## The Adbertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

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.

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BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO.

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### BURKE'S WEEKLY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Beautifully Hustrated, and Elegantly Printed.

most elegant and talented young people's paper printed in this country!

We are now publishing Marooner's Island, a Sequel to the Young Marooners, and Juck Dobell, or a Boy's Adventures in Texas, by one of Fanfirst number of 1868, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled "ELLEN HUNTER: A Tale of the War," which will run for several months.

Among the regular contributors to BURKE'S
WEEKLY are Rev. F. R. GOULDING, author of WEERER are New T. H. the several counties, the General Assembly net or resolution which he may think injuri-"The Young Marconer's:" Mrs. Jane T. H. the several counties, the General Assembly net or resolution which he may think injuri-casss: Mrs. Form, of Rome, Ga.; Miss Mary J. shall allow one representative to every one out to the public or to an individual; and Upshur, of Norfolk, Va, and many othe s. Tunns-\$2 a year in advance; Three copies for \$5; Five copies for \$8; Ten copies for \$15, and Twenty-one copies for \$30.

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The volume begins with the July number. illuminated cover.

J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Ga.

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# UNIVERSALIST HERALD,

JOHN C. BURRUSS. Editor & Proprietor. Terms, \$2.00 per Year in Advance.

ume. It is the Organ of the Universalist it a year. Money can be sent by mail, at the risk of the editor.

### INSURANCE AGENCY.

terms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by callding on the Undersigned. Agent for A. G. Hall's Insurance Agency.

PARTIES wishing to Insure their DWEL-

#### PLANTERS' HOTEL. AUGUSTA, GA. Newly Furnished and Refitted,

Unsurpassed by any Hotel South, Was Reopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1866. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

# Notice! Notice!

once. Pay up and save costs.
TEAGUE & CARWILE.

ON THE PERSENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

[From the Southern Opinion.] She lies before thee a pale, pulseless Land; No more her great eyes burn with hopeful lights, About her worn and helmless droop her Knights, A shattered weapon in each dead right hand : The trumpets that aroused that warrior band To pluck fresh honor from an hundred fights, Seem distant now as echoes up the heights Of fabulous Legend borne to realms unscanned Yet fear'st thou this Queen Titan from her rest May start whilst thou art slumbering ?- sound

Her ringing battle-cry o'er mount and plain, With Conquest blazing on her fiery crest? Aye? such thy drend! hence to all Earth's disdain, Thy ruthless sword still gores her prostrate breast! PAUL H. HAYNE.

Constitution of the South Carolina Radical Negro Convention.

Last week we published Article I of the Constitution of the "Great Ringed Streaked." This week we present to our readers Articles II and III as adopted by the same body. As these Articles form a part of the Constitution to be ratified or rejected by the people, we hope our readers will give them especial at-

ARTICLE II,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. SECTION 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "Senate," and the other the "House of Representatives," and both together the "General Assembly of the State of South Carolina."

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by ballot every second year, by the citizens of thi-State, qualified as in this Constitution is pro-

SECTION 3. The Judicial Districts shall hereafter be designated as Counties, and the boundaries of the several counties shall remain as they are now established, except the County of Pickens, which is hereby divided into two counties, by a line leaving the Southern boundary of the State of North Carolina where White Water River enters this State, and thence down the centre of said river, by what ever names known, to Ravenel's Bridge, on Seneca River, and thence along the centre of the road leading to Pendleton Village, until t intersects the line of the County of Ander son; and the territory lying East of said line shall be known as the County of Pickens; and the territory lying West of said line shall be known as the County of Ocone; Provided, that the Legislature shall have the power at any time to organize new Counties ed of loss extent than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor shall any existing Counties be reduced to a less extent than

six hundred and twenty-five square miles. Each county shall constitute one election Section 4. The House of Representatives hall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, to be apportioned among the seve ral counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each. An enumeration of the inhabitants, for this purpose, shall be made in 1869, and again in 1875, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manuer as shall be by law directed; and Representatives shall be ussigned to the different counties in the above mentioned proportion, by Act of the General Assembly at the session immediately succeed ing every commentation; Provided, That until General Assembly, or either House thereof, the Ser the apportionment which shall be made upon | the members shall vote "viva voce," and their the next enumeration shall take effect, the votes, thus given, shall be entered upon the representation of the several counties, as journal of the House to which they respecherein stated, shall be as follows: Abbeville, 5: Anderson, 3; Barnwell 6; Beaufort, 7;

