General Canby on the Removal of Polit- amendment to the Constitution of the United ical Disabilities.

tion of a liberal policy toward the Southern people steadily accumulates. General Sickles was one of the first to dwell upon its importance, with special reference to his own experience as Commander of the Second District. General Schofield has more recently pleaded for it in Virginia. And now General Canby t ansmits through General Grant a communication in which he earnestly recommends a modification of so much of the reconstruction plan as rests upon an enforcement of the test

The conclusion arrived at by the present District Commander of the Carolinas is, substautially, that which has received the endersement of all but extreme and sinister parties. Adventurers from the North, whose chance for obtaining office is largely contingent on the disqualification of residents, and malignant partisans who would punish differonce of opinion as a heinous crime, unite in praise of tests and disabilities as means of making trea on odious," and securing for loyalty its reward. Apart from these classes. there is an almost unanimous desire to relax possible obliterate painful and humiliating General Sickles declared before him, that grave interests suffer from the exclusion from the public service of that large body of Southern nen whom the law technically disqualifies. The men whem it is desirable to appoint to office, or to have elected to office, are technically debarred by the test oath; and thus, as General Canby remarks, "active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration" suffer. The State suffers in a still greater degree, since it is deprived of services which in the present critical condition of affairs are pre-eminently required. The aid which the test cath for the time renders unattainable is truly described by the General as "essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State governments."

Another consideration is suggested, which is little less important. Irrespective of the question of availability and service, it is desi rable to remove whatever causes of irritation tend to obstruct the smooth working of the new Governments. Neither the authority of Congress nor the presence of the military can enable the country to dispense with popular good-will as an element in Republican True statesmanship, then, dictates the removal of whatever tends to create opposition without producing any countervailing ad-

And foremost among the obstacles which may be thus described is, unquestionably, the test oath. General Camby urges its abrogation, and the abrogation of disabilities generally, as a policy that will not only be acceptable to a large majority of the Southern peo ple, but that "will disarm much of the oppo sition which the new State Governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction."

The loyalty and patriotism that inspire these recommendations should secure for them more than passing attention when Congress puts the finishing touches to its plan by deciding on the admission of reconstructed States. -New York Times.

The Late Earthquake.

A San Francisco dispatch, of the 7th instant, gives the following further particulars of the earthquakes, of which we have had a brief account by telegraph:

The bark Comet, from Saudwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption at Mauna Loa. It began March 27th, and on the 28th over one hundred earthquake shocks were felt at Nilina. During the two weeks following, to April 13, 2000 shocks occurred at Waischira. The earth opened in many places. A tidal wave rose sixty feet high, overtopping cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, and sweeping human beings, houses, and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses. besides thousands of horses and cattle. craters vomited fire, rocks and lava. A river to vote upon each separate Article. On the ocof red-hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour. destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater, two miles wide, opened, which throws rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. Streams of lava rolled to the sea. At one time the illumina tion extended fifty miles at night. The lava has pushed out from shore one mile at Wais

Three miles from the shore a coral island rose suddenly emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vesse'.

The greatest shock occurred April 2d. Prio to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful. No person could stand. In the midst of this, a tremendous eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased, then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava."

The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea, and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea many more. Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region affected. A loop (Live Yankee) has been dispatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve the suf

Honolu'u correspondence to the Bulletin, of this city, gives the details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group, but no damage, as known, except around Mauna Loa. Numerous and phenomena, occured, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill fifteen handred feet high were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees, and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued after wards destroyed vegetable and animal life. Fathomiess fissures opened in the mountain sides. A lava stream flows under ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones ten or fifteen hundred feet high.

The new i-land thrown up is four hundred feet bigh, and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruptions occurred. The base of the volcano, about three hundred miles in circumference, is desolated. At least half a million of property is destroyed. The king of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors had gone from Honolulu, and will go from Sau Francisco. The worst is get himself as to steal greasy bacon! Lamentathought to be over, but the lava flow con- ble and unbecoming degradation! But who is tinues, presenting a grand spectacle.

The earthquake shock at Heraldsburg last night awoke all the inhabitants. Several shocks were felt in California about the period of the outbreak in Hawaii.

THE ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS .- A Washsavs :

It was admitted by members on both sides that they had nover had an opportunity to read the constitution of Arkansas, but Thad. Stevens did not seem to think that would sthey will neither work nor starve; but in lieu of make any difference, and he declined to post. either course, will-bah! we cannot utter the pone the bill to allow members to become word which is in our brain. We shudder to use try, under the title of "Les Miscrables." Those better informed. Mr. Eldridge appealed to such a gross word in connection with a family so who are familiar with these novels know that they the House not to perpetrate such an infamy illustrious as the "Medalias." as to force the bill through at this time. A brief discussion then followed, when Mr. Baker, an Illinois Radical member, took the says: A white man named Charles Hamilton, who calamity it is to be brought up in the haunts of floor, and opposed the fundamental condition is charged with various crimes, and who was to in the bill which provided that the State of have been tried before a Military Commission in Arkansas should never restrict its present Columbia, Wednesday, succeeded in making his basis of suffrage. He claimed that Congress had no right to enact any such condition, but the bill was passed by nearly a party vote. It now goes to the Senate for concurrence. It seems to be the intention of the Radicals

States by three fourths of the States, as re-The official testimony in fav. r of the adop- quired by the fifth section of the supplemental act of 1867.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMEST BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868.

Promenade Concert. On Friday evening, the 5th of June prox., the Ladies of the Episcopal Congregation will give an Entertainment and Promenade Concert, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, in the Masonic Hall. Further particulars concerning this fresh, beautiful and well-arranged, to the Baptist Entertainment will be made known in our next | Church, where an overwhelming congregation of

Ten Years Imprisonment at Hard

Labor. W. R. PRYSOCK-who was convicted at this place some months ago, of assaulting and robbing MATHIAS SHEALY, and who appealed for a new trial-having abandoned his appeal, was sentenced lately by the Appeal Court to be hangthe rigors of Congressional rule, and as far as | ed on the 19th of June next. In consideration however, of a petition for mercy in behalf of the distinctions. General Canby declares, as doomed man, signed by many citizens of Edgefield District, Gov. Onn has commuted his sentence to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary. PRYSOCK, has already been lodged in the Penitentiary.

