# Edgefield Advertiser.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. SIMKINS, D. R. DURISOE, & E. KEESE, PROPRIETORS.


## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year.

Subscriptions out of the District and from other States must invariably be paid for in advance.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements will be correctly and conspicuously inserted at Seventy-five Cents per Square (12 Brevier lines or less) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly $1 per square will be charged.

Transient Advertisements, to secure publicity through our columns, must invariably be paid in advance.

Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on the most liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting.

All communications of a personal character will be charged as advertisements.

Obituary Notices exceeding one square in length will be charged for the overplus, at regular rates.

Announcing a Candidate (not inserted until paid for,) Five Dollars.

For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

### Arrival of the North Briton.

Father Point, (off Quebeck,) July 24.—The Steamship, North Briton, has been boarded off Farther Point, by the News Yacht belonging to the Associated Press. The Liverpool news is up to Wednesday, July 13th.

*Liverpool, July* 13.—The sales of cotton for the past three business days, were 32,000 bales, with a firm market. Middling Orleans closed at 7¾d., and Middling Uplands at 6 13-17d.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and provisions were declining.

The news by this arrival is highly important and interesting.

PEACE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED, between the contending powers of France, Sardinia, and Austria.

There is to be an Italian confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

Austria has conceded Lombardy to France, but Napoleon has yielded it up to Sardinia.

Austria still preserves Venice.

The North Briton left before the effect of this news had time to be developed.

A telegraph dispatch from Turin says Louis Napoleon had issued a bulletin, from Vallegio announcing the completeness of the armistice, and congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his intention of his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Valliant.

The London *Times* claims that England brought about the armistice; and other authorities give the credit to Prussia.

A dispatch from Verona says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all that she asked.

It was reported that Kossuth had proposed a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch, sent by Louis Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, announcing the conclusion of peace:

*Vallegio, July* 11.—Peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis: "An Italian confederacy, to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope—the Emperor of Austria concedes all his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who has transferred them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederation."

The *News* says that Italy has been deceived in her hopes, by this peace. History, it adds, will call Napoleon to a strict account for having entered the war with false pretences; and with having signed a mock and selfish peace, which leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of northern Italy, while the central portion is committed to the patronage of the Pope.

### Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, July 26.—The steamship Europa arrived to-day, and her news was sent off by horse express to Sackville. She brings Liverpool advices to Saturday, July 16th.

*Liverpool Market, July* 16.—The sales of cotton during the commercial week, were 107-000 bales. The market advanced ⅛d@⅜d; Middling Orleans cotton closed at 7 5-17d.

At Liverpool, Breadstuffs were declining, and there was but little enquiry. Provisions were very dull, and Pork reported heavy and declining.

The news of peace was fully confirmed, but no particulars had transpired, beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena had returned to their States.

Napoleon expected to reach Paris on the 18th inst., when further details would be afforded. In his address to the soldiers, he says that peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions, which were no longer in keeping with the interest which France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says, in his order of the day, that he yielded on account of his unfavorable political position; and because his natural allies did not come to his assistance as he expected they would.

Letters from Paris note much discontent concerning the terms of the peace, and that Austrian influence is still suffered to remain in Italy.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that three applications were made by Napoleon, to Austria, before the latter consented to the armistice. The same correspondent says that the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan; and that unfriendly feelings existed between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The latter had issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy, announcing annexation of that State to Sardinia. He made a triumphant entry into Milan on the 13th inst.

It was reported that the Pope had addressed an autograph letter to Louis Napolean, announcing his determination to demand the armed intervention of the Catholic powers.

Latest dispatches from Paris, on Friday, report that great agitation prevailed in Milan; that the Parisian population was indignant at the Emperor for his failure to fulfil his promises.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation by the Emperor, announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:

"The principal aim of the war is attained and Italy will become, for the first time, a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian governments, which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse, should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France. A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano, and Solferino; who, in two months, have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war. Be proud, then of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud, especially, of being the well beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation, so long as she shall have heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like you to defend them. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

"Vallegio, July 12."

The King of Sardinia had issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:

"Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and we arrived, in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice followed by preliminaries of peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire, many times expressed, you will henceforth form with an ancient state one single and free family. I take your destiny under my directions, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid for a new country which Heaven has entrusted to his government."

The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England.

### The Anglo-Saxon at Farther Point.

Farther Point, July 29.—The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, July 20, was boarded off the Point to-day. She brings nothing additional in regard to the basis of peace. The discontent in relation to it was apparently increasing, particularly in Italy. Louis Napoleon had arrived at St. Cloud. The Queen of Portugal is dead. The latest commercial dispatches report, at Liverpool, Sugar and Coffee dull; Rice steady; Turpentine dull at 35s.@35s. 6d. At London Wheat had declined one penny. Sugar was dull and had declined six pence.


# The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.


### Statistics.

The Deputy Treasurer, Rev. Thos. Frean, will please accept our thanks for the statistical information on another column. Mr. Frean is not only shewing himself a thoughtful citizen by thus furnishing interesting facts to the several Districts, but he is "doing the State some service," for which all are thankful.

