Edgefield Advertiser.

DURISOE, KEESE & CO. EDGEFIELD, S. C., DECEMBER 2, 1868. VOLUME XXXIII.-No. 49.

The Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Announcing Candidates $5,00, in advance.

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 sixty-sixth year of its publication. During this long period of its existence, despite the mutations of fortune and time, it has been liberally supported, whilst many of its contemporaries have been compelled to succumb to financial necessities. 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 AMONG 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 easily within the reach of all who desire a FIRST CLASS CHEAP PAPER.

In furtherance of this purpose we now issue the *Daily* and *Tri-Weekly Courier* 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 20 tf 4

INSURANCE AGENCY.

PARTIES wishing to Insure their DWELLINGS, GOODS, &c., can do so on the lowest terms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by calling on the Undersigned.

D. R. DURISOE,
Agent for A. G. HALL's Insurance Agency.
Jan 1 p1

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Newly Furnished and Refitted,

Unsurpassed by any Hotel South,
Was Reopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1866.

T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
JAN. 1. tf 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—

Tieman's LAUNDRY BLUE,
Hurly's WORM CANDY,
Essence of JAMAICA GINGER,
Costar's INSECT POWDERS,
Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS,
Hall's Sicilian HAIR RENEWER,
Spear's FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP,
Radway's READY RELIEF,
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
Effervescing Sol. CITRATE MAGNESIA,
PHILOTOKEN, or FEMALE'S FRIEND,
Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL,
Sylvester's BENZINE, or STAIN REMOVER
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,
A. Q. Simmons' LIVER MEDICINE,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONSTITUTION WATER,
Genuine Old PORT WINE,
SHERRY and MADEIRA WINE,
FRENCH BRANDY,
Fine Family WHISKEY,
Bininger's Old London Dock GIN,
Fresh SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
CORN STARCH,
COOKING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Orange, Vanilla and Rose.
Sulphate QUININE,
Sulphate MORPHINE,
Durkee's Concentrated POTASH,
NATRONA SAPONIFIER for making SOAP
Cox's SPARKLING GELATINE, &c.

For the Hair.

Mrs. Allen's ZYLABALSAMUM,
Barry's TRICOPHERUS,
EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR,
Antique HAIR OIL,
Bear's OIL and Creole HAIR OIL,
Philocombe POMADE,
Pure OX MARROW, &c.

For the Handkerchief.

LUBIN'S GENUINE EXTRACTS—assorted,
BURNETT'S FLORIMEL,
Genuine BELL COLOGNE,
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, &c.

Fancy Articles.

Highly Perfumed RICE FLOUR for the Toilet
Pure LILY WHITE,
Lubin's TOILET POWDER,
Fancy PUFF BOXES,
Bazin's SHAVING CREAM,
Military Shaving SOAP,
TOILET SOAPS of all kinds,
The very best TOOTH BRUSHES,
Fine assortment of HAIR BRUSHES,
Hat and Clothes BRUSHES,
Dressing COMBS, Fine Tooth COMBS,
Tooth WASHERS and POWDERS, &c.

--ALSO--

Constantly on hand a large assortment of LAMPS, Lamp CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, &c.
PURE KEROSINE OIL,
NURSING BOTTLES, improved style,
PENS, INK, STATIONERY,
Faber's LEAD PENCILS, &c., &c.

☞ All sold for the most reasonable price, but STRICTLY CASH.

T. W. CARWILE,
At Sign Golden Mortar.
June 23 tf 26

Seed Wheat!

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

BRANCH, SCOTT & CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Sept 28 3t 40

ROSE OF CASHMERE.

A NATURAL TINT OF THE COMPLEXION. For sale by

THOS. W. CARWILE,
At Sign Golden Mortar.
Oct 13 tf 42

CARPETS.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BROTHER having finished the improvements to their Store, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their new and large stock of CARPETS, &c., which they have just received, and are now opening, as follows:

English Brussels and Velvet CARPETS
Heavy Three Ply and Ingrain CARPETS
Venetian, Dutch and Vienna CARPETS
List, Felt and Hemp CARPETS
RUGS, DOOR MATS, BINDING and THREAD
Woolen CRUMB CLOTHS and WIDE DRUGGETS
Stair CARPETS, Stair RODS and Stair CRASH
COCOA MATTINGS and Red Check and White MATTINGS
CARPET PAPER, HASSOCKS, &c., &c.

