

Edgefield Advertiser.

DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., OCTOBER 28, 1868.

VOLUME XXXIII.—No. 44.

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
INvariably in Advance.

The ADVERTISER is published regularly every Wednesday Morning, at THREE DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for Three Months, advance in advance.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Square (10 Lines lines or less), for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise by the year.
Announcing Candidates \$5.00, in advance.

ESTABLISHED 1802.

CHARLESTON COURIER,
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.
BY A. S. WILKINSON & CO.

Daily Paper, 88.00 per Annum.
Tri-Weekly Paper, 84.00 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 a large number of its contemporaries, and has been able to maintain its position. We gratefully record this evidence of the appreciation of our own, and the efforts of our predecessors, to make it what it is, and always has been, ONE OF THE LEADING COMMERCIAL AND NEWS JOURNALS OF THE SOUTH, and will renew our exertions to add to its acceptability to the public, as well as to place it on the level of the most distinguished of its contemporaries.

In furtherance of this purpose we now issue the Daily and Tri-Weekly Couriers to our Subscribers, at the rate of eight and four dollars per annum respectively.

Our purpose is to furnish a first class paper upon the most reasonable living prices.

Charleston, Jan 28

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Parties wishing to insure their DWELLINGS, GOODS, &c., can do so on the lowest terms, and at the BEST COMPANIES, by calling on the Undersigned.

D. R. DURISOE,
Agent for A. G. HALL'S Insurance Agency,
J. & T.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

Augusta, Ga.
Newly Furnished and Refitted,
Unsurpassed by any Hotel South,
Was reopened on the 1st Oct. 8, 1868.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor,
Jan. 1.

THE Corner Drug Store,

AT
No. 1, Park Row,
BY
T. W. CARWILE.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS pertaining to my line of business, consisting of—

TISSOT'S 5A UNDRY BLUE,
HALL'S WORM CANDY,
Eaton's JAMAICA GINGER,
COPPER'S POWDERS,
ROBERT'S STOMACH BITTERS,
HALL'S SERRAVALLO'S SOLUTION,
New Windsor's SOOTHING SYRUP,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
FRENCH'S SERRAVALLO'S MAGNESIA,
PILLOTTOKEN, or FEMALE'S FRIEND,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
Sayer's SERRAVALLO'S STAIN REMOVER,
Harrison's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,
A. J. SIMMONS' LIVER MEDICINE,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONSTITUTION WATER,
SHERRILL'S MARRIAGE WINE,
FRENCH BRANDY,
FINE Family WHISKY,
THE OLD London Dock GIN,
FRESH SEEDLING POWDERS,
COGNAC STARCH,
COOKING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, &c., &c., &c.
Sulphate QUININE,
Sulphate MORPHINE,
HARRISON'S CONSTITUTION POTASH,
NATURAL SAPONIFIER for making SOAP
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, &c.

For the Hair.
Mrs. Allen's ZYLARALAMUM,
Bar's TRICHOPEPHERUS,
BIRKHAIR INVIGORATOR,
ANTI-HAIR OIL,
HARRISON'S OIL and CREOLE HAIR OIL,
PHILADELPHIA POMADE,
PURE OX MARROW, &c.

For the Handkerchief.
LUBIN'S GENUINE EXTRACTS—see label,
BURNETT'S FLORENCE,
GENUINE BELL'S COLONE,
NIGHT-BLOOMING GERANIUM, &c.

Fancy Articles.
Highly Perfumed RICE FLOUR for the Toilet
PURE LILY WHITE
LAVENDER TOILET POWDER,
FANCY PUFF BOXES,
BROWN'S SHAVING CREAM,
MILNERS' SHAVING SOAP,
TOILET SOAPS of all kinds,
THE VERY BEST TOOTH BRUSHES,
FINE ASSORTMENT of HAIR BRUSHES,
HATS and COMBS, FINE TOOTH COMBS,
FANCY LEAD PENCILS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of LAMP'S, LAMP GLASSES, BURNERS, &c.
PURE KEROSENE OIL,
NICKING BUTTES, improved style,
PEN'S INK, STATIONERY,
FANCY LEAD PENCILS, &c., &c.
All sold for the most reasonable price, but STRICTLY CASH.

T. W. CARWILE,
At Sign Golden Mortar.

Seed Wheat!

WE HAVE SELECTED with care different varieties of SEED WHEAT, which we offer for sale.