### Return of T. P. Magrath, Esq.

It affords us pleasure to welcome back our fellow-citizen, T. P. Magrath, Esq., who has been long detained in Charleston by serious indisposition. We are gratified to be able to state that he will at once resume his professional duties, from which he has been so unpleasantly debarred. The many friends of this gentleman will look to his complete restoration with much anxiety.

### Peace! Peace!

The news of peace in Europe will be found on another column. It was not expected so soon, and many perhaps are disappointed that the curtain has dropped so suddenly upon the drama of War. Some consolation to think, that it will enable our people to play out the drama of Cotton more successfully next winter.

### The Governor and Suite--The Reviews.

Our District has been honored for some days past by the presence of his Excellency, Gov. Gist, who is here in the discharge of his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Military of South Carolina. The Governor is looking admirably well and elicits the plaudits of the citizen-soldiery at all points. Last week he reviewed the 10th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, and to-day reviews the 9th. We are glad to hear him express himself so highly pleased with the regiments of Edgefield; and we can undertake to assure him that the feeling is reciprocated.

His Excellency is attended on the Reviews by Adjutant General Dunovant, and Colonels Gist, Walker and Dearing. Brigadier General Moragne is also out with a gallant and brilliant staff; and it is gratifying to learn that our Regimental Field Officers have not been dimmed by a comparison of their equipage and military adornments with those of their superiors in rank.

Upon the whole the Reviews have passed of pleasantly and well; the Governor has given us some capital States Rights Speeches; and his visit has been a relief to the tedium of the sultry season. Health and pleasure attend him in his up-country tour.

### Mr. Styles Acquitted.

C. W. Styles, Esq., late our fellow-citizen, was put upon his trial before the country, on the 11th July, for the killing of J. W. Moore of Brunswick, Ga., in the winter of 1857. Many readers will recollect the melancholy circumstance. It affords us pleasure to state, that Mr. Styles has been acquitted out and out by an intelligent and conscientious jury. The particulars of his trial we may find room for next week. The counsel for the prosecution did not pretend to regard the offence murder.

### A Fine Bag of Flour.

Or we should rather say, "a bag of *fine* flour," —for it really is as pretty a specimen of this commodity as we have seen in a long while. Mr. J. W. Barr has our thanks for it. A few more of the same sort can be had by application in that quarter. No doubt some of the same article might be found in this town, if it were searched for diligently.

### District Census.

Our thanks are due Capt. Carter for the following statement of the White population of Edgefield District:

Dear Sir: As it will probably be interesting to your readers, I give you below a statement of the Census of Edgefield District; also of Graniteville and Edgefield Village, which you can publish if you think proper.

Yours, with respect, C. Carter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of Females | 7,750 |
| " " Males | 7,684 |
| Total | 15,434 |
| Population of Graniteville | 891 |
| " Edgefield Village | 503 |
| Total number in 1849 | 16,256 |
| " " " 1859 | 15,069 |

### "The Old School."

Our correspondent who writes over this signature is heartily welcomed to our columns. We hope he will keep his bright new pen in continued exercise, and that we shall hear from him again soon, and hear from him often.

His occupancy of the middle ground (that now understood to be the ground of Senator Hunter of Va.) is at once sensible and right. We agree with him to that extent cordially.

But we incline to the opinion that he judges the Northern Democracy incorrectly. We refer him to the *Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania* for the true position of the Northern Democracy on the Territorial question. It will be found, we think, to be identical with that of Senator Hunter.

Moreover, our correspondent is too severe upon Senator Douglas. Objectionable as that political leader is on several accounts, we are ready to maintain that his election is greatly to be preferred to the triumph of the Republican Party. If he shall chance to become the nominee of the Charleston Convention on grounds of policy, he will be none the less a standard-bearer bound by every consideration of good faith to observe the creed of the Democracy and to obey its behests in his official action. In other words, should he go into power at the bidding of that Convention, it will be with the Resolutions of the Cincinnatti Convention as his chart. And when a conformity to that chart in its true spirit shall be the means of bringing to him and his administration the largest possible amount of honor and power, it is not readily conceivable that he will depart therefrom. Mr. Yancey's estimate of Senator Douglas as a man and as a statesman is highly complimentary; and Mr. Yancey doubtless speaks from personal knowledge, at least as to his moral qualifications. Mr. Yancey may be right, and we who have been abusing Mr. Douglas at a distance may be wrong. At the worst, he is surely no such demon and fool as to turn upon the South if she consent to elect him, when just such a line of action would most certainly cover his name with the infamy of treason for all time to come.

We think moreover that our esteemed correspondent mis-apprehends the position of Mr. Douglas on the Territorial question. But of this more anon.

### A Suggestion or Two.

Why should the South insist upon adding a new slavery clause to the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnatti? In that platform the pledge is fully given to sustain Southern rights in the Territories against all unconstitutional interference; and by the terms of that platform the Democratic Party stands bound to exert its united influence in behalf of those rights when infringed. Is not this security enough for the present? Some say, no,—and urge that an actual announcement of a future slave-code for the Territories be insisted upon as an indispensible requisite to the South's further co-operation with the Democratic Party. As at present advised, we cannot see the wisdom of this position. It appears to be liable to several objections, some of which we will merely suggest to the reader's reflection:

1. It would assuredly destroy the Democratic organization, and leave it very doubtful whether any Southern organization would ever arise to take its place.