Charleston, 18; Chester, 3; Clarendon, 2; Colleton, 5; Chesterfield, 2; Darlington, 9; Pronounced by the Southern press to be the Edgefield, 7; Fairfield, 3; Georgetown, 3 Creenville, 4; Horry, 2; Kershaw, 2; Lan- that is which the Assembly shall be at the caster, 2: Laurens, 4; Lexington, 2; Marion, 4: Marlboro', 2; Newberry, 3; Oconce, 2; Orangeburg, 5; Pickens, 1; Richland, 4; Spartanburg, 4; Sumter, 4; Union, 2; Wil-

liamsburg, 3; York, 4. soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole have the reasons of his dissent entered on declaring what officer shall then not as Gov number of inhabitants in the State; Provi- the journals. ded, That if in the apportionment of representatives any county shall appear not to be en- be open, except on such occasions as in the or a Governor shall have been elected. titled, from its population, to a representative, opinion of the House may require secrecy. such county shall, nevertheless, send one rep-Back numbers can be supplied from the first, and all yearly subscribers may receive the numbers for the first six months, stitched in an elegant section 4 of this Article, such deficiency shall Section 4 of this Article, such deficiency shall | State, the United States of America, or any be supplied by assigning representatives to of them, or under any other power, except those counties having the largest surplus officers in the militia, magistrates, or justices in cases of impeachment) in such manner, on

Section 7. No apportionment of representino salary. And if any member shall accept tatives shall be construe? to take ciffet, in or exercise any of the said disqual fring offi- to remit fines and forfeitures, unless otherwise any manner, until the general election which

shall succeed such apportionment. Section 8. The Senate shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elec ted, for the term of four years, by the quali fied voters of the State, in the same manner which members of the House of Representatives are chosen; except the county of Charleston, which shall be allowed two Sen-

General Assembly which shall be chosen un- the President of the Senate, or Speaker of ler the provisions of this Constitution, the the House of Representatives, as the case Senators shall be divided, by lot into two classes, as nearly equal as may be; the seats thereby occasioned, for the remainder of the if the Senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of two years after the Monday following the general election, and of those of the second class at the expiration of LINGS, GOODS, &c., can do so on the lowest four years; so that, except as above provided, have chosen a member or members.

> second year. Section 10. No person shall be cligible to a seat in the Senate or House of Representa- offices, and all members of the bar, before tives who at the time of his election is not a they enter upon the practice of their profeswho has not been for one year next preceding his election a resident of this State, and for three months next preceeding his election | may be) that I am duly qualified according to a resident of the county whence he may be the Constitution of the United States and of youd the time of the annual session then chosen, nor any one who has been convicted this State to exercise the duties of the office of an infamous crime. Senators shall be at to which I have been elected, (or appointed,) least twenty-live, and Representatives at least and that I will faithfully discharge to the best

twenty-one years of age. and Representatives under the provisions of and laws of the United States over the Conthis Constitution shall be held on the 14th. stitution and laws of any State; and that I by the Governor officially, and shall be called A LL Persons indebted to the late Firm of TEAGUE & CARWILE will make immediate payment to either of the parties. All Bills unpaid by January 31st, 1868, will be placed in unpaid by January 31st, 1868, will be placed in on the third Wednesday in October, 1870, tion of South Carolina, as ratified by the people with interpretions to sue at any forever thereafter on the same day in the control of the United States and the Constitution of the United S unpaid by January 31st, 1805, will be placed in and forever thereafter on the same day in ple on the \_\_\_\_\_lay of \_\_\_\_, 1868. So HELP every second year in such manner and at ME Gop." And the President of this Consuch places as the Legislature may hereafter vention is authorized to fill the blanks in this

BEBF and MUTTON to the people of Edgefield city of Columbia (which shall remain the seat in such manner as may be provided by law, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings of Government nutil otherwise determined when no mode of trial or removal is provided ton.

ernor may, by proclamation, appoint a more

Senators and Representatives chosen at a gen- convicted without the concurrence of two- ernor, and, if he approve, he shall sign it; if eral election, shall begin on the Monday following such election.