Latest Washington News. Through the kindness of Capt. T. W. CARWILE we are in receipt of an Augusta paper of this (Tuesday) morning, from which we gather the

WASHINGTON, May 18. The House resolution setting the impeachment managers to work again has the following pre-

amble "Whereas, information has come to the managers which seems to them to furnish probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt influ-onces have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeach-ment exhibited to the Senate by the House of Repesentatives against the President of the United

The statement that Mr. Chase paid a congratuatory visit to the President yesterday is untrue. Salutes in honor of acquittal were fired in seveal Northern cities.

A doubtful rumor to the effect that General Grant has written a letter declining the nomina

tion to the Presidency, unless the platform conorms to his views, creates some excitement. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution calling for ecret proceedings of the court. He said no one could doubt there was deep damnation somewhere, and he wanted to find out who was guilty. swering a question, whether Senators would have een justified in committing perjury, Mr. Stevens Well, sir, I don't think it would have hurt them much.'

The resolution passed. After refusing to concur with the Senate for a ecess, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

" Gone to Hell."

According to the Washington correspondent of prominent Louisville paper, Messrs. Butler and Washburne, two head devils in the Radical pandemonium, said lately, speaking of the impeachment of President Johnson, that it was "gone to hell." And so it has turned out. Delightful consummation! And who all have gone along with it? Let us see. First and foremost, there is the chivalrous Stanton; then old Ben Wade; then the six worshipful Managers, Messrs. Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Logan, Williams and Thad S.evens; then Sumner; then old Horace Greely; then, in all probability. Ulysses Grant: then Ashley, the dirty cats-paw of the conspirators; and finally, we have good reason to think, the whole Radical party.

On the 12th of the present month, according to provious arrangement, the vote upon impeachment was to have been taken; but the impeachers, finding it was "no go," were seized with sudden consternation and postponed the voting until the 16th. The pretext for this was the illness of the Radical Senator, Howard. On the 16th, however, (last Saturday,) the vo-

ting began. The indictment against the Presi killing many. One hundred lives were lost, dent consists of Eleven Articles; and it would casion referred to, they voted but upon one, the embodics, as it were, all the rest; at all events, it charges the attempt to prevent the execution of the "Tenure of Office Act,"-the most vital charge in the indictment.

The result was 35 for conviction, 19 for acquital. Thirty-five not being the necessary majority, Chief Justice Chase announced that the President was acquitted as regards the Eleventh Arti-

The vote on Saturday last discloses that the Presi- | ing month of May, when nature is robed in living dont cannot be impeached. And the great " Impeachment Trial" turns out to be but the fizz of a ers, and enlivened by the music of the sweet songsquib!

The strength of the Senate is fifty-four. Of Democratic. Nineteen voted for acquittal. Seven of these were, of course, Republicans. The coun- ence, their plaudits, and their cordial celebration ry should remember their names: Fessenden, owler, Grimes, Trumbull, Henderson, Ross and Van Winkle.

For one, we rejoice greatly in this result. To as of the South there was disaster and humiliation in the President's impeachment. His removal would have placed one of the most malignant and unscrupulous of all the enemies of the Southern people, in power. He would have proved not only a willing instrument in the hands of Congress, but a violent and dishonest leader of the extensive land slides, accompanied by other crusade against us. And by manipulating skilfully the elements of power and patronage, by the next Presidential election would have been

made to succeed under his administration. And without a doubt, this result will bring about terrible division in the Radical ranks. The extreme Radicals will revile and ostracise those Senators who voted for acquittal : while the latter. comprising as they do, the clearest heads, the most honest hearts, the ripest statesmen of the party, will still be trusted by honest Republicans everywhere as leaders and guides.

The Radical party have overdone themselves; more year, and-as matters look now-we shall

" Cæsar Medalia."

High-sounding patronymic that! And to think that the owner of such a name should so far for-Casar Medalia? He is a newly enfranchised citizen who was brought to this place a few days ago, by a party of gentlemen, and lodged in jail, for stealing a goodly quantity of bacon from Mrs. MARGARET JONES.

Nor is Mrs. Jones the only widow lady out in that part of the country who has been thus rob- breath of the zephyr, is the youthful mind suscepsmoke house of Mrs. James Tompkins has been The passage of the bill to admit Arkansas | bored into, and some 300 lbs of bacon abstracted dalia" family is frightfully numerous in this Dis-

> The Charleston Courier of Friday last the guard having fallen asleep. Hamilton has are implanted in their innocent hearts, they spring escape from his colored guard, near Kingsvillebeen confined in Castle Pinckney for some time. up like brambles and choke and suppress the

Spartanburg is a Democratic District. Truth.

The Sunday School Festival. anticipated, and the Teachers in the several Sunby the ladies and gentlemen of the different congregations, and by the ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity and surrounding country, had made extensive preparations to render it in all respects a grand and joyous occasion for the young folks. They were entirely successful.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Teachers and Scholars

assembled en masse at the Methodist Church, and marched thence, in a procession, charmingly their relatives and friends awaited them. The services were opened with the singing of one or two hymns, followed by a fervent and earnest prayer, from the Rev. L. R. GWALTNEY, pastor of the Church, for the success of the schools and the spiritual welfare of the young pupils. And this was followed in turn by short and exceedingly interesting and well-conceived addresses from ALFRED J. NORRIS, Esq., W. W. ADAMS, Esq. Rev. Mr. HERMON and Rev. Mr. GWALTNEY. The services were varied and gladdened throughout by Sunday School hymns and choruses, beautifully sung, and with great spirit and precision, by the whole body of pupils; the accompaniments being gracefully played by the obliging and accomplished lady who conducts the music in the Baptist Church.

After the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. GWALTNEY, the charming procession was ourned to the grove of the Male Academy, where handsome feast-an extremely handsome feast -had been prepared for all. There was an endlessly long table for big people; and another, little creatures who looked like angels-and are angels yet awhile.