2. It might thus, and by our section's own act, speedily elevate a Black Republican to the Presidency, and could by no possibility result in the election of a Southern sectional candidate.

3. As the Democratic platform now stands, it is strongly States Rights and strongly Southern in its every feature; and if it triumphs, under whatever standard-bearer, it can and will ensure to the South such a defense of all her privileges and interests under the constitution as she may prudently demand. That defense has been progressively in our favor (according to Mr. Stephens and many other sensible statesmen) for the last twenty years: and we have good reason to believe that it will continue to grow in this direction, until every Southern extremist shall be satisfied of its ability to shield us from wrong and oppression.

4. If the adoption of a slave-code for the Territories shall ever become advisable, surely now is not the time to urge it; when to do so, will bring division and confusion into the Southern ranks, and thus throw us further off than ever from united resistance to future *acts* of oppression, in which kind of resistance we are to look (if any where) for the beginning of a better state of things than now exists.

5. Why, under the present troubled aspect of affairs, risk the destruction of our reasonable hopes as bound up with the Democratic Party's success, by a demand in advance for Congressional legislation that may never become necessary? It seems to be generally agreed in the case of Kansas, to "let by-gones be by-gones." Now, why not await as to the other Territories, present or prospective, some Territorial action adverse to the institution of slavery? Why not first see the point tested, whether or not any such action will hereafter be tolerated by the triumphant constitutional party of the country? It is at least matter of earnest hope, that it will not be, but on the contrary that the rights of Southern settlers in the Territories will be so sustained and vindicated hereafter by all the high powers and tribunals of the country, as entirely to displace such demands upon Congress as the one here sought to be agitated. There is at any rate such ground for this expectation as would justify us in awaiting a fair trial before naming *direct legislation* as our *sine qua non* to further co-operation with the Democracy of the Union, especially when a present laying down of this ultimatum would inevitably bring the country under Black Republican rule and thus perhaps crush forever our staunch constitutional friends in the North.

6. If we can afford to hold this demand in abeyance so far as principle is concerned, surely we can better do so in view of any working of practical injury that might result therefrom. It is argued upon good grounds that Kansas was no practical loss to the South, for that slavery would not go there. At all events it did not go there, although the door was open. Mr. Iverson asserts that it was the insecurity of that species of property in the Territory which kept it away; yet he does not point out the nature of that insecurity; while he admits that Missouri, immediately upon the Kansas border, held a large and rapidly increasing slave population; coupling which fact with every one's memory of the Border Ruffians, the conclusion is palpable, in spite of Mr. Iverson, that if Kansas had been considered the place to make negroes profitable, negroes would have been carried there by hundreds. But the fact was, that only a few ever found their way to that Territory. So, it appears to many, will it be in all other cases: Where white labor can 'turn the furrow', there slave labor need not attempt competition. But where white labor cannot turn the furrow, which is exactly where slave-labor becomes truly valuable, there slave-labor will go in spite of all obstacles. If these premises be true, it follows that our section is in no danger of practical loss in the Territories,—at least no such proximate and threatening danger as requires the amendment of the Democratic platform by the unnecessary clause to which we have adverted.

7. It behoves the Southern people, in the midst of their present unexampled yet still increasing prosperity, to beware of all extreme and rash measures. To unsettle the elements of that prosperity by breaking up the existant order of things, continually improving (as it is) for her good, might be to her the beginning of 'woes unnumbered.' And if there is any cause more certain than another to produce that dire result, it is the disruption of the Democratic party of this Union without having before our eyes the certainty of a Southern Confederacy. It is mainly from this view, that we respectfully demur to the proposition of amending the Cincinnatti platform in the Charleston Convention.

### "Blox" and the Mercury.

Our felicitous contemporary explains his own and "Blox's" connection with our Dythirambic in a strain peculiar to himself. It is a pity that any thing so beautifully conceived, should be so marred in the execution. However, we pass that by, in view of the effusion in our honor. Really, dear *Mercury*, thou might'st have made a silken courtier worthy of the patronage of the good King Rene in his jolliest days. May'st thou never sit less comfortably in thy bones than now!

### Whose Saw Mill?

Augusta, July 18th 1859,

Arthur Simkins Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your Saw Mill is complete and ready for delivery. Hope to see you soon.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
W. M. HIGHT.

"*Your Saw Mill!*" That is to say, *Our* Saw Mill. We deny the proposition *in toto*. Never had a saw mill, and never expected to have one. Used to own the old Rudulph Grist Mill, and that's as high as we ever got in the mill business,—it was a tub mill in those days. No, Mr. Hight, it is not our saw-mill. We appeal to common justice to relieve us from this saw-mill endowment. "*Hope to see you soon*,"—wonder what that means. Wants his pay, may-be. Go away, Mr. Hight,—you make splendid saw mills no doubt, but go away—hope you'll sell a thousand of them before next Christmas; and your note is polite as well as laconic, in fact you write well Mr. Hight, but go away. But—and—if its paid for, Mr. Hight, send it along if nobody else claims it. Perhaps it *is* ours after all. Who knows what a fellow might have done in his sleep?