We are opening a beautiful stock of

Curtain Goods,

REPS, SATIN, DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE CURTAINS
Gilt and Wood CORNICES and BANDS
PINS, TASSELS, LOOPS and GIMPS
MOREENS, TURKEY RED and Chintz CALICO
PICTURE TASSELS, CORDS and NAILS
Piano and Table COVERS and Table COVERINGS.

Window Shades

Of new styles and patterns, and all sizes used, with necessary Trimmings.

Our Stock in this department is complete in NEW PATTERNS. In our stock of

Wall Papers and Borders,

PAPER SHADES, FIRE PRINTS and SIDE LIGHT PAPERS, may be found the latest patterns and a large Stock to select from, and the prices low enough to please.

Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Having purchased largely of these Goods, we are prepared to offer in all
Quantities and widths of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
And in all quantities of TABLE OIL CLOTHS
STAIR OIL CLOTHS and OIL CLOTH GOODS.

A beautiful stock of these goods at LOW PRICES.

CARPETS Made and Laid, WINDOW SHADES Squared, Trimmed and put up, and OIL CLOTHS laid promptly.

JAMES G. BAILIE & BROTHER,
205 Broad Street.
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 26 6m 44

Our Motto: As Cheap as the Cheapest!—As Good as the Best!

JAMES R. GLOVER,
WITH
KUSEL & BROTHER
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
FINE READY-MADE
Clothing,

For Men, Boys & Children's Wear,
FASHIONABLE HATS & CAPS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 250 Broad St.,
Under Globe Hotel,
AUGUSTA, GEO.

☞ The very latest styles in SILK HATS always on hand.

A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
Augusta, Oct 12 3m 42

REMOVAL!

MRS. D. O'CONNOR,

HAS REMOVED HER

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE

From No. 226 to No. 253 Broad St.,

Two Doors above the old Insurance Bank,

Where she has Opened an Elegant and Varied Assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

Which she will sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

Augusta, Oct 12 1m 42

No. 1

PERUVIAN GUANO!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive Orders for No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, which we are expecting direct from the PERUVIAN AGENTS, and which we can GUARANTEE TO BE PURE, and of FRESH IMPORTATION.

Parties buying before its arrival, will be allowed a LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

We would advise our friends to send in their Orders early.

BRANCH, SCOTT & CO.,
268 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Oct 27 1m 44

JAS. T. GARDINER,

McINTOSH STREET,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

DEALER IN

PURE

Peruvian Guano

AND THE BEST

BONE SUPER PHOSPHATES,

And for sale

All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Augusta, Oct 20 6m 43

Kerosine Oil

JUST RECEIVED

1 Bbl. Standard White KEROSINE OIL, warranted to stand the test of heat 110 degrees, and is therefore non-explosive.

G. L. PENN.
Oct. 28 tf 44.

The Little People.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow
To keep the thrilling love cords tender.

No babe within our arms to leap,
No little feet toward slumber tending;
No little knees in prayer to bend,
Our lips the sweet words lending.

What would the mothers do for work
Were there no pants or jacket tearing?
No tiny dresses to embroider?
No cradle for their watchful caring?

No rosy boys at wintry morn,
With satchel to the school-house hasting;
No merry shouts at home they rush,
No precious morsel for their tasting.

The sterner souls would get more stern,
Unfeeling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

For in that clime towards which we reach,
Through Time's mysterious dim unfolding,
The little ones with cherub smile
Are still our Father's face beholding.

So said His voice, in whom we trust,
When, in Judea's realm a preacher,
He made a child confront the proud,
And be in simple guise their teacher.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charms,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be
Were there no little people in it.

Death of a Great Composer.