But the pleasantest occasions must have an end! And after much eating, and drinking, and promonading, and chatting, and flirting, and enjoyment generally, with nothing to mar the sunshine of the occasion, the Sunday School School instruction, the purity of your race and Festival of 1868 came to an end. We hope the thing will become a regular annual observance; it not afford to lose them from our ranks; we cannot is pious, pure and beautiful. And we hope we afford to see them affiliate with the destroyers of may all meet together a year hence in the same spirit of brotherly love and neighborly lost our property, we have lost the prestige that kindness.

peruse the chaste and edifying address of our friend below named, we take great pleasure in publishing it entire.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADDRESS OF A. J. NORRIS, Esq. It has been the custom of mankind in all honorable pursuits, from the earliest ages of Society, to occasionally celebrate their progress with muic, with song and jovial feast. In pursuance of this time-honored custom, and in pursuance of the divine injunction which requires us to assemble ourselves together to pay our devotion to the great King of Kings; we have come into the Sacred Temple to celebrate the arniversary of our Village Sabbath Schools. We are not here to celbrate an occasion of martial glory, nor to crown the conqueror's brow with victorious wreaths. We are not here to invest with the robes of office some high public functionary, whose distinguished ervices and public deeds entitle him to the highst veneration that man is permitted to bestow upon man. These, with us, are things of the past. Our banner trails in the dust. Our warriors have sheathed their swords. The voices of our statesmen are hushed. No monumental marble tells of the heroic valor of our slaughtered dead. A foreign soldiery treads upon our soil, and the nod of a tyrant makes our laws. We are strangers in our own country, and instead of celebrating a day of national glory, at a time that witnesses our deep humiliation, and the grievous and enormous wrongs that have been heaped upon us by an ungenerous foc, it would well become us, like the captive Israelites, to hang our harps upon the willows and weep.

less in the councils of the nation, we are yet able to do much to ameliorate our condition as a peo-Eleventh. This Article, if we remember aright, plo, and to sid in the recovery of that highest privilege of a freeman, the right of being governed by his peers. Driven as we are from the place and the voice to which we are justly entitled in the government of our country, and compelled as we are to forego our wonted celebrations when the theme of our orators was our liberty and prosperity,-no occasion could better command our time or deserve our attention than that cle. And hereupon the Radicals again postponed | which has brought us here to-day. It is manifest further voting until the 26th iast, -that is, until that we have not failed to appreciate its pleasures after the Chicago Convention, which is now in or its importance; and the interest manifested by our people, is creditable alike to their social and moral reputation. In this beautiful and charmgreen, decorated with innumerable fragrant flowsters of the forest, a period more than away other sugguestive of the primitive era when our first parthis number, two-thirds (thirty six) are necessary ents enjoyed the felicities of their Eden Home, to carry conviction. Twelve of the Senators are all have stopped from their busy avocations and come here to do honor to the cause by their pres-

> of the Anniversary Day. Nor are the pleasures of this era of youthful elight confined to the people of our quiet little village. Thousands of happy voices are uniting themselves together during this pleasant month of May. Thousands of happy hearts are leaping with joy and gladness engendered by the events

of this festive period. The Sunday School army is everywhere ringing out its anthems,-in the midst of the magnificence of the city, the cheeriul mediocrity of the village, and the plain simplicity of rural life; and its sanguine little songsters are echoing and re-echoing fraud and by force, the Rudical programme for their warblings at every cheerful fireside in the land. Let us then not be disheartened nor discouraged by the things that are untoward, but tran port surselves back to the days of our childhood, and participate in the pleasures of the Sun-

day School band. That the Sabbath School has ever been a most powerful instrument in the moral training of the young, is a question that has been fully demonstrated and established by the achievements of the past. Its merits have been oft repeated, and are as familiar as household words. It is a cause they have digged a pic and fallen therein. One that no one con repreach. It is a cause that all must commend. It has the two-fold purpose of training up the youth in such a manner that they may be fitted to discharge the high and responsible duties of the prezent life as good citizens, and at least, when they come to enter the "undiscovered country," to prepare them to approach the grave like one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Taken in the morning of life, when the young imagination is quick and vigorous, they "listen with credulity to every whisper of fancy" and "pursue with eagerness every phantom of hope." Like the leaflet that is shukon by the gentlest ington dispatch to the New York World bed. In the course of the past ten days, the tible of being moulded and formed by the soft bama shall be entitled and admitted to representation. ministrations of Sabbath School justruction. A distinguished modern philosopher says that the to representation in Congress was the impor-tant feature of Friday's session, and it was last mentioned deed (unless it be the self-same that as it comes into contact with the things of XXXIX. Congress, and known as Article XIV. rushed through under the previous question.
rushed through under the previous question.
Cosar) is not yet brought to justice. The "Metime and sense, the impression is made upon it
the Constitutions of said States shall never be so and it retains it as a written page. This theory trict. Their most salient characteristic is that is strongly sustained, by implication, by Victor class of citizens of the United States of the right Hugo, the author of a series of French Novels, to vote who are entitled to vote by the said Conthat recently made their appearance in this counteach but one useful lesson, and that is in the powerful illustration they afford of what a terrible erful illustration they afford of what a terrible calamity it is to be brought up in the hauns of wretchedness and vice. How important then the of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said States by the Constitution of the Logislatures of said Stat duty, to teach the young to shun the contamina-tion of Evil as they would shun the poisoning of within thirty days thereafter by the Presidents fangs of the viper. Once the sceds of destruction

growth of the nobler sentiments of Honor and

to the comprehension of the young. It is with The May Festival of the Sunday Schools of real, visible delight, that they master the story of our town, took place on Friday last, under most Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; of Samuel, of salvation of ungrateful and unworthy man, than

the young Sabbath School Student. One of the most enticing characteristics of the Sunday School is its music. The ancients well understood the power of music, when they represented the effect produced by the strains of Orphens' lute. Trees danced to its melodious inspiration, the wild beasts became tame, the wheel of Ixion stood still, and Tantalus forgot his thirst :-And when the children in the temple break the silence, and with rapturous voices of angels, sing anthems of praise to Him who over rules the destinies of men, who that can listen unmoved to their youthful Hosannas, and not catch the inspiration from the lips of the infant throng? If ever there was a time when the highest duty

of a people was the mental and moral culture of the young, that time with us is the present. Large numbers of our race will be too poor to pay for industrious foreign immigrants, on the condition the advantages of the commonest education. The tendency of poverty and ignorance is to go hand them. Another example worthy of imitation choose on the one hand this pitiful career, or they with smiling farms, and you can soon sell as to be inaugurated in our State. The contact of that you have been instrumental in building up two races, so widely different in moral culture, cannot fail to be injurious and seriously detrimental to the one-the most refined. The lower order will bring down the higher order to the level of again formed, and pupils and congregation ad- the preponderating mass, and thus our individuality as a race will be gone. This is a most start ling and appalling consideration, and the evil can only be averted by vigorous and persistent effort. Let the lamp of the Sabbath School be carried only a foot and a half from the ground, for the into every village, and every hamlet, and into every Church and every school house in the land. Tell me not that you do not owe it to yourselves to hunt up these little paupers, and rescue then from ignorance and vice on the one hand, and the loathesome doom of miscegenation on the other.