Section 14. Bach House shall judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but such penalties as may be provided by law.

own officers, determine its rules of proceed- ty convicted shall nevertheless, be liable to ing, punish its members for disorderly beha- indictment, trial, judgment and punishment vior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, according to law. expel a member, but not a second time for

Section 16. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during its sitting, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to a body or estate of any member for anything said or done in either House, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the House, in his going thereto or returning therefrom, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Hease; Provided, That such term of imprisonment shall not in any case extend beyond the term of the session of the General

Assembly. SECTION 17. The members of both Houses hall be protected in their persons and estates during their attendance on, going to, and re-turning from the General Assembly, and ten days previous to the sitting, and ten days af-ter the adjournment thereof. But these privileges shall not be extended so as to protect any member who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace. Section 13. Bills for raising a revenue shall

riginate in the House of Representatives, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the Senate; and all other bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered r rejected by the other. Section 19. The style of all laws shall be Be it enacted by the Senate and House of contatives of the State of South Caroli

ow met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same." Section 20. Every act or resolution having the force of aw shall relate to but one subct, and that shall be expressed in the title. Section 21. No bill shall have the force of and on three several days, in each House, has es been signed in the Senate House, by the

the House of Representatives.

SECTION 22. No money shall be drawn by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones; but no new County shall be hereafter propriation made by law; and a regular statefrom the treasury but in pursuance of an apditures of all public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as may be by

receive six dellars per diem while in session, receive six dellars per diem while in session, wotes shall be Governor; but if two or many and the further sum of twenty cents for every shall be equal, and highest in votes, the Governor of the ordinary route of travel in going eral A-sembly shall, during the same session. o and returning from the place where such uch compensation as shall be fixed by law,

tively belong. Section 25. Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than

Section 26. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, excepting such parts as in its ergor from his office, or his death, resignation or a may's Agreements in "equal to the best of nin's men—pronounced "equal to the best of Mayne Reid's stories." We shall begin, in the rected shall not be made in the course of the and mays of the members of either flouse, on charge the powers and duties of the said of year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the Governor to have it effected as members present, be entered on the journals. Governor, and the General Assembly, at its Any member of either House shall have lib- first session after the radification of this Con Section 6. In assigning representatives to erry to dissent from, and protest against, any stitution, shall, by law, provide for the case of

> Section 27. The doors of each House shall Section 28. No person shall be eligible to der in chief of the militia of the State, ex a seat in the General Assembly whilst he cept when they shall be called into the actual holds any office of profit or trust under this service of the United States. of injector Courts, while such justices receive | such terms, and under such r strictions as la ces, he shall vacate his seat; Provided, That

pers of the first General As-embly. Section 29. If any election district shall quality and take his seat, or shall resign, die. flee, or become otherwise disqualified to hold his seaf, a writ of election shall be issued by term for which the person so refusing to qualify, resigning, dying, departing the State,

or the defaulting election district ought to SECTION 30. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective rizen of the United States; nor any one sion, shall take and subscribe the following oath:

of my abilities the duties thereof; that I Section 11. The first election for Senators recognize the supremacy of the Constitution section whenever he shall receive satisfactory

or contagious diseases render it unsafe to meet at the seat of government, then the Govments shall be tried by the Senate; and when Sec. sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be shall have passed the General Assembly, exupon oath, or affirmation, to do justice accord-cept on a question of adjournment, shall, besecure and convenient place of meeting.

upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to the secure and convenient place of meeting.

upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to the secure and convenient place of meeting.

fore it becomes a law, be presented to the Goving to law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the Goving to law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the Goving to law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the Goving to law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the Goving to law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence are considered to the law and evidence. No person shall be comes a law, be presented to the law and evidence are considered to the law and thirds of the Senators present.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., MARCH 25, 1868.