The great Rossini died at Paris on Saturday, at the age of seventy-six. He was a man of prodigious genius; a man also of prodigious indolence. God gave him the greatest talent vouchsafed to any lyric composer of this generation, and for thirty-eight years he has hid that talent and denied the world all fruits therefrom. He was a gourmand and a voluptuary. His years were spent in ministering to his own vanity and his own bodily comfort, most to that of his palate. When he was young and poor he worked, never consecutively or faithfully, but mostly on emergencies. Having an opera to compose, and six weeks in which to compose it, he passed four of them in idleness, and then by the aid of his fertile genius did the work set apart in the remaining two. His ideas flowed with astonishing rapidity. He asked only for pen, paper, and a fit libretto, and, these before him, nevhesitated for a moment as to what he should write. He would compose in bed, and so incredible was his laziness, and so great the fertility of his invention, that when a fine duet that he was writing, and had almost finished, slipped off the bed and beyond his reach, rather than get up for it, he took another sheet and composed another duet entirely different from the first. At the age of thirty-five, at the very crown of his life, and in the ripeness and fullness of his great powers, he suddenly broke off work, threw down his pen, and gave himself up to idleness and ease.

Up to this time he had composed thirty-eight operas and some minor works. Most of them have fallen into oblivion; the names only are remembered. The unpublished scores are in the libraries of the opera houses scattered over Italy.—New York Sun.

Double-Headed Colored Girls.

The New Orleans Picayune thus describes a wonderful natural curiosity, to be seen in that city:

We paid a visit on Friday to that most wonderful of Nature's freaks, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the two girls in one. For convenience, we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chatting with each other, and being apparently upon the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever, or other serious disease, affects both equally. Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, &c., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are really refined. In quite a lengthy conversation, they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born. They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinary bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano, and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfectly in a duet. Among their other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two. In speaking of them as one, they are called Millie-Chrissie, but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Chrissie; though Chrissie, in addressing her other half, calls her "Sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same—Chrissie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative. Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright, cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually.

☞ A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister, for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

The Revolution in Cuba.

It is now more than a month since the eastern provinces of Cuba have been disturbed by revolutionary movements. All the available Spanish troops have been concentrated there, a dozen engagements have been fought, and the insurrection is still in full vigor. From a letter published in the "Messager Franco-Americain," we learn that the seat of war is confined to the mountainous part of the island, east of Puerto Principe, and that the contest, from being a guerilla affair, has become a war conducted in true military fashion. A provisional government has been established at Bayamo, at the head of which are Francisco Aguilera and Carlos Coupedes, the first a rich planter, and the second a distinguished lawyer of Bayamo. Though large slaveholders, they are both in favor of the abolition of slavery. Some twenty other persons of wealth and influence in Eastern Cuba are embarked in the movement.

Most of the insurgents have liberated their slaves on the condition that they shall aid in securing the independence of Cuba, and in all the guerilla bands are to be found a certain proportion of negroes, who fight courageously by the side of their former masters. In the insurgent ranks are also several hundred veteran Dominicans who have grown gray in the civil wars of that republic, and, strange to say, a number of young creole and mulatto women, who handle and fire their muskets like old soldiers. Some of these women, it is said, belong to the best society, and exercise a marked influence upon their leaders and fellow-soldiers. The Provisional Junta proposes soon to send an agent to Washington to demand of the United States Government a recognition of their rights as belligerents, and will show that the revolutionary army already numbers over seven thousand men, and that the Spanish authorities are utterly unable to make head against it.

Several severe engagements have already taken place, in which a body of Spanish troops under Colonel Quiros, and another commanded by Colonel Lono, are reported to have been decidedly worsted. Meanwhile, telegraphic communication with Puerto Principe is cut off. It is not known whether the revolutionary movement projected in that city has been commenced, but there is no doubt that several hundred Cubans from the neighborhood have gone to join the insurgents at Bayamo. Rumors are rife of an attack upon Santiago de Cuba, to be aided by the inhabitants of the place. In view of these grave complications, the Captain-General, Lersundi, has recalled General Ravenet, commanding in Eastern Cuba, and sent thither General Munoz, who distinguished himself during the invasion of the island by Lopez in 1854. He is expected to act with promptness and vigor, and has been promised large reinforcements. This will leave but two or three thousand Spanish troops in Western Cuba. The result of the revolution will depend largely upon the attitude of the districts of Matanzas, Vuelta Abajo, Cardenas and Havana.