### A Four Horse Coach.

The active proprietors of the Stage Route from Augusta to Ninety-Six have placed upon that line good four-horse coaches and fine teams. Well done, Messrs. Rutledge & Poole! You deserve the thanks of hundreds, and we trust you will receive besides a most liberal patronage. It is delightful to hear of this improved institution. The route, too, is now over the picturesque road that leads by Chester, Mt Vintage, and Horn's Creek. Let the big hills clap their hands together in rejoicing. Old things have become new. Let it be but the signal for further and more smiling changes. Oh, that we could hope for something approximating to this on the Ridge Road!

A Coach, a Coach! A kingdom for a Coach!

☞ In New York, on the 6th July, $15,000 N. C. bonds were sold at 97, interest off; and $5,000 Virginia at 92¼; Missouri 82; Tennessee 88¾.

Well done, Rip! Still ahead of the best of them! Rip on, old Pitch—Tar—and Turpentine!

### Disunion.

It seems to be seriously contemplated by some, to attempt a dissolution of the Union of these States in the event of the election of a Black Republican President next year. Could it be reasonably supposed that the Southern people at large had made up their minds in any sense to the adoption of immediate measures of disunion on the happening of that contingency, well might our every heart swell within us, as at the approach of a tremendous catastrophe. Well might we counsel together with the deepest gravity. Well might we begin to set our houses in order, to live and not to die. Well might the note of preparation be forthwith sounded, and men, women, and children, be drilled to meet the shock, whatever it might be, with a heroism worthy of the great occasion.

But are the signs of the times to be thus interpreted?

It is a received notion, that coming events cast their shadows before them. In what part of the South can you at this moment point to any such condition of solemn resolve as will justify the assertion that so important a measure as disunion is *in the hearts of the people?* There is a calm upon the surface of the political waters—call you it the calm that precedes the storm? No, it is the calm of an unbounded affluence,—the calm of faith in our manifest destiny,—the calm of confidence in the might of Southern civilization,—the calm of a self-reliance which forbids the supposition that the South can be abased or impoverished by any power in or out of this Union.

Where we ask, is the work to commence, and who are to be the agents? It is nearly certain that neither Virginia, nor Kentucky, nor Missouri, nor Tennessee, nor Arkansas, nor North Carolina, nor Maryland, will have any thing to do with such a demonstration. Will it be Georgia? Not unless the teachings of Stephens and Toombs are repudiated. Will it be Louisiana? The desire for the opening of the Slave Trade might induce her to take the step. Will it be Texas? There is not an indication of any such intention in that quarter. Will it be Florida? No. Will it be Alabama, Mississippi, or South Carolina? Possibly. And yet it is difficult to believe the proposition, that any one Southern State, or that any three Southern States united, will go out of this Union on a barren issue and against the wishes of seven or eight of their co-States of the South. So far as South Carolina is concerned, we observe no serious indications of any such policy. One or two of our public men and several journals have said that they are ready for disunion in that event. But are the people ready? Have the people been consulted in the matter? Will the people in their primary assemblies, either this year or the next, warrant their representatives in making ready for disunion upon the issue of a constitutional election? Will the people of Georgia do this? Have they not their platform of 1852, adopted as their ultimatum in the Union? Will that platform be touched by the constitutional election of a Black Republican President? Does not that platform present the true issues of disunion? Have not South Carolina and nearly all the other Southern States sanctioned and adopted it? Will the people of Georgia now anticipate the violation of that platform? If not they, will the people of any other Southern State do so? Will they not rather nail it to their masts as the colors under which they intend to meet a Republican Administration? Will not every Southern State re-declare this ultimatum, and say to Black Republicanism, "thus far shalt thou go and no further?" We venture to enter our humble prediction that such, and no more, would be the action of the South in the event supposed. But it is not so to be. The Democracy is not yet vanquished, and, with wisdom in their ranks, they can never be. To the rescue of the Old Guard, people of the South, and all will be well.

### By the Imp.

Our friend, assistant and *Imp* comes pleading for a 'place in the picture' this week. What can we do, but grant his request? He says he and the 'old machine' have had a hard time of it getting up the subjoined stanzas, but they worked it out at last. He is a little doubtful about the measure of some lines, and has a shrewd suspicion that the machine has quizzed him in the Latin part of the business. But he begs leave to venture it 'for better or for worser.' Make room for the *Imp*.

THE BALLOON TRIP.

Several fellows recently took a notion
To put in motion,
With a strong gaseous potion,
A great big ærial ship named after the Atlantic Ocean.

Though somewhat belated,
They inflated
As just stated
And started off from St. Louis one day about 4, o'clock P. M. as the papers narrated.