Governor, and all other civil officers, shall be which shall enter the objections at large on SECTION 33. The Governor, liable to impeachment for high crimes and its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, misdemeanors, for any misbehavior in office, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that for corruption in procuring office, or for any a smaller number may adjourn from day to act which shall degrade their official characday, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of hon-SECTION 15. Each House shall choose its or, trust or profit under this State. The par-

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SECTION 1. The Supreme Executive authorty of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the State of South Carolina."

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, and shall

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being, or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of thirty years, and who, except at the first election under this Constitution, shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for two years next preceding the day of election. No per son while Governor shall hold any other office or commission, (except in the militia,) under this State, or any other power, at one and the

SEC. 4. The returns of every election of Governor shall be sealed up by the managers of elections in their respective counties, and transmitted, by mail, to the seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next ensuing session of the General Assembly, and a du plicate of said returns shall be filed with the Clerks of the Courts of said Counties, whose duty it shall be to forward to the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof, upon being by mail have not been received at his office. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State after the expiration of seven days from the day upon which the votes have bee : counted, if the returns thereof from any County bave and the Great Scal of State affixed to it, and not been received, to notify the Clerk of the Court of said County, and order a copy of President of the Senate and the Speaker of the returns filed in his office to be forwarded forthwith. The Sccretary of State shall deliver the returns to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the rext ensuing session of the General Assembly; and during a recent of the receipts and expen- the first week of the session, or as soon as structions not higher than a foot. The invenby the election of the presiding officers of the two Houses, the Speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both House-Assembly under this Constitution shall Tue person having the highest number of

of them Governor riva roce. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same magner continue in effice for the same period, and b possessed of the same qualifications as the

presiding in the Senate, shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. Sec. 7. The Senate shall choose a Pres dent pro tempore, to act in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exer-

Sec. 8. A member of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives, being chosen a cting Governor or Lieutennat-Governor shall thereupon vacate his sear, and another person shall be elected in his stead. See. 9. In case of the removal of the Gov

ernor, and such officer shall act accordingly until such disability shall have been removed Sec. 10. The Overnor shall be commander in chief of the militia of the State, ex-

Sec. 11. He shall have power to grant re prieves and pardous after conviction, (excepshall think proper; and he shall have power directed by law. It shall be his duty to re his prohibition shall not extend to the mem- port to the General Assembly at the next

regular session thereafter, all pardons granted by him, with a full statement of each case. and the reasons moving him thereputo. Sec. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy. Sec. 13. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected. Sec. 14. All officers in the Executive De partment shall, when required by the Gover-

nor, give him information in writing upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. Sec. 15. The Governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State, and re

commend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient. sions, convene the General Assembly; and should either House remain without a quorum for five days, or in case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; not be next ensuing. Sec. 17. He shall commission all officers o

SEC. 18. There shall be a Seal of the State for which the General Assembly, at its first Sec. 19. All grants and commissions shall

be issued in the name and . ne authority of the State of South Caronna, sealed with the Great Seal, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

ber annually. Should the casualties of war a majority of all the members elected must its sessions are held, except in case of con-SEC. 22. Every Bill or joint resolution which

> House shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered General O-ders, No. 40.] and, if approved by two-thirds of that House signed by the Governor; but, in all such cases the vote of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both Houses respectively. It a Bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the Gov-

effect unless returned within two days after their next meeting.

Sec. 23. There shall be elected by the qual fied voters of the State a Comptroller-Geneal, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of State, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ernor within three days after it shall have

been presented to him. Sundays excepted, it

shall have the same force and effect as if he

had signed it, unless the General Assembly.

by their adjournment, prevent its return, in

THE NEWARK STEAM MAN .- Mr. Zaddock Derick has brought his "steam man" to New cork, and will exhibit in Broadway, in a ouilding nearly opposite the ruins of Barnum's Museum. This steam man is 7 feet 9 inches n height, weighs 500 pounds, and measures tives of the United States Congress, and for two 200 inches around the waist. The motion of the legs is quite natural.

