible that the great mass of the American people ever reflect upon this state of things, and that they are satisfied with them? It would seem incredible. We incline to the opinion that in the North passion has obscured the judgments of the people, and that they believe that all the evils which afflict them—the high price of living and the crushing weight of taxation—are the legitimate consequences of the war, when, if they would cast their prejudices aside, they would see that much of what they attribute to this cause might have been avoided by a judicious administration of the Government since the close of the war.

If the Union had been promptly restored, as every one believed it would be, and as every one knew that it ought to be, confidence would have been inspired, trade would have resumed its wonted courses, industry would have been stimulated, capital which has lain dormant would have been invested, and the general prosperity of the nation would have received a tremendous impulse, which would have placed us beyond the reach of the contingencies and dangers which now impend. The capital and labor which the South has so much needed would have poured in upon her and repaired the wastes and devastations of the war; her produce would have been multiplied, her wealth increased, her ability to pay her proportionate share of taxation extended, and the ratio of taxation upon both sections would have been reduced.

We cannot believe that the people will much longer tolerate this inexcusable trifling and stupidity. Reaction must come, and, we think, cannot long be deferred. The popular voice will soon be raised, and will be given forth in such terms as will not fail to make themselves understood.—Louisville Courier.

THE COTTON TAX.—*The Worst in the List—No Tax on Crops.*—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is a Radical paper, but even the *Gazette* is compelled to acknowledge the profound folly, the violation of true policy, and the scientific fallacy involved in taxing one of the staple products of the country, when that tax acts as a bounty to rival growers. In an article recently published, the *Gazette* says:

"The Government has increased the difficulty of the reconstruction of this culture by its tax of three cents a pound—the very worst tax in the whole list, which was imposed upon the idea that this country still possessed the monopoly of the cotton production when it had already slipped away from us. It has also to contend against a financial quackery which depresses the price realized in foreign ports, by depressing the price of exchange, while it does not reduce in the least the cost of culture. In the productiveness of the soil, and in the superiority of the quality of cotton, the United States have the advantage over Asia. At the same price no Indian cotton would be used. Through this superiority we may hope to regain our former prestige, but it must be by increased production and low prices. The difficulties of restoring the culture should not be increased by Government interference, either in the way of a tax on the crops, or by tinkering prices by means of the Treasury gold.

"In 1860 the United States contributed four million bales to the world's supply. That will be sufficient now, for the market is much greater than then. We cannot be unmindful of the financial necessity for restoring and increasing this production, and therefore it should meet no impediments from either our revenue or financial policy."

RADICAL LOVE FOR THE NEGRO AND HATE FOR HIMSELF!—We see it stated, that an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau has declared, that the Radicals did not intend to have any negroes representatives either in their approaching Conventions in the South, or in the Southern Legislatures, or as members of Congress. Of course not. Does any one doubt the Radical's avidity for office, whether a needy adventurer from the North, or a meaner, if not needier Southerner? Although numerically, they will be as one white man to a hundred negroes—shall they not have the offices? Shall their diligent organizations of Union Leages—their praises of the negro—their abuse of the whites—their "sweet "communion" with their African sisters and brothers—go for naught? Negro representatives indeed! They are not fit to represent the Radical party. Although they compose ninety-nine out of one hundred of the party, their business is to vote for such white Radicals as the Union Leagues shall designate. They are to obey, not dictate, to be used, not use, to lift these, their political masters, to place and power, not to lift themselves. Rather than negro representatives should be elected, we do not doubt, a large portion of the white Radicals would vote for anti-reconstructionists.—Charleston Mercury.