The latest accounts from Havana dated on the 12th state that the government troops—eleven thousand strong—were besieged in Manzanillo by a large force of insurgents who were only three miles distant. The Spaniards, meantime, were throwing up barricades in the streets for protection. Accounts from Santiago report that a large force of insurgents were within four miles of that place on the 6th. Great panic appears to have prevailed, for it is said that hundreds of families had cleared out for Jamaica. The confusion is reported to be immense all along the coast, and a significant cry for aid from the United States was prevailing everywhere. Some of the wealthiest families in the island have linked their fortunes with the cause of the insurgents. All the towns from Puerto Principe to Santiago except three are in the hands of the insurgents. So disastrous has been the result of collisions in the interior to the Spanish troops that they are afraid to venture out of the towns. The New York brig Jenny Clark, with arms and ammunition, had been seized at Nueviras by the authorities, and a load of arms for the government troops, also from the United States, had been captured by the insurgents.

THE PRACTICAL BEAUTIES OF MORMON POLIGAMY—A Gentile woman in Utah lately gave a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial this little, but telling sketch of the practical workings of the Mormon system:

Now there's Eph. Roberts over there—pointing to a stone house near the mountain—he brought a real young, delicate wife from New York, now goin' on sixteen years ago, and she worked hard, I tell you; why, I've known her to do all her own work when Eph. had three hands and the thrashin' machine at his house, and som times she works out in the field, bound wheat and raked hay, which, you know, is awful on a delicate New York woman—'taint as if she'd been raised to it like we folks—and after all, just last year, Eph. went and married another woman, a real young one, not over twenty, and don't you think, this spring she knocked Maria—that's his first wife—down with the churn-dasher and scalded her. Eph. stood by and just said: "Go in, Luce; kill her if you can." It all started about a churn, too. Both wanted to use it at once. Maria had it, and her butter was a little slow in comin', and they got mad, and Luce struck her, and then snatched the kettle right off the stove and poured hot water on her feet; so she fell down when she tried to run out. And what was the result, finally? Well, Maria left him; of course, she had to or be killed. It's very nice, though, for the men. I had a dozen chances to marry old Mormons, but law! I wouldn't give that for all of 'em. Why, just turn things around and let a woman have two or three men, and see how they'd like that. There wouldn't be no murderin' done in these parts—oh, no! And I reckon a woman has as fine feelin's as a man. I tell you if my husband ever joins 'em or tries to get another wife, that day I'll hunt another Gentile. Bet your life on that.

DEATH OF GENERAL WADDY THOMPSON.—The telegraph this morning announces the death of General Waddy Thompson, in Tallahassee, yesterday, at the advanced age of seventy. Gen. Thompson was born at Pickens Court-house, in this State, September 8, 1798, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1813, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was solicitor of the Western Circuit for several years, afterwards a member of the Legislature, and later still a member of Congress from this State. He was in Congress from 1835 to 1841, and served in 1840 as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1842 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and he afterwards published a very interesting book about that country and his mission. His title of General was obtained in the militia service, and he had passed from the stage of active life before the war which made such titles more plentiful. His death will be regretted as the breaking of another link in the chain which binds the palmy days of Carolina, when Calhoun was a giant in the land.—Charleston News, 24th.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—The Memphis *Ledger*, of Saturday last, speaks thus of this gallant Carolinian, who passed through that city *en route* to his Mississippi plantation:

General Wade Hampton, the commander of the Virginia cavalry, under the world-renowned hero, General Robert E. Lee, arrived in our city last night, *en route* with his family to Washington county, Miss., to visit his plantation for a short while. No man in this country is more entitled to the hospitality of the brave and generous people of the South than General Wade Hampton. If the cause of Southern rights for which he offered himself did not succeed, it was none of his fault, for no man in the Confederate armies commanded with more ability and with greater success than did General Hampton. He, with a handful of patriots, assisted in keeping back for four years the horde of Northern vandals that overran our country—after every means had been exhausted and everything done in the power of human invention to prevent so dire a calamity. Conspicuous among the heroes of that dark hour was seen the bright star of General Wade Hampton, whose past deeds shall be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people so long as the descendants of Southern ancestry shall look with pride upon the bloody fields of Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and the Wilderness.