The abdominal region is occupied by a good sized furnace which was in full blast. The boiler is concealed from the public gaze, but t is presumed to be somewhere above the The steam whistle is fixed in the rear of the hat, just above the brim, the gauge at the back of his head, and the safety valve in an appropriate position. He wears a large stove pipe hat-stove pipe literally, for it is through the cranium the funnel passes. The steam man proper is but the figure-head, as it were, of a phaeton capable of accommodaing four persons, together with a tank to connotified that the returns previously forwarded | tein half a day's supply of water and a bunker for a days coal. The entire driving machinery is at the rear of the steam man, and within easy grasp of the driver scated on the front who, at any time, can increase or diminish the speed, turn, stop, curve, &c. Twen ty pounds of steam will set the man in motion, and twenty cents' worth of coal will work him for a day-so the inventor says. The engine is four norse power, and the man takes thirty inches in each stride. Perhaps the most extraordinary attribute of the ani mal is the faculty of stepping over all obposes also to produce shortly a steam orse adapted to ploughing and the heavier kinds of draught and burden. In consequence of objections on the part of insurance companies, the owner of the building where the ow invention is now exhibited refuses to alwany ambulatory movements of the iron orth. In a short time the inventor will be able to show the machine in another location soon as the weather will permit, the iron man will set out on his travels to Chicago, to dem-

STATE CONVENTION OF WHITE MEN .-State Convention of the white men of the State of Alabama who are opposed to negro which he was originally registered, to furnish nest at Montgomery on the first Wednesday of June, for the purpose of taking measures | the preciset. In default of the certificate, the to sustain, and co-operate with, the National affidavit of the voter must set forth the District Democracy in the approaching Presidential

This is the most important Conventionmore important than one which has ever taken place in the State. Every county should bold full county meetings and appoint a delegation of the very ablest men of the commuaity. Expenses which cannot be met by the delegations should be provided for by the Conservative Clubs of the counties. The befurnished the Registrars and the Managers of lelegates will incur no expense while at Elections, and when used will be attached to the Montgomery. They will be the guests of the

Montgomery Conservative Club. It will be observed that the call of the Committee is upon the white race of Alabama, without reference to old political parties and the object of the call is to throw th ght of the white race of Alabama upon he side of that Northern party which is in favor of granting us our Constitutional rights

VALUE OF A GOOD ROAD,-It is well known hat the value of land is, to some extent, de pendent upon its accessibility to market Land situated close to a good road, is always worth more than the same quality of lancut off from it by a bad road; but few persons are aware how much this difference of location does affect the price of land. We find a good illustration of the value of a good road in raising the price of land, in the Country Gentleman. A subscriber to that journal, writing from Baltimore County, Md. says that a turnpike, six miles in length, is now being constructed in his neighborhood. At one end of the road, is a tract of land containing one thousand acres, which has been for sale for several years without finding a purchaser; because the road leading to i was so bad that no one would buy it, although the quality of the land is very good. The owner has now advanced its price \$25 per acre, which makes his tract worth \$25,000 more than it was before the turopike was commenced-a sum more than sufficient to have built the road. And from the experi ence of other sections of the country, the than pay for the money spent on it, by the which it throws upon those who are obliged to haul their crops to market over it. The wagons used upon such a road are frequent small, and the extra time consumed in haulin good order.

The editor of the Petersburg Index follows: "The universal opinion among those best informed here is that the deposition of Mr. Johnson is already a fixed fact. The imand announce the determination to finish the lation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in job cut out for the Senate with all possible the vicinity of any polling places during the elecdispatch." This coincides with the state- tion herein ordered, will be regarded and treated ments of all the best-informed Washington as an additional offence. correspondents. Whence those who find in | Eleventh. All bar rooms, saloons and other impeachment nothing but a good joke derive their information we cannot in agine. If some

SEC. 21. The Governor shall reside at the Memphis is now sitting in the criminal court, on and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace offion Monday. Wednesday and Saturday mornings of Government until otherwise determined at reasonable prices, but STRICTLY FOR CASH.