Lest there might be some reaction,
Or retraction
Of the paction
Between the parties to the transaction,
They at once flew right straight up about a mile to the delight of all the b'hoys as well as to the public's universal satisfaction.

Then off on their course they darted,
Light-hearted,
Tho' uncharted,
Aiming to reach sun-rise in about three hours or three hours and a half or four hours or four hours and a half, or five hours from the time they started.

But in their hurry to "make the connection,"
Some defection
In circumspection
Caused a deflection
Which carried the ærial vessel (and its passengers too as reason will naturally suggest) some several degrees of longitude out of their original direction.

Besides being thus unchary, oh,
The wind got contrary, oh,
And continued to vary, oh,
With such force and velocity as to blow the ærial vessel away up north over the waters of either Lake Erie or Lake Outario.

About then, the navigators getting frightened,
Their gills whitened,
And they lightened
So very slow, that the ærial vessel got considerably under the influence of the law of gravitation and it was a right smart little while before they could again get the old thing heightened.

During this trying hour,
Neptune's power
To devour
Was in such wretched contiguity of realization that our ærial navigators began in their inmost souls to cower.

But *fortuna favet fortibus*,—
And (to make long tale short-ibus)
Without either steam or snort-ibus
They succeeded at length by indefatigable perseverance in making the ærial vessel right herself up and thus save the party *de aquosis mortibus*.

Out of one trouble, into another,
Their next bother
Was the terminal pother,
By which the ærial vessel got entangled in the trees of Rochester N. Y. at which locality the voyagers were compelled to subside although they would no doubt have gone on if they could have had 'their ruther'.

So ended this atmospheric trip,
Whose fame doth skip
From lip to lip,
And about the singularity and peculiarity of which men do still talk while their grog they "nip,"
And likewise the ladies while their tea they sip.

If the balloon had been stronger,
This tale would not have been a line longer,
But there might have been more in it.

☞ From all accounts the corn crop of this District will be a short one.

For the Advertiser.

### General Taxes of the Upper Division.

STATE TAXES OF EDGEFIELD.

*To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser:*

Sir—A comparison of the Tax Returns of the present with the past year, shows an increase of 2,203 slaves; 269,949 dollars in the sale of Goods; 377,432 in the value of Town Lots, and 88,396 dollars in the gross amount of Taxes.

With a view of furnishing evidence of the vast benefits derived from our Rail Road communications, I have given comparisons of the Tax returns of the several Districts of this Division, for each decade of the last *thirty years*. I am rejoiced to see that Old Edgefield maintains an honorable position in the race of improvement that now pervades the whole State.

Extract from the Tax Returns of Edgefield District for the following years:

| years | Slaves | Sale of Goods. | Factorage and other Employ't's | Value of Town Lots. | Gross Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1828 | 13,093 | 62,329 | 14,800 | 88,720 | 12,369,16 |
| 1838 | 15,041 | 172,120 | 12,280 | 305,990 | 12,590,35 |
| 1848 | 20,244 | 130,325 | 35,900 | 224,760 | 13,477,35 |
| 1858 | 22,836 | 599,200 | 43,600 | 231,250 | 29,003,03 |

THOMAS FREAN, *Dep. Treas'r.*
Treasurer's Office, Columbia, July 20th, 1859.

For the Advertiser.

### Lines written in memory of Mr. William H. Harrison.

BY RUTH.

They have laid him to rest where the cypress waves o'er him—
He sleeps 'neath the beam of his own native sky;
He rests with the loved ones of earth gone before him—
Surrounded by kindred, he breathed his last sigh.

A mother's affection, a wife's deep devotion,
The love of dear sisters who pray'd by his side;
Kind brothers who watched him with heart-felt emotion—
Could these have availed him he would not have died.

But vain their endeavors—still stronger ties bound him;
Pre-eminent talent thro' night-watches mourned,
For reckless of death disease hovered round him,
As with health's rosy hue his fair cheek was adorned.

The hand of affection his aching brow pressed,
His eyes closed in death when the spirit did flee;
And in heaven above has his soul found its rest,
In the mansions of bliss ever happy to be.

What though he now sleeps in the chambers of earth
And his loved form lies buried mid darkness and gloom?
We know that in heaven his spirit shines forth
Where roses and lillies eternally bloom.

The hearse as it bore him with solemn lone sound
By "Companions" was followed of mystical tie,
Who with honors masonic their loved brother crowned,
And gave unto virtue sincerity's sigh.

Then they laid him to rest with true brotherly love,
And they bade him adieu when the sad task was o'er,
Till they meet him again in the Lodge formed above,
Where brothers will meet to be parted no more.

For the Advertiser.

### Political.

Since the beginning of our Government, there has been no period in its history whose immediate future presented an aspect of so much confusion; and the Commonwealth has never been in a dilemma from which it was more difficult to extricate it.

There is but one party in the country—the Black Republican—in which there seems to be anything like concert of action, and this is entirely of a sectional character, and has for its ultimate object the annihilation of the Southern portion of the Confederacy. The Black Republicans may profess what intentions they please, but the disfranchisement of the South stands out in bold relief from their platform as the ultima thule of their aims.