-and preserve, by the magic influence of Sabbath

the dignity of the Anglo-Saxon blood. We can our peace. We have lost our liberties, we have indness.

the once proud name of a Carolinian bore. These are the jewels that are left us, and we must polish them, and brighten them, and preserve them un-tarnished from the cankering influences that pay surround them. If we be true to ourselve to the memories of the past, true to the youths and maidens of our land, this threatened doom will be dispelled like a mist of the morning, and the dawn of a brighter day will soon beam upon us. Our noble women have ever been the first and the foremost, to step forward in the time of great public emergencies, and with the general influence of a high moral sentiment, and the tender minis trations of their good Samaritan labors, have con-tributed in no ordinary degree to the present arecess of Sabbath School training. Where the influence like that of the Mother when she bidethe brave little boy and the tender little daughter to basten to the school! What more potent than

> from his waywardness, and inspire him with a love for the duties of his class. I am told by those who are acquainted with the early history of our village, that it is to the indefatigable exertions of one of these ministers of mercy, that the Sabbath School of this Church owes its first organization. When you are wandering through the Village Church yard, and reflecting upon the career of those who have gone before us, stop when you come to the name of ELIZA JOHNSON DRISDALE, and recognise the tomb of the founder of your School. She it was who first gathered the little band together; she it was who led it triumphantly through the period of its probation; she it was who, in the time of its greatest necessity, worked for the School with a Let her memory not be forgotten, and upon each recurring anniversary day, let her tomb be deces rated with your most beautiful garlands, and em-

the affection of a Sister to win the erring brother

balmed with your choicest flowers. Years have now passed, since the School has been in operation, and those who were pupils then, are now numbered among our oldest citizens scarcely enough of whom are left to preserve the traditions of its early days. Many who have been nembers have passed away to their final account, and many have carried the useful lessons here taught them into other spheres of life.

Our Schools are now in a most flourishing conlition, and under the efficient management of heir present organizations, promise to do good work in inculcating the wholesome truths of the Bible upon the rising generation, and bringing up our youth so that they may become useful and conorable men and women. The impressions here nade help to rear up a sound and healthy conscience, furnish ready themes for sermons and profitable reflection, and amidst the noise of youthful sins and follies, keep alive in the bosom a monitor that is ever ready with the finger of re-

monstrance and reproof. And now, my Young Friends, I have just one word for you. These are the golden moments of your life, and the privileges and opportunities which they confer upon you, will soon have winged their flight into the deep gulf of the past. As you value your lives, as you value the high hopes of the future, suffer them not to slip by you unimproved. Like the little busy bee, you should improve "each shining hour,"-and with the same care that she stores away the sweet food that she makes, you should treasure up the truths that you learn in the Sabbath School class. Strive to be always prepared and perfectly familiar with he lesson that is assigned you. Learn to regard your teacher as your friend, and do not get angry when he admonishes you to your duty. No one appreciates so well as the teacher the quick perception and the ready will of his pupil. Do not cause him to be discouraged by your negligence or your indifference. Remember that his selfimposed task is a labor of love. Put on smiling faces, perform well and cheerfully the duties of the class, and let each song be sweeter than the one that preceded it. If you set well your part, the Sabbath School cause will never fail to flourish; its numbers will constantly increase, and the return of each anniversary day will find the tide of your prosperity flowing onward, still onward. It will contribute greatly to your temporal pleasures, and may be the means of securing you a passport to the great Colebration on the banks of the " Beautiful River that flows by the throne of God."

The "Omnibus Bill" in the House. The following bill, called the "Omnibus Bill," why or wherefore, we know not) was passed in the House of Representatives of the United States. on Thursday last, by a vote of 108 ayes to 35

"Be it enacted, That the States of North Care tation in Congress as States of the Uning when the Legislature of such States, respectively, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constiamended or changed as to deprive any citizen or stitution respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall over be held to service or labor as punish ment for crime in said State, except by public of-ficers charged with the custody of convicts by the

of the Conventions which framed the Constitutions of such States. Third. That the first section of this Act shall

take effect when the President of the United Legislatures of said States respectively, of the Constitutions of said States respectively, of Artipresentatives from those States, without waiting for the Patification of the for respectively, of Articular to presentatives from those States, without waiting for the Patification of the for respectively, of Articular to be supposed that the Sabbath School cle XIV, of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIX.

The simple truths of the Bible are wall adapted. Behind.

favorable auspices. The event had been long Saul, and of David; of Mathew, of Mark, and of in the race of human progress. In more than ly bringing us to ruin. White men must cease ceeding thirty days. John; and none have a keener sensibility of the one of the Districts above us, the people are ma- remaining away from the polls. And white men day Schools, ably and most generously assisted sublime condescension of the Redeemer, for the king practical and telling efforts to introduce must not flag in endeavoring to open the eyes of od to designate the officers, enumerating their general. Particularly is this the case in Newber- side. ry and in Oconce. Our neighbors of Newberry are marching boldly forward in the great matter They have organized a large and practically. working Immigration Society and are subscribing money in large sums for the furtherance of this all-important object. They seem to have gone to work in the right way : we honor them for their spirit and enterprise, and we here carnestly entreat our own people to follow their good example. And in Oconee the people are making ready for the reception of a whole colony of Germans from the Rhine country. Two wealthy landholders in the last named District (CHRISTOPHER JONES Esq., and Col. C. HAMPTON, a brother of the General,) have expressed a willingness to donate several hundred acres of land to German and othe of their permanently occupying and improving in hand with wretchedness and vice. They must Let thrifty Germans dot a part of your lands must accept on the other that worse alternative of much of the rest as you choose, at prices that social equality in the common school system about | will pay well. And is there nothing in feeling