GOVERNOR SCOTT.—The Columbia *Phœnix*, in noticing the return of Governor Scott to that city from his late Northern trip, says: "He was successful in raising funds necessary for the present wants of the State. He will doubtless recommend in his message (and the Legislature, it is presumed, will carry it out,) to fund the interest on bonds due up to July last. It is understood that North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee have made similar arrangements. The incoming taxes will, he thinks, be sufficient to meet the interest accruing. The Governor states that the excitement consequent upon the election having subsided, there appears to be a perfect flood-tide of good feeling and interest manifested towards the South—the very best proof of which is the ease with which he obtained money for the State, notwithstanding the financial panic."

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—The following eloquent extract is taken from an editorial in Father Ryan's *Banner of the South*:

"There are men who desert the altars of a lost cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altar of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might is not surrender of right. We yield to the one, but shall never yield to the other."

THE LOADED DICE.—If General Grant has that respect for "the will of the people" which he expresses in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, it will scarcely be satisfactory to him to know, as he must know, that he is not the choice of the people of the United States as their President. The Democracy have carried Oregon, and if the electoral vote were justly counted it would stand as follows:

FOR SEYMOUR.

New York	33
New Jersey	7
Oregon	3
All the Southern States	116
Total	169
Whole number electoral votes	317

On the popular vote as it is, or was permitted, Grant has a majority of only about 300,000, and, to secure this, a Radical Congress by force prevented three States, sure for Seymour, from voting, disfranchised more than 500,000 Democrats in all the Southern States, and enfranchised 751,000 negroes fresh from slavery and the swamps.—N. Y. World.

LONGEVITY IN GEORGIA.—The North Georgia *Citizen* says, Mrs. Joannah Langston, of Gilmer county, has arrived at the age of 105 years, and is said to possess remarkable health, is quite cheerful and very interesting. She has lived to see her posterity, "even unto the third and fourth generations." She now has living in this State, two hundred and fifty-eight lineal descendants, and one hundred and twenty in other States—in all three hundred and seventy-eight. A good old age.

Speech of Hon. J. P. Reed.

Lately, our Representative-Elect in Congress, Hon. J. P. REED, made a public speech in Anderson. We regret that a press of matter, not to be postponed, precludes the possibility of our publishing this valuable speech entire. Below, will be found a very interesting portion of it:

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On the popular vote as it is, or was permitted, Grant has a majority of only about 300,000, and, to secure this, a Radical Congress by force prevented three States, sure for Seymour, from voting, disfranchised more than 500,000 Democrats in all the Southern States, and enfranchised 751,000 negroes fresh from slavery and the swamps.—N. Y. World.

Longevity in Georgia.—The North Georgia *Citizen* says, Mrs. Joannah Langston, of Gilmer county, has arrived at the age of 105 years, and is said to possess remarkable health, is quite cheerful and very interesting. She has lived to see her posterity, "even unto the third and fourth generations." She now has living in this State, two hundred and fifty-eight lineal descendants, and one hundred and twenty in other States—in all three hundred and seventy-eight. A good old age.

lous condition of our people, and that if met in a like spirit of conciliation, without the slightest yielding of *principle* on our part, the government of the State will be administered in the interests of its intelligence, virtue, and property. I suggest, therefore, that so far as we may do so, without yielding our opposition or sacrificing our principles, wisdom and sound policy alike demands, that we should co-operate with the existing authorities in every movement that may be made to render our situation more tolerable.