BRANCH, SCOTT & CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Sept 28

BLUE STONE!
JUST received an assortment of
THOS. W. CARWILE,
At Sign Golden Mortar.

Sept 14

Words of Wisdom.

We make the following extracts from the address of Col. EDWARD McCRAID, Jr., to one of the Democratic Clubs of Charleston, and commend them to the attention of the readers of the Advertiser.

Then, fellow-citizens, I would say, having exhausted argument and accepted the issue of force, let us abide by the result and submit to the powers that be. Submit, but never cringe. Submit with truth and dignity. Honestly obey all laws imposed upon us, however distasteful, not blindly, but reasonably questioning them when necessary in every Court allowed by them; but when ascertained, submitting to them without murmur and without complaint. About national affairs, let us have as little to say as possible, and particularly about the negro; let us leave to the Republicans to decide the grave questions they have raised. To the negro let us be truthful and honest, making no promises and asking no favors.

With the result of the coming election, however it may eventuate, the greatest of our difficulties upon the subject of the negro will, I am persuaded, subside, if we only let the subject drop; may, more, prevent the renewal of its agitation by refusing to discuss it.

I have been taunted with being afraid of the negro, because I have constantly been willing to yield any point, rather than allow the negro the privilege, or the Radicals, the advantage of a collision between us. It is one of the first and soundest maxims of warfare, whether political or military, to avoid doing that which your adversary desires you to do, and to ascertain what he desires is one of the first subjects which engages the attention of a skillful leader. We have not to seek our adversary's wishes; his wish is obvious, and that is a collision of races, and with my will he shall have it. But I am not afraid that the negro will ever rule this country, even under Grant and the Reconstruction Acts.

And here let us avoid a danger into which we are allowing ourselves skillfully to be pushed by our enemies, and that is, of admitting an equality to exist between the negro and ourselves. There is no such equality between us. Let us recollect that it required the bayonets of the enemy to separate them from us, and that it has been the bayonet which has so far kept us apart. As I speak, the face of an elderly woman rises before me, upon whose neck I wept my childish griefs, who pointed me to the stars, and opened my infant mind to the wonders beyond them—a face that I loved with feeling little short of filial affection—and she was a negro; and I recall another who was my boyish companion, who taught me to ride, to hunt, whom I respected and loved, and who had all the spirit of a woman, and she too was a negro. Is there enmity between their race and mine? And who is there in this room, who does not, at this moment, acknowledge or recollect some one of this people as his sincere, though humble friend?

I said in opening that how we should vote was not a question of reason, but of instinct, for though reasons of justice, reasons of feeling, reasons of wisdom, all point in the same direction, it would be useless to urge any or all of them on the white man, whose instincts did not control his vote for the Democratic party. But there need be no enmity between the negro and ourselves on that account, and I for one do not despair though Grant be elected and the reconstruction measures fixed irrevocably upon us. For while I acknowledge no enmity between us, I nevertheless know that the white man is the superior, and that if we will only be true and just, alike to the negro and to ourselves, we shall soon regain the influence we have lost.

The Radicals have done their worst. By tyranny and a violation of their laws, (and because I claim no right under them, I do not the less see their inconsistency,) they have through hate put upon us their reconstruction measures. Let us cease to look for assistance from abroad, but boldly and honestly accepting the government they have put upon us, let us work under and amidst its follies and its corruptions as honest and truthful men, using the superior intelligence we possess, to control to our own purposes the machinery which fanatical hate has erected for our ruin.

But let us not talk of ten sovereign States struck from the Union, nor of our constitutional rights. Let us cease efforts at reconciliation. Let us recollect the time when we were ready to be martyrs for our State, and not that we are at the stake, and the fagots begin to be piled around us, don't let us cry for mercy, at least until the flames become too hot for endurance. And, fellow-citizens, that never will be, the fuel round us will never burn. The white race of America will never allow any part of this continent to be ruled by negroes any more than Indians.

Let us give up the idea of any responsibility for the destiny or conduct of the negro. Treat him fairly, truthfully, fearlessly, and quietly live by the law of our own convictions of truth and justice, and so refusing to allow ourselves to be made the butt of political parties at the North, the subject of the negro will be dropped by them as no longer useful. Thus through patient and enduring persistence on our part in well doing in the face of all discouragement, our normal position of superiority as a race, will be again recognized by all, and thus, through truth and justice and fearlessness, will regain our influence, and realize the truth of the words of the poet, that to act

"Not for power, (power of breath)
Will come and shall live to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear,
And hence right is right, to follow right,
Were wisdom in the eyes of consequence."