your native section? Would you have an exemple of what immigra tion has done for a country? Look at Utah the country of the despicable Mormons. During the past winter \$50,000 have been collected in small sums, in Utah to aid in the immigration of European laborers this spring. Here lies the whole secret of the admirable success and astonishing prosperity of the Mormons as settlers and as agriculturalists. Knowing the value of immigration, they have been willing to pay for it. By so doing, they have overcome disgust to their filthy octrines, disgust to distance, disgust to their cold and bleak location. If the Mormons could command such success in the face of such difficolties, what cannot we of the South do, with our rich and valuable soil, and a climate that wins admiration from all who come to live under it? How valuable will be our lands, how vast the produce of our industry, how teeming our wealth, when we are as wise and enterprising as the Mormons. We abbor and spit upon their religion but as regards their immigration policy, we would do well to profit by it. What they are doing, we can do; and with a degree of success that will leave their achievements for behind.

Old things have passed away; all things are new. An entirely new system of industry must be inaugurated in the South, and the mind and talent of the superior race which formerly directed and controlled the labor of the negroes, must now be employed in a new and ultimately more remunerative channel. It is of no avail for us to supinely wait in idleness for better times or more favorable circumstances. Necessity requires the exertion of every power yet left us for the improvement of our condition and the recovery of the prominent and commanding position which enabled us once to control the policy of the United States, and enforce the respect of the whole civilized world.

We urge that wise, considerate, patriotic people -all people in fact-will carefully ponder this subject and exert their influence, both by word and deed, to extend these views on this important subject. To Immigration, in a great measure, we must look for our future prosperity, and for relief from our present impoverished condition, our financial difficulties, and the desolations of a gigantic civil war.

For the Advertiser. Democratic Meeting at Mt. Willing. Mr. WILLING, S. C., May 9th, 1868. At a Democratic meeting of the citizens of Mt Willing and vicinity, held May 9th, 1868, Mr. J. P. MICKLER proposed that the meeting organize by calling Col. E. J. Goggans to the Chair.

Secretary. The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting to organize a Democratic Club.

The Committee appointed to prepare business J. P. Mickler, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read, and after some discussion, unanimously adopted. WHEREAS, The unhappy and unsettled condi-

tion of our country, renders it necessary that every good citizen should act his part in concert with some organization and thus assist to avert the impending storm. Be it therefore Resolved, That the people of this Battalion nestly believe that the salvation of our country. and the welfare of both white and black, depen apon the defeat of the present Radical party, and

he triumph of the old Democracy, which has controlled the country so long and so well. Resolved, That we will cordially unite with the Northern Democracy, and use every lawful means in our power to secure the success of that party. Resulted. That we acknowledge the colored population as an element in the body politic, and erefore clearly entitled to full protection in per

son and property. Resolved, That we really believe that universal suffrage will bring ruin and disaster upon the whole country; but we hereby declare our wilingness to give the colored citizens partial suf-frage upon educational or property qualifications. Resolved, That we sincerely advise the colored people, as their best friends, to consider well their uture prospects, and to cast their vote as they expect to cast their lot, with those, and for those, with whom their destiny, for weal or woe, is in-

separably connected. Resolved. That we condemn all lawless nots threats of violence or intimidation, by either white or black, as entirely at war with the true principles of Republican Liberty, and entirely epugnant to our faith as true Democrats. Resolved, That we invite the freedmen of this Battalion, to form a Democratic Club, and the Sub-Committee are hereby instructed to take such

steps as will secure an early organization. Resolved, That we will carry out existing contracts with the freedmen in good faith; but in all future time we will give decided preference to those who vote the Democratic ticket; nor will we employ a Radical, if a Democrat can be found. Resolved. That in furtherance of our views, as xpressed in the foregoing Resolutions, we resolve urselves into a club, to be called the Mr. WILLING DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to report a Constitution and Nominate Officers for the Club, and that they report immediately.

Committee consisted of E. W. Seibels, P. B. Waters, J. M. Norris, J. P. Mickler and Mahlon Padgett. After a brief absence, the Committee returned and submitted a Constitution, which was adorted. The Club then proceeded to the election of

Col. G. D. HUIET was unanimously elected President. Col. E. J. Goggans, J. P. Mickler and J. Y. CULBREATH Vice-Presidents.

Officers which resulted as follows:

B. J. BOUKNIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer. E. W. SEIBELS, Corresponding Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that these proceedings be published in the Edgefield Advertiser. No further business, the meeting adjourned, to meet at Mt. Willing, at two o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 23rd of May.

E. J. GOGGANS, Chairman. B. J. BOUKN, GHT, Sec'y. & Treas. The Result in Georgia.

Radical supremacy has been established over the white people of both States. The actual result officially announced; but enough is known to make certain the fact the Democrats, although they fought a good fight, have not triumphed. Rufus B. Bullock, the Negro-Radical candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. The and local concerns of the respective counties. Negro-Radical Constitution has been ratified by telegraphs to Grant that in both branches of the the causes that produced this calamitous result, tardy, and in all matters of contract, and actions justify the continuance of the Radical war States shall proclaim the due ratification by the or to conjecture in what way it could have been for the recovery of fines and forfeitures, where upon them. So far, our compatriots have be-Georgia. The die is cast. The fate of these dollars, and such jurisdiction as may be provided States and their people, for a while at least, is by law in actions ex delicto, when the damages: rance than they even exhibited in the front sealed. We can do nothing but quietly submit, claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars; and of hattle, when they carried their cause on

For the Advertiser.

