

DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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ESTABLISHED 1802.

CHARLESTON COURIER,

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY, BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO. Daily Paper, \$8.00 per Annum. Tri-Weekly Paper, \$4.00 per Annum.

THE COURIER has entered on the sixtieth

year of its publication. During this long period of its existence, despite the mutations of fortune and time, it has been liberally supported by its contemporaries.

The paper is published every Wednesday morning, at the rate of eight and four cents per annum respectively.

The Great Popular Paper!

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, Subscription Price Six Dollars a Year!

The Charleston Tri-Weekly News,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS!

THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE.

BURKE'S WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Beautifully Illustrated and Elegantly Printed.

UNIVERSALIST HERALD,

JOHN C. DURISOE, Editor & Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

PLANTERS' HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

BEEF MARKET.

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH GOOD BEEF AND MUTTON to the people of Edgefield on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at reasonable prices.

Estate Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of W. E. MIDDLETON, dec'd., are notified to present the same to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up their liabilities.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JUNE 17, 1868.

My Creed.

I hold that Christ has graciously bestowed upon man a free will, and that it is his duty to use it as he sees fit. He who is not a Christian is not a man. We must have heaven, or hell, or nothing. We must have God, or no God, or no heaven, or no hell, or no nothing.

I hold all men, named, pagan, or heathen, are created in the image and likeness of God. A selfish scheme, a vain pretence; Where centre is not, can there be circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare affirm where'er my rhyme may go, Whoever speaks the word of God, Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabye That charm to rest the nursing child, Or that sweet confidence of signs— And hushed music without a word.

Whether the darning and the brush Of sofly sumptuous garden hovers, Or by some cabin door, or bush Of ragged doors,

'Tis not the wide phylactery, Nor tabernacle fast, or staid prayers, That makes us saints; we judge the tree By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart From works on theoretic trust, I know the blood about his heart, Is dry as dust.

After tea, she produced a whiteingham apron, blue and white check, and rolling up her sleeves, announced her readiness to wipe the dishes.

"I thank you, Priscilla," said Mrs. Seymour, "but I have servants to attend to all these things." "I will look after them myself," said Priscilla, "if you will permit me." "No, no, no, Priscilla, you must not trouble yourself about such trifles," said Mrs. Seymour. "You are my guest, and I will attend to all the household duties myself, if you will permit me." "No, no, no, Priscilla, you must not trouble yourself about such trifles," said Mrs. Seymour. "You are my guest, and I will attend to all the household duties myself, if you will permit me."

Col. J. P. Thomas' Letter to Judge Aldrich.

As there is a difference of opinion in the Democratic Party of this State on the subject of a Convention, and having already published Hon. A. P. Aldrich's letter in reference to the same, we in all fairness, give place to the letter of Colonel Thomas, vice-provicer of the position of the late Democratic Convention at Columbia.

Hon. A. P. Aldrich—Dear Sir:—I have not your communication to the Charleston Mercury, of the 27th instant. As you appear to misunderstand the principles advanced by the Charleston Mercury, I will explain the position taken by that Convention, and to vindicate the principles upon which that body deemed it wise and just to rest the future policy of the State. And through you I hope to reach the minds of the people of South Carolina.

I have no objection to any man or any journal taking position against the concession to the colored man of a qualified suffrage. Gentlemen and journals, worthy of all respect and consideration, have assumed the position of non-resistance to the principle and policy of the gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention of April last. This concession, we would not say it is unconstitutional, has come again and again from the able lips of the able men, and once influential papers, who are now opposing it with all their power and influence.

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German Immigration.

The Abbeville Banner publishes a highly interesting letter from Mr. Jas. Wood Davidson, giving some hitherto unpublished details in regard to the condition and prospects of German town, the new German settlement in Richland District. The letter also embodies sensible and practical suggestions bearing upon the general subject of German immigration.

Mr. Davidson writes:

The settlement was made by and is under the superintendence of Mr. Leiding, a German by birth, but a Cooperator by four years of association with the richest sort of farmers and business men in Charleston. Immediately after the war Mr. Leiding took his family to Germany, to await better times; and while there, had numerous applications from families of farmers and laboring men to bring them to the South; but times were not then favorable for such a thing. The German people, however, had a desire to do something to aid our prostrate country, and Mr. Leiding, to form the project of a colony. German town is the result of that project.

In fixing upon a spot, two points were kept in view—health and fertility; and it was inspected in company with a man from Germany, who was finally selected—the good health of the inhabitants bore ample testimony upon the first point. Upon the second, the German agriculturist decided that the spot was the best for the purpose. It has the elements for a comfortable support, and by proper tillage—manuring with brick and barnyard manure—it can be brought into a high state of fertility; besides, if desirable, the alluvial bottom soil can be brought up to the sandier elevations and thus greatly improve the soil.

Thus assured, Mr. Leiding determined to secure the place, and make it the centre of extensive colony of Germans. As the safest mode of proceeding he determined to begin with a few who were already resident in the State, and from this point advance to the desired end in a few years. The first party of German immigrants engaged had been living in Charleston, in mechanical pursuits, from ten to fifteen years.

I give you, in the words of the colonist, the details of operations at the outset:—"We had five little dwelling houses built, plastered, and general stable to hold fourteen horses and their provender. We had two wells dug, one of fifty-five feet deep, and the other eighty-five feet; cleared two acre garden lots, raised six rows of corn, Irish potatoes, cabbage, and the usual vegetables of the region. We sowed in November thirty acres in rye; and since then have added eight acres in Irish potatoes, three acres in sweet potatoes, thirty acres in oats, sixteen in corn, and four in wheat, peas, and fifteen acres in cotton. We ploughed the wheat, rye, oat, and potato lands very deep and barrowed them with heavy harrows. Up to the 20th April, the lands had fair to yield an abundant crop, but the occasional drought in the latter part of the year, and for near three weeks afterward, have materially injured our prospects, besides we have lost a great deal of time because of the constant heavy rain. However, under the blessing of Providence, we hope to earn a living the first year and a surplus the next.

All this is keeping with the German character and habits. In this colony they prefer the soil of their own country to that of any other. The climate is so cold that they have but seven months out of the twelve in which it is possible to work in the fields, and very few acres at that; while here the German farmer has six months of the year, and he ploughs the land, and sows the seed, and raises the crops, and harvests the grain, and threshes it, and does all the work of the year. This comparison, Mr. Leiding holds, will bring as many immigrants to South Carolina as we wish, as soon as the facts can become known and the country a little better known.

It is not strange, therefore, that the German people are flocking to this country, and that they will be able to do so much for us in the future. We are now in a position to receive them, and we are now in a position to receive them.

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