The other great party—the Democratic—upon which the South has almost solely relied for the protection of her rights since 1824, which has taken the Constitution under its wing, and borne it unscathed, if not purified, through prosperity and adversity up to the present time, is divided and split up into factions and differences, which seem to an unprejudiced observer, to be irreconcileable. They are not mere formal or technical differences of party organization or tactics, but differences in matters of principle of great, vital and paramount consideration.

Unfortunately for the South, she is the victim and real sufferer from these schismatic movements. She committed her rights and honor to the "National Democracy," and with its fall, she may expect her own ruin. Mr. R. B. Rhett, the champion of that branch of the Democracy which repudiates the "National element," and assumes the more exclusive denomination of "States Rights Democracy," advises the dissolution of this Union unconditionally, as the only safety for the South, and the only matter in politics worthy of her consideration.

Mr. Wm. L. Yancey, another representative of the States Rights School, would, as one might infer from his late speech in Columbia, make another *effort* in the Union, by an attempt to repeal the Statutes restricting the Slave Trade, and to procure a special Congressional code for the protection of slavery in the Territories. Whilst others, of equal ability and distinction, favor a re-opening of the African Slave Trade as a matter of expediency, proclaim defiance to the prohibitory Laws; and all would have their pet schemes engrossed in the platform upon which the whole Democratic Party is to act in 1860.

On the other hand there are those of a more moderate way of thinking, who do not thoroughly repudiate the "National element," and do not regard it a sin to act with a Northern man if he be honest and liberal, and can discover compatibility between National and States Rights Democracy, who yet differ from each other as far as the South Pole is distant from the North upon principles which intimately concern the stability and future independence of the Southern country.

The Northern or "Squattor Sovreignty" wing, with Judge Douglas at its head, in utter perversion of one of the fundamental principles of our Government, in fact of the foundation of its popular sovereignty, which they degrade into Squatter-Sovereignty, would invest a Territorial Legislature, a mere creature of the General Government, an organization which has its existence by sufferance of the several States through the General Government, would invest it with sovereign power, a power equal to, even greater than that of the Federal Government.

Senators Brown and Davis not only sternly repudiate this idea, but insist upon a discriminating code for the special protection of slavery in the Territories to counteract any adverse legislation which their Legislatures may adopt.

The medium between these two opinions is occupied by Senator Hunter at the head of another faction, and as in most things else, the middle ground between the two extremes is probably the wisest and most prudent. Whilst they oppose the Squatter Sovereignty heresy of Mr. Douglas, they equally object to a special Congressional code in favor of slavery, as a useless abstraction, an impracticable issue under present circumstances, relying upon the Fugitive Slave Law, the Dred Scott decision and other acts and decisions—in a word, to an appeal to the Courts in case of adverse Legislation to slavery. But in the event that the Courts, either from neglect or impotency, fail to sustain the Constitution, to nullify an unconstitutional law which will operate injuriously to our section of the Union, to place a body which has only a crude immatured sovereignty within in its legitimate limits, it is the imperative unavoidable duty of the Executive or Congress to interfere and enforce the Judicial decree.

Thus stands the Democratic Party North and South, disorganized, dismembered, and without a leader. To whom is this confusion and anarchy attributable? It behooves the South to make the enquiry and profit by the answer. The history of the past twelve months clearly convicts the Illinois Senator. He will have to shoulder the responsibility. He it was who willfully,—I was about to say maliciously—steered the venerable old craft upon the quicksands, and would sacrifice the crew that he might reap the spoils of the wreck, that he might remain six years longer in the United States Senate or reach the Presidency. A man has undoubtedly a right to change his opinions or differ with the President, if he *thinks* differently, but he has no right in the responsible position of Chairman of the Territorial Committee in Congress, to frame an instrument so important as the Kansas Nebraska Bill, in language which he construes at one time to please the South and get her committed to it, and four years afterwards, construes differently to please the North and do gross injustice to the South. It is unpardonable duplicity and should be severely rebuked.

In looking about for a pilot to collect the scattered fragments of the Party, and erect a platform upon which she can operate for her own and the safety of those she has in charge, will she select the man who has brought ruin and confusion upon her? Will she throw herself into the power of a political assassin and become his willing victim? Rather let each element sink in endeavoring to work out its own safety, than perish in the grasp of a faithless renegade. In 1845, when the interesting question of the annexation of Texas was being agitated, involving considerations of vital interest to the South, Mr. Van Buren opposed it and "bolted" with a formidable number of followers. The Democratic party had force enough left to repudiate him and elect a man—Mr. Polk—who would stand by the constitution and sustain its integrity and dignity. The results of his administration have been pregnant with good to the South. In 1853, when the settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories was discussed, involving principles of as great, if not greater, importance to the South, Mr. Douglas sprung a new idea, opposed a fair and constitutional arrangement, and "bolted" with a powerful element of the Party. Has she force enough left to repudiate *him?* Can she not now find in her shattered ranks a man who would stand and administer its provisions fairly? If so, can he be elected to the Presidency? If not, let the North elect a man with his programme distinctly avowed, that we may know what we have to expect. Better this than that a *Northern* Democrat should be chosen, some of whose antecedents at least indicate duplicity and faithlessness. It is high time the South should cease from sacrificing principle to mere availability and expediency. It is an undignified and an unsafe position to be compelled to say "we will take this because we cant get better," especially when our section has it in her power to prescribe the terms of her allegiance by unity and firmness.