To the Citizens of Edgefield. We have heard, with emotions of pride and with the Battalion or Sub-Committees of the Disterests of our citizens are to be committed and re-Judge of Probate, Tax Collector, Coroner, School Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c. By this Constitution the powers and duties of

the Clerk are greatly enlarged. Indeed the very

responsible office of Commissioner in Equity i merged in his. And that is not all. In the 27th Section of the 4th Article, it is provided, that he shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of all other Courts of Record held in the County, and the General Assembly is only empowered, without being constrained, to provide for the election of a Clerk, for each or any other of the Courts of driving at such headlong speed. Col. Forsyth Record, and to authorize the Judge of the Pro- says: bate Court to perform the duties of Clerk for his own Court. Now, when we reflect, that by the partment an appointee, ad interim, of his 16th Section of the same Article of the Constitution, it is ordained that the Court of Common Pleas shall have jurisdiction in all matters of Equity, and that by the 1st Section, the Judicial Power of the State, is to be vested in, besides the Supreme Court, two Circuit Courts, to wit, a Court of Common Pleas, having civil jurisdiction, and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction; in Probate Courts, invested with augmented powers, in justices of the peace, and in such municipal and other inferior Courts, as may be deemed necessary; and when we reflect further, party can afford to push the nation to the that upon whomsoever we shall elect Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, may be devolved not only the duties and liabilities of Clerk of all of these Courts, but also the high and delicate func- their liberties. These thoughts are busy in tions now discharged by the Commissioner in men's minds-far more so than five weeks Equity of the District, we are almost startled at ago, when I first came here. If you add to the arduous character of his labors, and at the these elements of conflict between governunexampled magnitude of his office. It already mental forces, the intense bitterness of perrequires a man of education, of the best regula- sonal feeling between the parties, you wi ted mind and temper, of upright deportment and | find as pretty an assortment of con correct habits of living, of patience, of honorable intentions, of unshaken firmness and decision of character :- in a word, a man of only a little less industry, learning, astutoness, and legal acumen, than the very best of lawyers in our midst,-to (I cannot call him a gentleman) broke out in discharge well the single office of Commissioner in Equity. At his Courts of Reference, questions of the gravest moment, and of the most doubtful character, are often sprung upon him, by members of the Bar, and of opposing Solicitors, and the very highest qualities of head and heart are required to be put in requisition for their proper solution. At a period like this, his labors too, in the settlement of Estates, are absolutely Hercu-lean, and if his energies be failing, and his perse-C. (who commanded a division in Hancock's verance fitful and uncertain, he is lost in the mazes | corps) was standing at a private door. An of his official business, foundered in an unexplored sea of intestate estates, guardian accounts, and insolvent bonds and mortgages, and with his illstarred craft, sink the fortunes, and perish the estates and hopes of minors, widows and orphans all over the District and State. But consider further, that under the new order of affairs about to be inaugurated, nearly all the business transactions of our people are to be carried on through the agency of this Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and it, at once, occurs to the mind, that his is the most important office, so far as every indi- not to break people's necks. Gen. C. will be Saturday before, al and a devotion worthy of the noble cause. B. J. Bournierr was then requested to act as vidual is concerned, not only in the District, but down presently, and may be you had better in the State. He is the Chief Banker of the District. Upon his fidelity and integrity, the desti-

every man, woman, and child then, in the District, this person into whose bands they may be committing not only their own fortunes, but the for tunes of their families, and of all their fellowcitizens of the District. We are free to declare, that none but the most worthy and capable citizen of Edgefield, should be chosen for this position, which while it will be most highly remunerative to its occupant, will entail upon him a weight of business and responsibility that the shoulders of no common man can bear. It is guilty, where the evidence has swept away true, that he should be able and obliged to exechoulders of no common man can bear. It is cute a Bond, with good security, in the penalty of, faith much to the theory, I may state that faithful discharge of his trust. But if we rightly the President will not be deposed. comprehend the duties and interests that may be entrusted to him, even this enormous Bond will afford no protection to the people, when we consider the vast amount of property that must come

under his control, and the great and absorbing questions that must rest upon his decision. We are at this moment surrounded with perils and dangers greater than those which encompassed about the armies of Lee and Johnson. Emerging from a Revolution, and attempting to organize a new Government on the broken fragments of an old, but conservative and once glorious one, that has been crushed and destroyed there is a perfect and compact organization of by vandal hands, if our citizens do not enter into 54,000 ex-soldiers, who will vote in solido the work, with heart and soul, to elect the best against even Grant himself, if he is weighted agents to give expression to their will; if they do not organize, as a party, to combat a party ; if they do not labor, with system, with ceaseless vigilance, and with an invincible resolution to sustain and strengthen their cause by every means that God has given them, and snatch their government from the rapacious hands of unscrupuous, mendacious, and rapacious adventurous, we are irretrievably ruined, the State is irretrievably lost, and a blight and a curse is fixed upon our of Gen., Grant. With him as their posterity to the latest generation.

Furthermore, by the 30th Section of the 4th Article above alluded to, of the Constitution recently established for our governance, a Sheriff and a Coroner are soon to be elected, who will have to discharge an unparalled amount of old and new, and complicated business. A Court of Probate, with a Judge or Ordinary

thereof, with vastly enlarged powers, by the 20th Section, is to be established in each county, with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in business apportaining to Mi-

By the 2nd Section of 10th Article of the said Constitution, a School Commissioner is to be elected in each county, for the supervision of public instruction therein, with powers of an ex-As in South Carolina, so in Georgia. Negro traordinary character.

By the 19th Section of the 4th Article, three persons are to be elected a Board of County nial of bail and civil trial, and feel from of the late elections in Georgia has not been Commissioners, which shall have jurisdiction over my own heart how the blood must swell and roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and in all matters relating to taxes, disbursements of money for county purposes, and in every other case, that may be necessary to the internal improvement

And by the 21st Section of the 4th Article of a majority not far from ten thousand votes. Meade | the said Constitution, a competent number of | Let it always be borne in mind that these in-Justices of the Peace and Constables are to be dignities may be put upon our people for the Legislature the Radicals are in the majority. It chosen in each county by vote, and the Justices express purpose of forcing them to outbreaks is useless to indulge in speculation concerning are to have original jurisdiction in cases of Bas- of 'law and order,' (so-called) in order to made different. As in South Carolina, so in the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred