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows:—
The doctor hitched fast on to me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

Address

OF THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fellow-Citizens:—The election for President and Vice-President of the United States is now close at hand. The great principles involved in the contest, the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the influence which this State may have on the result, make this a proper occasion to lay before you a brief address.

The tendency and purpose of the Radical party, as manifested in words and acts, are the absorption of the liberty of the individual; the destruction of States; the subversion of the Constitution, and the erection upon the ruins of individual and public liberty of a grand, grinding, consolidated despotism. Already it has made rapid strides in that direction. Little now is left for it to do but to fuse into one mass, and then crystallize into permanent form its various acquisitions of usurped power. Its capricious acts; its wanton cruelties; its corrupt practices; its enormous burdens you have felt and do know. Against these, and more than these, you are now called upon to continue a resolute fight with the peaceful, though potent, weapon of the ballot. The Democratic party here and everywhere are striking with you for the principles of liberty and the forms of Government to which we have been accustomed, for a written Constitution, a Federal Union and a distinct existence of the States.

Surely, then, the principles of the contest are important, and the interest great. Arouse, therefore, to the magnitude of the emergency and spare no efforts for success. When the time for registration shall come, let no man fail to appear, and none fail to vote. Let each one remember that his individual vote may decide the election in his own district, and that the electoral vote of the State may turn the scale in favor of the Democratic party.

Our people must not despond, nor relax their efforts, if there should be failures elsewhere. On the contrary, they will have reason to hope and much to stimulate them to increased energy, for it is yet possible to win. State elections are influenced and controlled by local issues, and it has often happened that these go one way, and in a few weeks thereafter, in the same place, the Presidential elections another. This may be the case in the present canvass; and, indeed, we have reason to hope so. We have received reports from all parts of the State which induce the belief that South Carolina, with proper effort, will be carried for Seymour and Blair. Let not the failure to do so be ascribed to you.

The canvass in which you are now engaged is full of excitement, and will probably continue and increase to the end. We trust, therefore, that it will not be amiss to urge you a word of caution. The criminality of a few, and perhaps the intemperance of many, have placed it in the power of malice and sectional prejudice to injure us, and so injure the cause. Do not, therefore, not only to prevent violence, but to abstain from the violence of it. We are dealing with a false and subtle foe—proficient in inventions, and venomous in purpose—a foe who fully understands the temporary profit of a nimble lie, which too often achieves its end before truth can even buckle on her armor.

We need not urge upon you the policy and the duty of treating with great kindness and forbearance, the colored population of the State. This you have ever done, and will continue to do as long as you are permitted. We have no doubt you will make manifest the untruth of the malicious charge, that by force you have compelled their votes or by intimidation kept them from the polls. Their minds are rapidly opening to the truth that the vagrant white man from the North, as well as the renegade of the South, who live by deceiving and plundering them, and who have been driving them to destruction, are not true friends, and are unworthy of confidence and support. With a fair opportunity they will return to you, as their erstwhile oppressors, and their friends, and their supporters. It is your duty to see that the Democratic party in Convention in April last, recognized them, under the previous action of the State, as an integral element in the body politic—and expressed its willingness, when in power, to enfranchise them to the extent which the public will and their own good might warrant. The position then taken by the Convention, and which was announced to the people of the State and the country, is now re-affirmed.

We beg you to remember that the Democratic party of the State was not organized for the purpose merely of supporting the nominees of the party, but for higher purposes and more enduring ends. It is possible that our present leaders may be defeated, but our principles will survive. The liberty of the individual, the being and welfare of the State, the Constitution of the United States, and a Federal Union under it, are objects worthy of patience and enduring efforts. In the success we hope for, our organization will be most useful; and, in case of defeat, it will become essential. We, therefore, desire to impress upon you the necessity of preserving intact and in full energy the admirable organizations of the Democratic party of South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Forty Miles of Snow Sheds.—The Pacific Railroad Company are now engaged in erecting sheds over the cutting and other exposed points. They are of heavy timber framed work, with pointed gable roofs, and look as if they could withstand almost any pressure of snow. Nearly forty miles of the track will have to be thus covered, the quantity of timber required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-two saw-mills, most of them

worked by steam, are run night and day, employing nearly two thousand men; and yet they do not work up to the needs of the Company. It is estimated that it will require no less than eight hundred thousand feet of lumber to construct a mile of sheds. So great is the demand that the country on both sides of the track is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

Encouraging from the West.