But, fellow-citizens, the highest duty resting upon us at present, I take it, is, that we lay aside for the time being, the discussion and excitement of politics, and unite our energies in one great effort to develope and restore our material prosperity. Our system of agriculture must be changed; the size of farms must be diminished; improved labor saving machines and agricultural implements must be introduced; population and capital must be brought into the State; labor must be diversified; the cotton grown on the hills must be manufactured at the water falls in the valleys; reliable labor must be retained, or obtained and properly utilized; and by the persistent accumulation and application of fertilizers to our exhausted soils, and improved modes of culture, we must learn to grow on one acre of land what we have been accustomed to grow on ten. These things, if the proper spirit can be aroused, are of comparatively easy accomplishment, and to this end, I advise that existing associations under the name of Democratic Clubs, be kept up and enlarged until every good citizen can be induced to unite with them, not as political organizations, for any present purpose, but that they be converted into Farmers' Associations, and perpetuated for the grand purpose of enlisting the co-operation of our entire population, in a determined struggle to overcome our present misfortunes, and restore our ancient prosperity and happiness.

Fellow-citizens, I ask pardon for the time I have detained you, and thank you again for the very handsome demonstration with which you have honored me; pledging myself, if admitted to the seat in Congress to which I have been elected by so large a majority, to exert all the abilities and energy I possess in an effort to restore the Constitution and the Union, under the banner of the stars and stripes which are waving so gracefully before me, to a condition that will secure perpetually the fraternity and prosperity of the whole American people, and particularly, of those of our own beloved Commonwealth, of all races, colors and conditions.

HOW TO RAISE TWENTY DOLLARS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSE.—A preacher in a frontier settlement had been collecting money for some church object. There was still some $20 wanting, and after vain efforts to make up the deficiency, he plainly intimated, as he locked the church door one day after service, that he intended to have that said $20 before any of them left the house. At the same time he set the example by tossing $5 on the table. Another put down a dollar, another a quarter of a dollar, a fourth half a dollar, and so on. The parson read out every now and then the state of the funds: "Thar's seven and a half, my friends," "Thar's nine and a quarter." "Ten and six bits are all that there are in the hat, friends and Christian brethre." Slowly it mounted up. "Twelve and a half." "Fourteen." "Fifteen." "Sixteen and three bits," and so on until it stuck at $19.50. "It only wants fifty cents, friends, to make up the amount. Will nobody make it up?" Everybody had subscribed, and not a cent more was forthcoming. Silence reigned, and how long it might have lasted it was difficult to say, had not half a dollar been tossed through an open window, and a rough, explanatory voice shouted: "Here, parson, there's your money; let out my gal, I'm about tired of waitin' for her!"

OUR LIVERPOOL STEAM LINE.—The *Golden Horn*, the first ship of the regular line of steamers for Liverpool, has cleared at this port with a cargo of 2,553 bales of Upland and 188 bales of Sea Island cotton. Messrs. R. Mure & Co., her agents, having, with excellent success, placed a full freight on her in good time. Her carrying capacity, which has exceeded anticipations, it will be seen above, amounts to near 3,000 bales, and is taken on a moderate draft and a fine trim of ship. The cotton on this vessel has been received, not only from Carolina and Georgia, but Alabama is well represented, and our new connection, Selma, in the latter State, has a fine shipment on board. The agents of the line here, notwithstanding the somewhat untried character of the enterprise, have secured a most gratifying basis for future success, and as soon as the superior capacities of the line are known, patronage will be obtained from all the great interior points of the South and West.

We are pleased to say that during the stay of the ship in port, her worthy Commander, Captain McBeth, has made many friends, and with his skillful seamship, the *Golden Horn* will certainly prove a great success.—Charleston Courier, 24th.

The Boston Advertiser, speaking of the men now confined in the Dry Tortugas on the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, says: "Nobody ever conceived that Arnold was guilty of anything beyond the plot to abduct; there are grave doubts whether O'Laughlin, now dead, was implicated further than that, and the commission which tried them understood this fully, or they would have been sentenced to the gallows, instead of for life at the Tortugas; Spangler, whose six year's term is now more than half expired, is undoubtedly an innocent man, knowing nothing of either plot; but everybody who ever examined the matter, except President Johnson, became convinced of this long ago."

GATHERINGS.