LET THE PRESIDENT RESIGN.—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says editorially: "To make the people feel the full import of that which rests so heavily upon them, Andrew Johnson should resign and appeal to them. Let him resign and demand that a convention of all the States be called to take measures against this political ruin that Congress is hurling against the Republic. Let him tell the people that he finds it impossible to resist entirely this attempt of Congress to assume dictatorial power and inaugurate new revolution. Let him show to them the political picture as it exists—commerce wrecked, the Treasury Department in ruins, the revenue administered for the benefit of those who hold the offices, the wealth of the nation squandered, an exhaustive Indian war on hand for the benefit of agents and contractors, half the States under military dictatorship, the other half threatened with similar government, corruption everywhere, vice making a throne of virtue, and the country driving madly through the same political phases that preceded the French Revolution."

BEAUFORT.—We regret to learn by private letters, that the condition of affairs, in Beaufort is particularly gloomy. Before the war, the white population was about 1,200; it is now, native and stranger, only 500. The houses given to or bought by the negroes are, very many of them, tumbling to pieces. They are without fences, and with rank weeds and all sorts of offensive debris about them, have a most desolate appearance. Many houses of the best description, bought by Northern men, have no tenants but negroes, herding there from cellar to attic in penury and sickness. The coming winter is expected to be **one of great suffering, if not actual starvation.—Charleston Mercury.**

Important to Executors, Trustees, &c.

The following order appears in the Wilmington papers. Though in its terms only applicable to North Carolina, its principles may be applied to this State also. Those principles, if carried into practice, will upset almost every settlement of estates and trust funds, made during the late war, and in fact as there can be no just distinction between fiduciary and other transactions, in the application of the maxim, that an illegal consideration vitiates the contract, a decision recognizing the order as law, would be a precedent for avoiding all contracts, the consideration of which was Confederate money:

HEADQUART'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., September 5, 1867.
[*Special Orders No.* 144]
[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

IV. Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted an act entitled "an act for the relief of executors, administrators," &c., ratified March 7, 1867, whereby it was enacted in substance as follows: That executors, administrators, guardians, sheriffs, constables, coroners, clerks of the Supreme and County Courts, clerks and masters of the Court of Equity, trustees and others holding places of a fiduciary character, should not be held liable for having received in payment of debts the currency of the Confederate States, or for having invested trust funds in their hands in the securities of the said Confederate States; that said guardians, trustees and others should have authority to compromise claims in their hands arising before May, 1865, and declaring such compromise valid and binding on all parties; that in cases of contracts wherein any person acting in a fiduciary capacity is concerned, and where deductions should be claimed by reason of such contract being founded on the Confederate or any other depreciated security, such persons acting in a fiduciary capacity to have authority in conjunction with the party or parties therein concerned to appoint arbitrators to assess in gold value the property in reference to which such contract was made at the time of making the same, their award to be binding on all parties interested therein; and that executors and administrators should have authority to prefer any creditor or creditors of the deceased persons whom they represented over all other creditors of equal dignity, such payments to have like force and effect and such personal representative should in all cases be treated in law and equity as though judgment had been conferred in favour of the preferred creditor or creditors as theretofore allowed by law; and whereas said act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is in violation of the Constitution of the United States inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of the contract subsisting between persons acting in fiduciary capacities, and those for whom they are empowered to act, and is in violation of the acts of Congress passed from time to time, prohibiting and declaring unlawful all acts in aid of the late rebellion; and whereas the said acts are in violation of the rights of minors and others: It is therefore ordered, that the said acts of the General Assembly above recited be and are hereby in all things revoked, annulled, and declared void and of no effect.

It is further ordered that all acts done or suffered in virtue of the authority attempted to be conferred upon trustees and others standing in fiduciary relations, are annulled and declared void as to the rights and remedies of all persons affected or prejudiced thereby.

It is further ordered that all suits or proceedings at law or in equity instituted for the purpose of the effect to the provisions of said act, or founded upon any right or authority claimed to have been conferred by the authority thereof, and all pleas, answers and defences alleging any right or authority claimed to be derived as last aforesaid, be dismissed with costs to the party against whom said suits or proceedings shall have been brought.