Our Neighbors Are Leaving Us Far and await with patience another opportunity at prosecutions for assault and battery and other the points of their swords and bavonets. Let the ballot box to better our condition by defeating penal offences less than felony, punishable by me implore them to endure vet a little longer. Yes, our neighbors are leaving us far behind and hurling from position the party now so rapid- fines only, or by fine and imprisonment not ex-We have thus, Fellow-Citizens, briefly attempt-

white laborers, and to encourage immigration in the negroes, and winning them over to the right powers and duties, who in a short period, by the provisions of your new Constitution, are to assume the administration of your affairs, who are to govern you, who are to collect your money, who are to tax you, and in a word, who are to control you, almost at will, who are to exercise plessure, that the Central Democratic or Conser-nearly all jurisdiction over you and yours, and vative Committee of Edgefield, in conjunction to decide all issues among you, except the issues of life and death. And, in conclusion, we appeal trict, are now considering and maturing their to you, in the name of our State, and on behalf nomination of candidates for the principal Coun- of our oppressed people, to rouse yourselves to a ty Offices, provided to be filled by election, in the sense of the solemn crisis at hand. For the sake Constitution lately ordained and ratified by the of yourselves and your wives and children, laborpeople of South Carolina. The Officers soon to be | with sustained effort, and faint not, to secure the elected, and into whose hands the most vital in- election of good men and true, into whose hands are to be reposed, for the next four years all the posed for the next four years, are a Clerk of the interests, and all the hopes of our people. For all Court of Common Pleas, a Sheriff, Ordinary or the glorious memories of the past, support the conservative party, cherish unanimity of senti-Commissioner, a Board of County Commissioners, ment and action, and fight with a determination never to yield the field to the foe.

The Future.

Col. John Forsyth's, latest communication to the Mobile Register is a most interesting document. We copy such portions as must prove entertaining and instructive, in view of the tremendous future toward which we are

"If Stanton could bar out of the War De-

lawfu! chief, it would seem that the President could hold the White House against a Sergeant at-Arms or a Federal marshal, who should be sent to execute the judgment of the Senate. The next step would be force, and the lover of peace, to the 'last extremity. will object that this is the beginning of revolution. No: the revolution is already inaugurated, and is in rapid progress. What it does is only to make two parties to the revolution, and not leave it as heretofore, to be run exclusively by and in Radical interest. If a verge of civil war to maintain its ill-gotten power, the people can certainly afford to risk t for the purpose of defending their cherisbed institutions of government and preserving nhastible materials out of which to kindle a civil war

as you might desire. At a public dinner table a few days ago where I was almost a total stranger, when the President's trial was mentioned, a man profane and furious denunciation of Mr. Johnson, and swore if he had his way he would not only depose, but hang him. I learned afterwards that this just person was very close te a Radical Senator, and thought this a good sign for A. J.'s acquittal. Forney has been giving out some similar signs in his paper lately, very desperate and very mad. Take another instance of party hate:

army officer in uniform came along, and asked the driver whose carriage it was. " Driver-Gen. C's, and he is in the house with Gen. Hancock.

" Officer-And do you drive Gen. Hancock about ? " Driver-Yes, sir. " Officer-Well, instead of doing that, you ought to take the first opportunity to make

your horses run away, upset the carriage, and break his d-d copperhead neck. " Driver-I am hired to drive safely, and

"The officer passed on. This is an actual occurrence. Grant has become very bitter tute women and children depend for bread; upon himself, and, as he is the fountain of military his intelligence and real, all the citizens rely for favor, the army officers on his side are catch-

for the meeting, E. W. Seibels, J. M. Norris and the progress of business; and upon his accoracy ing the fever, and the timid and time-serving and skill, the Bench and the Bar implicitly rely | are afraid to go about Gen. Hancock's head for the preparation of causes for trial. It behooves | quarters. The latter general has no personal relations with Grant-disdaining all inter to look well and anxiously to the selection of a course with him, on the declared ground that fit and proper person, for this greatest of all their General Grant had grossly insulted him in places of trust. It behooves the Central and those New Orleans orders upon which he ask Sub-Committees, to ponder well the subject, and Ben Wade gets into the White House, I fancy canvass the qualifications of every available man the first order will be to send Hancock and of their acquaintance, before they decide upon the plucky and fiery officers who surround this person into whose hands they may be com-

"To illustrate how every element of calculation is drawn in to forecast the result of the impeachment, I may state that the latest discovery here is that there are sixteen Ma sous in the Senate, of whom fourteen are Republicans. It is argued that, under the sacred obligations of a Mason to do justice to s brother and stand by him in his rights, it is quite impossible for these Senators to vote at least, one hundred thousand dollars, for the adhere to my first judgment, and that is, that "In uttering the results of my own labor.

am able to speak cheering words to our peo ple of the future. I have not a doubt of the verity of a deep and widespread popular reaction against Radicalism, and, if nothing un toward happens to check its progress, I am prepared to witness a revolution of the masses next November, the like of which has not been known in the annals of American politics. The white stomach is sick unto nausea of the party deification of the negro. It re volts at sharing the powers of government with him. In Michigae, I learn from a Federal General distinguished in the late war, with the abhorrent dogma of negro suffrage Michigan, remember, is the Massachusette of the West, and you may infer the reality of what I am told from the vote she cast last month-changing from a Radical majority of 29,000 to 35,000 against a State constitution, because it had the Radical black idol in it. The Radicals here feel the shadow of defeat which is thickening upon them, and, worse than all, they are losing faith in the prestige and fated best bower, they find their bark dragging its anchor and drifting rapidly to leeward. Instead of Grant's popularity carrying them, they are beginning to find him weight to be carried. The feeling broke out in the late speech of so uncompromising a Radical as Donnelly, of Minnesota, who the other day distinguished himself by the fiercest and coarsest piece of invective uttered in the House for many a day. After representing Grant as the hand-organ of Washburne, and the whole Washburne family mounted on its top, holding out their bats for pennies, he but thinly concealed his satire under the after nors and the allotment of Dower, in cases of eulogium which he felt called on to pronounce idiocy and lunscy, and persons non compos on the great Ulysses. The grand collapse is coming, and, when Radicalism 'goes up,' General Grant will go down to occupy a very humble niche in the Pantheon of greatness "The lesson from all this to our people is,

to summon up a new stock of patience and forbearance, and although I know how bard it is, when I read of our fellow-citizens filling Southern prisons by military order, with deboil in their veins under provocations and wrongs so great, yet I draw the argument of forbearance from the very enormity of the provocation. We cannot afford, in an outburst of unrestrained indignation, to throw away the chances of a full atonement in the near future. There are wrongs that can wait. ATTORNEY AT LAW. haved admirably, and, as I have taken frequent occasion to remark here, they have shown more heroism in the fortitude of endu-HOES.