A. A. GLOVER, Agent.

A.

The following order, just issued by Gen. Canby, | may transgress it. will be read with general interest. It will be struction Convention, and also for State and Federal offices, will be commenced on the 14th proximo, and by Section second, that the books of Registration are to be re-opened and revised. We commend the order to the perusal of our readers:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, )

The Constitutional Convention of the State South Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a Constitution and Civil Government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having, by an Ordinance adopted on the 9th day of March, 1868, provided that the said Conthe persons registered under the provisions of this Act (March 23, 1867, Section 4 at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be which case it shall not have such force and appointed by the Commanding General as here. inbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said Convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance, that at the same time an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, and members of the General Assembly, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representa-

> members at large; It is ordered, First. That an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State officers and members of the House of Representatives specified in the aforecited ordinance.

> Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in South Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been regthe lists, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not

already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from r added to the registration lists, the Boards will laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary Act of

July 19, 1867. Fourth. Any duly registered votor of this State who may have removed from the District in which nan, and he was seen yesterday in a fixed po- he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the ition, with the legs moving backwards and District (County) to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the District in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satarate the entire success of the invention. isfactory evidence that he was so registered, and The visitors yesterday were quite numerous. | that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the Registrars, upon the appliestion of any duly registered voter who has remov ed, or is about to remove from the precinct in Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of and precinet in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the ballots east by such voters, and will be trans-

m tied to District Headquarters with the return Fifth. The said election will be held in each District at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards ance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of South

Sixth. The poils shall be opered at such voting claces at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Manager of the Election in any precinct which

he seeks to represent. Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each County are required to be present during the til the election is completed; and will be made rule holds good that a good road will more of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the additional value it gives to the land it passes through. On the other hand, a bad road is a assignments of his deputies, and other peace offivery expensive luxury, both on account of its depreciating lands and the additional cest visitors to the black-smith's shop, the loads the Military Post in which his County is situated. Teath. Violence, or threats of violence, or of

ing the crops would probably suffice to put it discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported elegraphs from Washington to his paper as by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in vio-

places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 13th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 17th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling 20 The first colored jury over impanelled in place is prohibited. The police officers of cities

Very Important Order from Gen. Canby. | promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who Twelfth. Military interference with elections, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace | HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the pur-

> tion, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace. Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions here-

pose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will

keep their troops well in hand on the days of elec-

t this election are : 1. Governor. 2. Lioutenant-Governor.
3. Adjutant and Inspector-General.

1. Secretary of State. 5. Comptroller-General. 6. Treasurer. 7. Attorney-General.

8. Superintendent of Education.
9. Members of the General Assembly, as fol-

County of Colleton, 1 Senator and 5 Represen County of Beaufort, 1 Senator and 7 Represen

County of Georgetown, 1 Senator and 2 Repre

County of Darlington, 1 Senator and 4 Repre-County of Marlboro', 1 Senator and 2 Represen-County of Chesterfield, 1 Senator and 2 Repre-

County of Sumter, 1 Senator and 4 Representa-County of Clarendon, 1 Senator and 2 Repre-County of Edgefield, 1 Senator and 7 Represen-

County of Orangeburg, 1 Senator and 5 Repre-County of Kershaw, 1 Senator and 3 Represen-County of Richland, a Senator and 4 Represen

County of Lexington, 1 Senator and 2 Repro-County of Newberry, 1 Senator and 3 Repre-County of Laurens, 1 Senator and 4 Represen-

County of Abbeville, 1 Senator and 5 Represen County of Anderson, 1 Senator and 3 Represen County of Greenville, 1 Senator and 4 Repre-

County of Pickens,# 1 Senator and 1 Represen-County of Spartanburg, 1 Senator and 4 Repesentatives.