THE OLD SCHOOL.

### Aiken Correspondence.

A large Agricultural meeting was held July 21st, at the Council Chamber of the Town (or City) of Aiken, at which there were several of the fair sex of Carolina.

Dr. McDonald, who is extensively engaged in the cultivation of the Grape, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wood was elected Secretary, who is, by the way, a gentleman of polished and refined manners,—of great enterprize, utility and activity in accelerating the rapid march of the improvements of Aiken,—of cultivated taste and intellect, and of liberal pretensions to literature and Classic attainments.

Mr. Ravenel addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner on agriculture, and more especially on horticulture, and on the cultivation of fruit. He gave a very particular analysis of the peculiar qualities of the soil—of their adaptation, and of their mineral qualities and effects. He correctly related, that where fruit was cultivated, particularly the Grape in poor land, it yielded a larger profit with less labor than rich and fertile lands, with all the disadvantages of its being sickly and unhealthy.

The different samples and varieties of fruits and vegetables were systematically arranged and exhibited at the fair. The large and beautiful melones, Apples, Peaches, Beets, &c., &c., were placed on gradually ascending shelves to public view, and the handsome matured Grapes hung in festoons over-head across the ceiling, and every one gazed on them with delight and admiration.

One Beet measured 27 inches in circumference, another weighed 16 lbs. There were some water-melons exhibited, that weighed 36 lbs. There were 19 varieties of Grapes and 20 of Peaches, besides Pears, Apples, Nectarines, Figs, Filberts, &c., &c.

With respect to Aiken and the surrounding country, it is high, elevated and healthy. Aiken is noted in the North and in Europe for its elevated situation and salubrity of climate. Persons of emaciated frame, of delicate health, worn down, frequently pale, emaciated with consumption, and where it is not too deeply seated in the system, recover their strength and health, and afterwards attain the life of a good old age. There are many now, who can take a retrospective glance at Aiken and say there it is, where in the blessing of God, they recovered their health by inhaling its high, dry and elevated atmosphere, and its salutary and invigorating effects on the system.

Aiken contains at least one thousand inhabitants, four Churches—one Baptist, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, and one Episcopal Church—three large Hotels—one excellent well disciplined Military School—another good School in the Town Academy of Aiken, superintended by a Teacher of high reputation for his liberal and Classic Literature—also, two or three very respectable Female Schools, superintended by Ladies of high reputation to Literature. The main or business part of the city is occupied with a neat little Council Chamber—and large and extensive stores owned by active and energetic merchants, who by their untiring zeal to business, appear to be doing well, prosperous and happy.

In the summer season a large number from Charleston, and other sections of country where it is not healthy, come here for the warm summer months to enjoy the invigorating influence of its healthy atmosphere. In addition to these, however, that visit us in the winter and summer, for a transitory period for health, there are others of means and wealth that have located themselves permanently in Aiken, and in the surrounding country, and have converted the barren lands to yield as much as the rich and fertile lands of other sections of country. Among these gentlemen is Mr. Gregg, who has an extensive Peach orchard, which yields him on an average, every second year, ten thousand dollars—Mr. Purvis, whose orchard yields four or five thousand dollars—Mr. Ravenel, Dr. Croft, W. G. Mood, J. J. Steedman, Mr. Mathews, J. D. Legare, L. S. Benson are extensively engaged in the cultivation of the Grape and Peach. Dr. McDonald and Judge Robertson also have large vineyards, and all express their entire satisfaction at the large income from this easily cultivated crop.

I cannot omit to mention a most delicious sample of Isabella grape I have seen from the orchard of the clever and worthy Mr. Rogers, the indefatigable Post Master of Aiken. Though the grape was only one year old, it was full, rich, large and luxuriant, and will be much larger when it is another year old.

Let those who love rich lands and large profits, with all the disadvantages of sickness and ill health, remain where they are, but let those who appreciate a healthy climate and an invigorating one—an elastic and buoyant spirit, come to Aiken and the surrounding country, even though it be poor and barren; and let them with small means and labour, cultivate the Grape and Peach, and they will soon render their condition more prosperous and happy; they will have superior advantages of others in more sickly and unhealthy regions; they will have the combined advantage of health and prosperity; and they would thus render Aiken and its contiguous suburbs the Oasis or Garden spot of the world.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

☞ John J. Jones has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, for the Eighth District, now represented by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who has declined a re-election.

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, consuming property to the amount of $20,000 on which was insurance of $5,400 in the Southern Mutual, Athens Ga.

For the Advertiser.

### Tribute of Respect.

At an Extra communication of Concordia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. M., held on the 23d July, the following Preamble and Resolutions offered by Bro. J. R. Pickett, were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our Bro. W. H. HARRISON to his long home, thereby depriving us of his fellowship. Therefore,

*Resolved*, 1st, That we deeply deplore his untimely end.