The hours fly fast, and events are sweeping us 'swift to our revenge' through the Radical damning votes of the American people-and not only our revenge, but the revenge of that great popular tribunal which Mr. Evarts told the Senate was sitting on its trial, and which did not mean to surrender its constitution to any living power. God speed the hour when Americans can again breathe the air of

Nomination of District Officers BY THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following Ticket has been nominated by the Democratic Party for Edgefield District:

For Clerk .- Maj. Z. W. OARWILE. For Sheriff .- Oapt. L. YANCEY DEAN. For Judge of Probate. W. F. DURISOE, Esq. For Tax Collector .- Capt. BENJ. ROPER. For Coroner:-Col. W. H. MOSS.

For School Commissioner.-Rev. L. R. GWALT-

For Road Commissioners -GEO. J. SHEP-PARD, GEO. D. HUIET and BEN. BETTIS. F. W. PICKENS. Chairman of the Committee

NEY.

HENRY

The election has been ordered to commune the and day of June next. Heretofore there have been no general party divisions in the local elections in the State. But under the new order of things that has been inaugurated, Loyal Secret Leagues have been formed through our State to oncentrate the votes of all radicals to carry out extreme party measures, without reference to merit or worth, and such an organization forces upon all, who are not radicals, the necessity of organizing to save our local offices, so important to the District, from falling into the hands of totally incompetent men. Our policy of nominations has thus been forced on us. In the practical affairs of our every day life these local District offices are of the last importance to us. It is therefore hoped that every person entitled to vote, will certainly turn out at the election and do their duty fully. True we are all poor now, out then every man who has any property whatever, will feel it deeply if these District offices fall into the hands of incompetent and bad dis-

posed men. The new Constitution, that has been proposed abolishes the Court of Chancery, as administered ander separate Chancellors, and merges Chancery prisdiction in the Courts of Common Pleas, and the duties of both are honceforth to be administered by the same Judge. It will therefore be perceived that there is but one person to act as Clerk and Commissioner in Equity. We have therefore nominated but one for both these offices. So too instead of our old "Board of Commissioners of Roads," we are now to have but three Road Commissioners," and we have located one in each of our Regiments.

As this organization and nomination has been forced on us by those who call themselves Radicals, it is hoped that every good and true man will consider himself as voting not for men alone, but for principles. Those who were for "Old Edgefield," as she was in prouder and better days, are specially called on to stand by principle and virtue, in this our day of trial and sadness. We desire nothing but to promote the welfare of the District. We have no personal or individual preferences to promote.

F. W. PICKENS, Chairman

For the Advertiser. MR. EDITOR,-The Gilgal Baptist Church unanmously adopted the following Preamble and Resolution, and requested their publication in the Adcertiser, viz:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the Edgefield Baptist Association and the Union Meeting of the First Division, are to meet with us at Gilgal on the 5th Lord's day in May and

AND WHEREAS, The Association at its last Sesion recommended the organizing of a Sunda School Association,

Therefore Resolved, That we invite the Sunday chools in the Association to meet with us by belegates at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday bet the 5th Lord's day, to consider the propriety of

By Church, in Conference, May 16th, 1868.

D. D. BRUNSON, Mod. 23 It is related by a Western paper that a gentleman who was owing another one hundred lollars borrowed from the same creditor an equal sum, promising to settle for both in a few weeks. He then used the loan for the purpose of going through bankruptcy, and wrote to his confiding riend that he had redeemed his promise. The

poor creditor got not a cent of either debt. A young lady with blue gaiters, blue iress, blue sacque, blue lace coller, blue hat, blue feather, blue parasol, blue fan, blue kid gloves, blue stockings, blue eyes and turquoise bracelet, seoklace and ear-rings, attracted attention a day or two ago on one of the New York ferry boats.

\$500,000 for abandoned and captured cotton, inluding one case of \$100,000. Two male pupils of Mr. Logan's school in Sumter county, Ga., were brought before the county court by the father of a little boy whom they had dreadfully beaten for crying "school butter" as he passed the academy. The matter

The Court of Claims has awarded over

was finally settled in an amicable manner. The story goes that a prominent Radical Congressman, from Obio, lost thirty-three thousand dollars while "fighting the tiger" on last week.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. B. T. MINS, by the Rev. J. P. Mealing Mr. JAMES B. ADAMS and Miss MOLLIE J. MIMS, all of Edgefield.

Another feast of Hymen; and another lordly present of Bride's Cake to the Advertiser brotherhood! Cake it was which was fit for the nuptials of a royal princess. We return our thanks no iess for the substantial enjoyment afforded, than for the kindly courtesy which prompted the civility. And for our happy young friends, we wish that the glad life they now enjoy may be renewed year by year until they reach that land where there is no shadow of change.

MARRIED, at Mr. Ww. GLOVER's, at 9 o'clock A. M., - May, by Rev. J. R. Pickett Miss C. GREEN and Mr. JAMES POWELL.

OBITUARY.

Dieb, on April 3rd, at her residence, Mrs. FRANCIS, consort of WILLIAM STREET, aged 58 years, 7 months and 5 days.

After a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, she left this world of entanglemon for one of uninterrupted quietude. For many years she was a consistent member of the Church of Christ at Mountain Creek. Mrs. STREET unquestionably met death withou

alarm, having for years known what it is, and thereby attained the highest degree of perfection attainable by the human mind.

In all the circles of life she was inoffensive. honest, industrious and frugal, and her example

is worthy of imitation.

She leaves a husband, children and friends to grieve, also an aged father, over an hundred years old, to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eter-JOHN TRAPP.

Religious Notice.

The Union Meeting of the First Division of the Edgefield Baptist Association will meet with the Gilgal Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturdey before the 5th Lord's day in May. Rev. JOHN TRAPP will preach the Introductory Ser-D. D. BRUNSON, Chair.

H. T. WRIGHT,

MAY be found for the present above the Store of Mr. B. C. BRYAN. Hoes! Hoes! IN Store, and for sale very low, TWELVE DOZEN BRADE'S SUPERIOR WEEDING

O. F. CHEATHAM.