Our friends in the West, the friends of law and order, (says the Chronicle of Sentinel) the lovers of the free government and constitutional liberty, the honest and true men who are in favor of equal and exact justice to every section of the Union—have not been disheartened by the elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Then why should we of the South, who have so much more at stake, grow faint-hearted and weak-kneed when our friends in the North and West are still determined to fight and push the enemy with all the vigor and power and ability which right and justice, and honor, and true principle, give to a great and glorious cause. If there are any men here in Georgia, especially any of the readers of the Chronicle of Sentinel, who have no stomach for the fight, on account of the present aspect of the political situation, let them read the following brave and manly words which come to us in the noble struggle for constitutional government, all the way from the far off State of Michigan, where the Democracy are still in the field with armor on, preparing for the coming contest. Be of good cheer, reader. The prize which we seek for is worth encountering a thousand defeats.

From the Detroit Free Press.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?
"Concerning that result in the four States that voted on Tuesday is all that the Radicals claimed, we are yet by no means ready to despair of the future. The official footing will show, when compared with the figures of 1864 and 1866, a change and encouraging Democratic gain in the popular vote. They will show another thing—that the Democratic party has pulled a long year over those States than it ever pulled before. With all the Government patronage against us—both State and national—we have yet gained in the affections and confidence of the people. We have gained voters at the polls and strength in the popular branch of the National Legislature. And if Democrats are true to themselves, as they no doubt will be, we shall continue to gain voters."

The salvation of the Union, the perpetuity of free government, and the well-being of the people all demand that the policy of the government shall be moulded in accordance with the principles and theory of the Democratic party. The people may not clearly see it to-day, nor even next month, but they will see it.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."
"The principles of the Democratic party are founded in truth and justice, and if those who believe in those principles will remain steadfast and true, sooner or later, the victory will be ours. The enemies of Democratic institutions—of cheap and economical government—of an honest administration of public affairs and of a strict accountability of government officials at the bar of public opinion, cannot long deceive and dupe the people.

The Radical party, in the past, has been aided by the throes and perils of civil war. Rising in proportion as the country sinks, it has prospered under the influence of passions, which that war necessarily left in its trail. But these influences are to wear away. Men have been controlled by passion and prejudice, the time for the reign of reason is approaching, and with its advent will come the Democratic victory—the victory of the people over their oppressors—the victory of truth over error.

Let every friend of right and good government stand firm by his principles and convictions—let him filter not in this work of well-doing—let him never despair while there is yet a hope for the nation's redemption. Let him never forget that on him rests the duty of aiding the great work of perpetuating the liberties of the people, and of transmitting the free institutions which we have enjoyed to those who may come after us, not only unchanged but unimpaired. If a vigilance as unremitting as manifested in the future as in the past, the hour will surely come when the watchman's cry of "What of the night?" will meet the response of "All's Well," from a people disenthralled and a country redeemed.

GOVERNOR JOE BROWN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, Radical, writes now that the "flag" is in danger, the election of Grant and Colfax is the "only security" against "scenes of carnage," and that the Southern leaders are ready to "precipitate the issue"—all of which is "important if true." In 1860, during session times, Governor Brown kindly telegraphed to Mr. Toombs, in this city, that "Fort Pulaski was in danger," and, behold, only a few hours elapsed before he had "precipitated the issue" by seizing it for the rebels, and hauling down the United States flag. We hope his present alarming announcement will not be followed by any similar demonstrations on his part, but no man whose eyes have ever seen his month right, to be unwilling to take a little word to trust him out of his sight. Consists to keep it so, if forgetful on the stump, that negroes were not eligibly inordinately "touchy," even while seizable to offend under the Georgia constitution admiring the pleasant results of it is certainly a very curious combination of the good house-mother of concitience that the negroes should so soon be expelled by a Legislature so thoroughly Radical that it was ready to confirm this "fellow Brown for Senator Greney Court Judge. We advise Mr. Brown to keep an eye on him, and woe!"
"You see how bald I am, and yet I soon be covered, the quantity of hair required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-two saw-mills, most of them

Never Give Up the Ship.