County of Union, 1 Senator and 3 Representa-

County of York, I Senator and 4 Representa-County of Fairfield, 1 Senator and 3 Represen-

County of Laucaster, 1 Senator and 2 Reprecontatives. County of Oconce,\* 1 Senator and 2 Represen-Fifteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the Counties of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Horry, and Kershaw; the Second is composed of the Counties of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Barnwell ; the Third is composed of the Counties of Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville and Anderson; the Fourth is composed of the Counties of Oconce, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester and Fairfield ; in each of which one person shall be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States. In addition, two other members of that body will be elected by the ballots of the registered voters voting at large

throughout the State. By command of Brevet Major-General Ep. R. LOUIS. V. CAZIARC,

Aide-de-Camp, Act'g Adg't. General. \* Notes .- (1) The territorial subdivisions heretofore known as "Districts" are designated as "Counties" by the new Constitution. (2) The Districts of Charleston and Berkeley are united, and constitute the Councy of Charleston. (3) The County of Oconee is formed by the division of Pickens District.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF TENNESSEE l'olifics .- According to the ruling of the soalled election on Saturday last, the people of Nashville will be liable to arrest by a negro onstable, trial by a negro magistrate, and nprisonment by a negro jailor .- Nashville

The white people of this city should seriously consider the warning conveyed to them in the above extract from their sister city of If they do not wake up and shake off the fatal lethargy which has for more than two

years past prevented them from taking a prop-er interest in the progress of political affairs, they will find the government of their city pass into the hands of the black race, and hat class of mean whites who, to accomplish private and dishonest purposes, have already laced themselves very high in the regard of The property owners and those who pay

heir sable friends. the taxes and bear the burdens of city government, will commit a fatal and, we believe irreparable mistake if they, by their lukewarmness and indifference to the importance of the issues involved, permit the approaching elections to be carried in favor of the Radicals. Under the Radical programme we are not only in uanger of having negro magistrates, constables and jurymen, but we must make up our minds to submit to the supremacy of a negro Mayor, Councilmen. reasurer, Tax Collectors and all the officers required to carry on the city government. This can only be prevented by the defeat of the negro-Radical party. The whites can deleat them if they will only determine to do so. Chronicle & Sentinel.

er of its party. It says:

"To elect a man to office who deliberately rots drunk is to bring delirium tremens into ur legislation, and to make the preparation and execution of our laws uncertain, wild and spasmodic. Now is the time for the men who really believe in the virtue of temperance help ourselves we must act in unison with to show their faith by their works. Let us resolve to vote for no man who has not National Democracy is our only hope, and strength enough to resist the temptation of

sounded the following conundrum at the county salesday next, to act as men determined to ourt recently: "Why is a child hooked and, be free. To despair of our country now, killed by a cow like a modern lady's dress?" In without another effort to throw off the ac-

Letter of Acceptance from General Scott. The following letter has been received from

General Scott: BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND

ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11th, 1868. Mesers. F. J. Moses, Jr., Dr. B. A. Boseman.

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to acknowl edge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., notifying me of my nomination by the "Union Republican State Nominating norship of South Carolina.

I have not sought from the people of the State this expression of their confidence, and therefore do I the more highly appreciate the action of your convention. I cordially accept the nomination, and shall do all in my power to contribute to the success of the

party and the future prosperity of the State.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectfully, your ob't serv't. R. K. SCOTT, Brevet Major-General.

The following are the remarks of General R. K. Scott, Republican nominee for Governor, made at the Club House banquet Friday night, the, 13th:

Mr. President and Gentlemen ;- I am forci bly reminded of the truth of the saving, that there is no new thing under the sun, for the reason that it is impossible to say anything that has not been repeated again and again by every caudidate for political preferment since the foundation of Republican institutions, each clothing his thoughts according to his

rise to me that I should have been selected for this most responsible and honorable place upon your ticket, when you have so many able and true men among you, men who would discharge the duties of the office of Governor of South Carolina alike with honor to themselves and credit to the peeple, the whole people.