All judgments, orders and decrees final and interlocutory, and so much and such parts thereof as affirm or enforce any of the provisions of said acts are revoked and annulled, and declared of no effect, and the courts wherein the same are entered or docketed are hereby required to dismiss the same, as to all matters relating to any right and authority claimed under the act of legislation aforesaid, with costs as above provided.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 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.

A WAY TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Detroit *Free Press* recommends the following as the best way to pay the national debt and bring about restoration and peace to the whole country:

"Put the thieves out of office, and put honest men in. Retrench the expenditures of the Government to $100,000,000. Cut the Freedmen's Bureau swindle from the Treasury, and thus save millions to the people. If the negroes are fit to vote, they are competent to sustain themselves. Take the military forces from the South, and muster them out of service, and leave the people there to 'reconstruct' themselves, as they were doing before Congress interfered, and put them further from the Union than they were ever before. Cut off the myriads of parasites now hanging upon the Treasury. Retrench expenditures until the income largely exceeds the out-go. Apply the surplus to the payment of the national debt, and the whole 'question' will be answered."

RIGHTEOUS VENGEANCE LONG-DELAYED.—We find the following story in the New York *Evening Gazette*:

Baron Prangen was colonel in the Austrian army in 1849, and chief of the military police at Verona in those days when Austria ruled Italy with a rod of iron. He was exceedingly cruel, and on one occasion had the young Countess Rovina stripped almost naked and whipped unmercifully in the presence of a crowd of soldiers, for an alleged political offense. The Countess was almost crazed with shame and indignation at the outrage. Her death and that of her husband soon followed. A young man lately met the Baron Prangen at his country seat near Gratz, in Austria. He insulted him, received the desired challenge, and chose Turkish sabres as his weapons. When the duel came off the young man announced himself as the son of the Countess Rovina, and hacked the Austrian to pieces.

OBITUARY.

In Memoriam.

DIED, on the 16th of August, 1867, with a Congestive Chill, Mrs. ELIZA PORTER, consort of JOHN C. PORTER, in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

For fifteen years the deceased was a member of Hardy's Baptist Church, and lived consistently with the rules of that faith up to the period of her death, when she breathed her last in the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. As a mother, the affections of her heart were entwined around her children, and for their happiness and honorable positions in society were her untiring energies devoted. As a wife, she was gentle, mild, amiable and unassuming. As a friend, she was universally beloved, and her memory will long be cherished with profound respect. And in her family and friendly circles will her name be associated with the most endearing recollections.

In her transmigration from this world of sin and sorrow to the Celestial one above, she has left a devoted husband, four children, father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a multitude of friends and relatives to mourn their untimely loss. Yet we trust it is her gain, and that she has gone from the toils and sufferings of earth to the sacred rest and joys of that "spiritual building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Then mourn not over her inestimable treasures, but let us quietly submit to the will of an Omniscient and Omnipotent Being.

A FRIEND.

DIED, at Mr. George J. Strother's, in Edgefield District, on the morning of the 8th inst., JOHN H. HOLLINGSWORTH, JR., only son of J. H. and L. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, aged 3 years and 3 months.

"O! who can tell a mother's grief,
Or feel a mother's woe,
When the *last* darling of them all
Is called from earth to go?"

L.

Religious Notice.

The Executive Board of the Edgefield Association will hold its next meeting at Fellowship Church, on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in September. The following members compose the Board:

L. R. Gwaltney, B. C. Bryan, R. B. Watson, J. F. Peterson, L. Culbreath, J. W. Coleman, J. F. Talbert, J. H. Wideman, Thomas Getzen, J. P. Mealing, D. D. Brunson, S. Waites, P. McKellar, T. L. Moore, E. Devore, Z. Watkins, E. M. Swearingen, W. A. Gaines, O. C. Sheppard, John Jones.

A full meeting is earnestly desired.

L. R. GWALTNEY, Chairman.

Sept 17 38

Union Meeting.