☞ The Southern penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

☞ Mr. Lancaster, of Texas, was unpleasantly surprised on a recent evening by a party of his neighbors, who took him out and hanged him.

☞ A lady, in a crowd of children in France, being bitten by a mad dog, held on to the animal till he could be secured, and thus saved the lives of the others. For this bravery, the government has given her a gold medal, her life happily being spared.

☞ A bill is before the Vermont Senate imposing penalties varying from $2 to $20 upon the parent or guardian of every boy who neglects to attend school, and authorizing judges to send to the reform school boys convicted of a second offense in staying away.

☞ "Do you observe how devotional Deacon Butler is?" asked a good lady of her husband. "Yes, my dear, the deacon is very devotional. He always keeps his head bowed in prayer until the contribution box has passed."

☞ Never allow misfortune to make you selfish, but imitate the example of Fenelon, who, when his library was on fire exclaimed, "God be praised that it is not the dwelling of a poor man."

☞ The famous horse, Dexter, on Fashion Course, one day last week, trotted a half mile in the brief time of one minute six seconds.

☞ Philadelphia has taken steps to import a thousand English sparrows, which will be let loose in the public squares and parks next spring.

☞ A learned doctor, referring to tight-lacing, avers that it is a public benefit inasmuch as it kills all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be women.

☞ A man named Capel, in North Carolina, wagered two gallons of tar against a quart of brandy that he could drink the quart of brandy and then walk to his home, a mile distant, before becoming insensible. He drank the brandy, walked half the distance, then sank down, saying, "Boys, I've lost the bet," and instantly expired.

☞ A literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one inquired for him to give him "an equivocal answer." Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers.

"Did any one call?"

"Yis, sur, wan gentleman."

"And what did he say?"

"He asked was your honor in."

"Well, what did you tell him?"

"Sure, I gev him a quivvikle ansur, jist."

"How was that?"

"I axed him was his grand-mother a monkey!

Left a Large Property.

"He left a very large property," was the closing sentence of a recent obituary. How many reflections it suggests! What a pity he was obliged to leave it! He had taken great delight in collecting it. It was well and fairly earned. It was all the fruit of his own energy, and good judgment, yet he had to leave it, and went out of the world as poor as he came in.

He might have taken it with him—rather he might have sent it forward in advance. Every dollar given in humble faith to scatter the glad tidings of salvation, every cup of cold water given to a disciple, every tear of pious sympathy for the suffering, every gift of his kindly charity to the needy would have been treasure laid up in heaven.

How much more blessed to go to, than to leave, a large property. The man who is poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, closes his eyes on this life, and goes to take possession of his inheritance. He owned not a foot of land on earth, but for him,

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand dress'd in living green."

His food here was plain and scanty, but there he will eat freely from the "tree of life." His garments here were poor and plain, but there he shall be "clothed in white robes." He associates here with those who are despised of men, but there his companions will be an "innumerable company of angels," and the "Church of the first-born which are written in heaven."

THE RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO EXAMINE BANKRUPTS.—In the United States District Court of New York a few days since questions were raised as to the right of creditors to examine a bankrupt, when the Judge (Blatchford) decided as follows:

Every creditor has a right, under section twenty-six of the Bankrupt Law, to examine the bankrupt on oath as to the matters specified in that section. That such an examination of a bankrupt by one of the creditors enures to the benefit of all of them is no reason why the privilege of examining should be withheld from another creditor. Yet the register must, in the exercise of a sound discretion, regulate the time and manner and source of the examination, so as to protect the bankrupt from annoyance, oppression, and more delay, while at the same time the opportunity is allowed to the creditor to enquire as to the matters specified in the twenty-sixth section.

☞ We learn from our Augusta exchanges that the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company have reorganized their banking department of deposit and discount, under the management of Hon. John P. King, President; Dr. Joseph Milligan, Cashier, and Col. A. Dearing, of Athens, and Captain Eugenius King, of Greensboro', as sub-officers. The resources of the Company and the efficiency of the management will command public confidence. The Bank will go into operation as soon as the needful accommodations are completed.