Baltimore Sun mentions a statement made by a gentleman from Alabama, that great numbers of the more respectable people in the Southern States intend to move into the Northern States in the event of the election of General Grant, for the reason that if the Democraticists are successful, it will be impossible for them to live in the States in which they now reside.

We see but little wisdom in this emigration of Southern people to the North or West. When they have sold their property, or given it away, and have lost or spent as much as it would have cost them to live for many months at home. They break up all old associations, they give up all their friends, and for what? That they may find a place where, by working hard, and living frugally, they may support themselves and their families. Such a place they have in their own district. They have it where they are now living, without sacrificing anything that they hold dear, and without the expense of one mile of travel. But they must be ready to take things as they come, and not be over-particular. A Southerner who goes to New York or St. Louis, and cannot find employment as an artist or a clerk, will go to work as a day laborer, and he will be willing to accept any honest work which will give him bread to eat. He will be careful not to spend a cent in vanity. He will be chary of even the mildest dissipation. He will work without tiring, and if he makes money, the money will be in the work and industry, and not in the pocket of a speculator or a broker. Let our people but work here as they would be compelled to live and work there, and we shall hear no more of the new Southern exodus.

For to believe that any political event can make the State unendurable. There is no cause upon us, no blight upon the land. The sun will shine, the rains will fall, the rivers will run, the grain will ripen, the fields will grow white with cotton—whoever be President or King. No mere political trouble can keep this country down. We do not fear the negro, because we are white men, and we know that, although every freedman had as many votes as could be counted, the intelligence and influence of the white race would still rule the State. There is no reason for our alarm. We have met and overcome troubles that once seemed far greater than those which now threaten us. We shall overcome the new danger as we overcame the old; but we must keep steadily before our eyes the necessity of working hard and of being stout of heart. This people will never give up the ship; nor will they run into the breakers and go down in the general ruin. They will prefer to hold steadily the helm, and steer the good craft into the haven of success.—Charleston News.

A WORD FOR WIVES.—Little wives! if ever a half-suppressed sigh finds place with you, or a half-loving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tender word in those first love-days; remember how you loved him then; how tenderly he wooed you; how faintly you responded; and how you can feel that you have not grown unworthy; trust him for the same fond love now.

If you feel that through many cares and trials of life you have become less lovable and attractive than you were, turn—by all that you love on earth, or hope for in heaven—turn back, and be the pattern of loveliness that you him; be the dear one your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maiden still; and don't not the lover you admired will live for ever in your husband. Nestle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fail; and my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover ever was. Above all things, do not seek to "emancipate" yourself; do not seek to unsex yourself and become Alice Stone, or a Rev. Miss Brown; let love the higher honor ordained by our Creator of old—that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother on have no higher station, needs no greater honor.

TOUCHY HUSBANDS.—Women have their faults too, and very provoking ones they sometimes are; but if you would learn, men and women, that with certain virtues which we admire in a man, you are always certain to disagree, we might make up our minds for easily to accept the bitter with the sweet. For instance, every husband, to believe, delights in a cleanly, well-groomed house, free from dirt, spots and unpleasant stains; the pains-taking manner necessary to keep it so, he never wishes to see, or seeing too often forgets to praise. If, then, his wife, true to feminine instincts, towards cleanliness, gently reminds him that he has forgotten to use the door-mat before entering the sitting-room on a muddy day, or that he has neglected giving her a lady's impatient, ungracious "pshaw!" low the reverse of the picture would suit him, viz: a slatternly, "easy" woman, who neglects her appearance and invites to him in the presence of visitors. It is a poor return, when a man who has made every thing fresh and clean on his part, to be unwilling to take a little word to trust him out of his sight. Consists to keep it so, if forgetful on the stump, that negroes were not eligibly inordinately "touchy," even while seizable to offend under the Georgia constitution admiring the pleasant results of it is certainly a very curious combination of the good house-mother of concitience that the negroes should so soon be expelled by a Legislature so thoroughly Radical that it was ready to confirm this "fellow Brown for Senator Greney Court Judge. We advise Mr. Brown to keep an eye on him, and woe!"
"You see how bald I am, and yet I soon be covered, the quantity of hair required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-two saw-mills, most of them

Every Man Must Vote.