I can therefore only regard your action as an endorsement of my course as Assistant Commissioner during the past two years. If the past meet your approval, you have in it a guarantee for the future. Having assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and witnessed the soundness of its political heories while passing through the ordeal to which they have been subjected, the convic-tion is forced upon my mind that the American people can look alone to that party for the perpetuation of Republican institutions, and to sustain the broad principles of "equal and exact justice to all men." Permit me, gentlemen of the Convention, to say, that I rust on returning to your homes, you will forget that there is an up country or a low country, but that you will only remember that the boundaries of the State enclose one commonwealth with common interest to protect. In the organization of a civil Government which should be so just and impartial in all its features, that the opposers of civil liberty make common cause with us in our efforts to make South Carolina one of the great States of a great brotherhood of States, limited only by the Northern lakes on the one hand, and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, and extending from ocean to ocean, whose common purpose is to transmit to posterity, our institutions perfect, harmonious and lib-

In conclusion let me say if the Civil Gevernment of this State be once failry inaugurated on a Republican basis, securing to all classes of citizens the fullest justice and protection, I feel justified in assuring you of prompt assistance in replenishing your State Freasury, and of unlimited capital from the North coming here to seek investment and assist in the developement of the rich and abundant resources of the State, now lying dle for the want of means and enterprise. I thank you again for your friendly greeting and the expression of confidence exhibit-

ed in my nomination. Let us Organize.

It was a wisc premonition of the Charles-

ton Mercury, that in the late elections held in this State, the white people should register

their names, but not vote. Time, and the

results in other States have proved, that to stay away from the polls, and yet to use all other proper efforts to defeat the radical measures under the Reconstruction Acts, was the best and most efficient course for the Southern people. And we verily believe the convention question was defeated in South Carolina if the truth was known. That icurnal of true, consistent, and iron firmness, now advises a thorough organization of the white people of the State; and Gov. Perry comes to its aid in a very foreible letter in the Mer cury, proposing the organization of Demo-cratic Clubs everywhere in the State, with the purpose of co-operating with the great Democratic party of the North. Gov. Perry's letter will be found on another page of this Spartan. We all see and feel that the negroes are now made our legal and political equals by the Reconstruction Acts of the radical Congress. But that they could have he come practically so, would have been in possible, without the aid of a strict and green! organization in the form of Union Leagues. Their organization is the true source of their power; our disorganized or confused state, is our weakness. To organize, is to bring about concert of action in different sections, a | hav ing common interest and common principles. A disorganized people becomes demonal zed and corruption and the loss of moral principles destroys natural vigor, and thus subverts all individual plans or schemes, however wisely designed or set forth. Good intentions and patriotic feelings are worth nothing without action-energetic and united action. The horrible catastrophe of a conflict of races now pending, calls upon every white man and woman, and every good black man in the land who has any love of peace or hope for the future, to act, and to act now. ually, however good their intentions. Then let our disordered ranks come to order. Let us unite, let us organize in self defence. In every town and village and settlement of the State, let there be a Democratic Club The noble State of Georgia is up and putting on her armor. Alabama has delivered battle. and the hellish schemes of the Radicals have been discomfited; other States of the South are shaking off the apathy and gloom of the times, and preparing to strike another blow for life and henor. Thousands of Democrats at the North and West, are contending nobly The New York Tribune is thus driving away | for the restoration of the Constitution and the t Gen. Grant, the anticipated standard-bear. Union of our fathers. If we can stave off the hellish rule of brutal radicals for a few months. our enemics will be crushed; the sun of prosperity will drive these dark clouds from our sky, and hope and peace will again gladden the hearts of our people. If we fail to act now we fail forever. To be thrown from the circle of civilization is worse than death. To

the least that we can do is, to co-operate with

them. Let the solid men of every class in

the country, and in the towns and villages,

take hold on the subject, and be prepared on

NOTASULGA, ALA.

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH GOOD

REEF and MUTTON to the people of Edgefield on Manday. Wednesday and Saturday mornings

Assembly after the ratification of this Continue to may on which shall be removed for in such manner as may be provided by law of Columbia (which shall remain the seat of Manday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings).

Assembly after the ratification of this Continue of the continue to may on which the continue to make the continue to may on which the continue to make the continue to make the

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