The Union Meeting of the 4th Division will be with the Big Stephens' Creek Church, on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in September.

The Superintendents, Teachers and Pupils of the Sunday Schools in this Division are earnestly requested to attend.

J. S. MATHEWS, Mod.

Sept 18 38

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. F. STROTHER, having permanently located at Fruit Hill, respectfully offers his Professional services to the people of the surrounding country in the Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.

☞ Special attention given to Chronic Nervous Diseases and Operative Surgery at any distance.

Sept 3 3t* 36

Important

TO

ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED,

AND I CONSIDER ALL INTERESTED WHO WISH TO BUY

GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH!

I EXPECT TO OPEN A STOCK OF GOODS at Liberty Hill about the 10th of October next, which I will offer as Cheap as can be afforded for Cash. I will use every effort in my power to convince the people that it is to their interest to buy Goods for the Cash.

My motto will be "A Quick Penny is Better than a Slow Shilling."

G. J. SHEPPARD.

Longmires' Store, S. C., Sept 10 tf 38

COTTON TAX.

Notice to Cotton Tax Payers!

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO RECOVER from the United States the INTERNAL REVENUE TAX ON COTTON, which has been or may hereafter be paid by them, will do well to communicate with the undersigned immediately, and we will forward necessary papers and instructions. We have made arrangements with persons elsewhere, whose position gives them influence and advantage, and propose to prosecute these claims for a share of what is recovered, without risk or expense to the claimant.

Influential Agents at important points desired. For further particulars address

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Sept 16 3t 38

TO RENT.

THE WELL KNOWN PLANTATION at the Cross Roads, two miles from Edgefield C. H., upon which JOHN HUIET is now farming, containing near Five Hundred Acres, in good state of cultivation—well adapted to Cotton, Corn, Small Grain, &c.,—to Rent for the year 1868, —either as a whole or in part.

For further particulars and terms, apply to my Agent JOHN HUIET, upon the premises.

Z. W. CARWILE,
Acting Trustee.

Sept 17 4t 38

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN EQUITY.

F. B. Thomas et ux, vs A. W. Glanton et ux et al } Bill for Sale of Real Estate, &c.

BY Virtue of an Order from the Court in this cause, I will sell at Edgefield C. H., on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, the REAL ESTATE of JOHN W. MUNDY, dec'd., to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND containing Four Hundred Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Capt. B. T. Mims, James Armstrong and others.

Sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from day of sale, except as to costs of suit and expenses of sale which must be paid in Cash. Purchasers to give Bond with two good sureties and a Mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. Titles extra.

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

Sept 16 4t 38

The State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

Burdet Corley, Adm'or., vs Sophronia Hardy, Hillery Hardy et al. } Sell Lands, &c

UNDER an Order of the Court in this cause, the Creditors of JESSE JENNINGS, dec'd. are required to present and prove their claims before me on or before the 1st day of December next.

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

Sept 16 6t 38

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN EQUITY.

Lucinda Carson, Adm'or., vs Eustacia C. Abney, Ad'x. et al } Sell lands, &c.

UNDER an Order of the Court in this cause the Creditors of THOMAS CARSON, dec'd., are required to present and prove their claims before me on or before the 15th day of October next.

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

Sept 16 4t 38

Brandy, Whiskey and Wine.

WE keep constantly on hand a CHOICE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDIES, WHISKIES and WINES for Medicinal purposes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

TEAGUE & CARWILE,
Under Masonic Hall.

Sept 17 tf 38

To Consumptives.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

Sept 18 8m 38

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
823 Broadway, New York.

Sept 18 8m 38

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

May 27 1y 22

Wheat! Wheat!

I HAVE a quantity of GOOD SEED WHEAT for sale. White Wheat, $2,25; Red, $2,00 per Bushel. Cash. Those wanting must apply immediately.

G. W. HOLLOWAY.

Sept 16 1t 38