No political disabilities exist to restrain those of our fellow-citizens who were for a time deprived of the elective franchise, and it is urged that every man of proper age exercise the privilege and vote during the approaching elections. About 85,000 of the number registered did not vote in the last election, and it is presumable that nearly, if not the whole of this number were white men, Democrats and Conservatives. The majority of these were deprived by reason of their then existing disability, but many did not vote because of indifference. If all of this number now vote, and we add to it the large number of colored men who have since turned from the radical party, who will join forces with the Democracy, the result is plain and conclusive that we will have a complete victory. Every man must therefore vote, and suffer no difficulty, however great it may seem, to prevent his attendance at the polls. Vote, vote, vote; make up your mind to do so at once, and let at the polls bright and early on Tuesday morning next, the 3d-November.

Radical Hypocrisy.

The Radical party want the vote of the negro to keep them in power, but at heart they despise him, and therefore exclude him from participation in all their further elections at the North. Another is a case in point, which we find in the Stratford News, condensed from an account of the demonstration in Philadelphia, where the Radical "White Boys in Blue," completely ignored the "Black Boys in Blue." In the recent demonstration of the Boys in Blue in Philadelphia, the colored troops, who fought so nobly, were entirely ignored. A delegation of Black Boys in Blue in Washington made preparations to attend, but were warned by the Republican papers that their presence would not be agreeable. Some, who could not be dissuaded, went to Philadelphia to participate in the grand show, but no notice was taken of them. Their presence was entirely ignored by the managers of the affair, and but for the protection of the police whose consequences would probably have beenfalling them. The negroes will learn after a while that all Radical preaching is not good. Where their votes are needed by the carpet-baggers, they will be tolerated, but to have their Radical friends have no use for them.—Chronicle of Sentinel.

He is the noblest man of whom our free country can boast; whether in the workshop or at the plow, you find the same noble hearted, free and independent being. And if there is a man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the independent, sober workman. We care not whether he be farmer, mechanic or common laborer—whether his tools are endured in the workshop, or the coalmine; whether his home is in the backwoods or in the neat cottage—our admiration is the same. What a happy picture he presents; what a reward for his labor, who, by his own unaided exertions, establishes for himself a respectable position in society; who, accustomed in poverty, by his skill and assiduity, surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and finally succeeds in forming a character whose value is enhanced by those who come after him.

Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable—the highest production she can boast. And let it be borne in mind by the young working man just entering upon the stage of active life—let it ever lie at the foundation and be the moving spring of his efforts—that this situation he must strive every nerve to attain. It can be attained by all. Untrifling industry and virtuous ambition never fail to find their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will while honesty and justice find a home in the human breast. It was remarked by an eloquent writer, that the working man who had no inheritance but virtue is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

"If you enjoy not the sun of ease,
Nor lord in princely hall;
But boots before the wise decree,
In kindness meant for all.—Pittayne.

M. M. BEST, well-known throughout West Virginia, began life as a clerk in country store at G., at the age of fifteen, and was very small for his age, (a difficulty by the way he has never surmounted.) One day a huge customer came into the store a huge customer weighed three hundred pounds, and came of a race who were fully as large as you by cloth for a shirt for his boy. He did not know how much it would take, he said, and seemed quite puzzled as to how much he should buy. Young Best spoke up—
"How old is your boy, sir?"
"Fifteen," was the reply.
"Just my age," said Best, "is he as big as me?"
"Big as you!" ejaculated the large customer, stepping back a space and surveying the boy from head to foot with a look of the most utterable contempt. "Big as you! He was big as you when he was born!"

The Methodist Church of Jefferson will be the only church of that denomination in the state which has a cross on its steeple. Many people, of course, looked up at it as "something new in the history of Methodism." One of the old citizens, wishing perhaps to defend the "old style" of church-building, looking at the big cross one day, remarked to a friend—
"Do you see that great big cross that that church? Well, I remember when the Methodists were poor, each member bore his own cross; but now," he added, "they have become rich, and they have stuck their cross on the top of their church!"

THE METHODIST Church of Jefferson will be the only church of that denomination in the state which has a cross on its steeple. Many people, of course, looked up at it as "something new in the history of Methodism." One of the old citizens, wishing perhaps to defend the "old style" of church-building, looking at the big cross one day, remarked to a friend—
"Do you see that great big cross that that church? Well, I remember when the Methodists were poor, each member bore his own cross; but now," he added, "they have become rich, and they have stuck their cross on the top of their church!"

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