*Resolved* 2nd, That we will cultivate the memory of his virtues and embalm them in our hearts.

*Resolved* 3rd, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the usual time.

*Resolved* 4th, That the Secretary be required to furnish the bereaved family with a copy of these Resolutions, and the *Advertiser*, for their publication.

*Resolved* 5th, That the Secretary be required to have a blank page on our journal left, and consecrated to his memory.

L. R. COGBURN, Sec'ry.

### The New York Tragedy.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says:

A bloody tragedy took place in New York on Saturday evening, on the steps of the Brandreth House, in which Virginia Stewart, a courtesan of Mobile, lost her life at the hands of Robert C. McDonald, her lover, who resides in the same city. It appears that they met in New York, and she refusing to speak to him, so enraged him, that he drew a revolver, and while she was running up the steps of the Brandreth Hotel to escape, fired at her, the ball penetrating her brain.

The New York papers give full details of the affair, which we prefer to omit. The *Herald* says:

The prisoner appeared to be laboring under great mental suffering when our reporter visited him at ten o'clock at night, and leaned his head against the bars of his cell as if to cool his overtasked brain.

Several influential merchants from Mobile, and others stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, visited him during the night.

And the *Dispatch* concludes:

McDonald is a native of Mobile, about forty years of age, and a very fine looking man. The unfortunate woman is a native of Massachusetts, about thirty years of age, and very handsome. She was carried to the hospital.

A Cargo of Africans.—A gentleman of this city received a letter from Jacksonville on Monday last, post marked 16th inst., on the back of which was endorsed, "a cargo of six hundred Africans has been landed on the Florida coast near Smyrna."—*Tallahassee Floridian, 23d.*

St. Louis, July 20.

Two Negroes Hung—one Burnt at the Stake.—A dispatch received to-day from Marshall, in this State, states that three negroes, who were on trial yesterday at that place, for rape and murder, were at night taken forcibly from the jail by a mob, and two of them hung and the other burnt at the stake.

☞ We have received the "*East Floridian*," edited and published by Wm. H. Babcock, at Fernandina Fla., which we cheerfully place on our exchange list. This paper has just been established under promising auspices, and we doubt not will succeed well. We hope so. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

## HYMENEAL.

Married, July 20th by Rev. H. C. Herlong, Mr. JAMES J. McDANIEL of Florida, and Miss SUSAN C. MITCHELL, of this District.

## COMMERCIAL.

HAMBURG, Aug. 1st 1859.

Mr. Editor,—*Dear Sir:* We have had quite an active Cotton market for the past week. It opened at 12½ cents for middling fair, with an advancing tendency; but the accounts brought by the "*Ocean Queen*," has somewhat lowered the figures of the speculator, and I now quote as extremes from 9 to 12 cents. Respectfully, Yours. P.


### Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of Law and Equity, in this and the adjoining Districts.

Office in Law Range.

S. B. GRIFFIN,
M. C. BUTLER.

July 27, 1859 tf 29

### VOCAL MUSIC.

PERSONS wishing to become acquainted with the art of Singing by Note and to learn the harmonious sounds of VOCAL MUSIC, will please address the undersigned at Duntonsville P. O.

Terms per Class (without regard to number,) Fifty Dollars.

P. BOYD.
J. A. BARKER.

Aug 3 3t* 30

### HORTICULTURAL!

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the public this season, a VERY LARGE and CHOICE collection of Southern raised

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Roses, Evergreens,
GRAPE VINES, &c.

Our Stock is large and the Trees well grown, and we offer them at prices which will compare favorably with those of any Northern grower.

A descriptive Catalogue will be mailed free to all applicants.

Persons desirous of putting out Fruit Trees the coming season will find it greatly to their advantage by purchasing Southern raised Trees, in preference to Northern, as being better adapted to this climate, and the varieties having mostly been originated South. Address

P. T. BERCKMANS & CO.

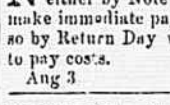
Augusta, Aug 1 6m30

TO THE PUBLIC!--All persons are respectfully requested not to credit or trade with our brother ABNER SWEARENGIN, as he is, we regret to say, incompetent of transacting any business. We hope no one will take advantake of his incompetency.

JOHN SWEARINGEN,
L. G. SWEARINGEN.

Aug 3 3t 30

### FALL SEASON.



CHALLENGE, the Morgan Stallion, will stand the Fall Season, 1859, at Edgefield C. H., commencing 1st August and the 15th September, 1859.

S. F. GOODE,
ELBERT BLAND.

Aug 1 tf 30

NOTICE.--All indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to do so by Return Day will be necessarily compelled to pay costs.

J. P. TOMPSON.

Aug 3 3t* 30

NOTICE.--Those indebted to the Estate of James Asbill, dec'd., are notified to pay the same forthwith; and those having claims will render them in to the Administrators at the Ordinary's Office, on Monday, 17th October next, as the Estate will be settled up on that day.

FRANCES & J. J. ASBILL, Adm'ors.

Aug 3 6t* 30

CAUTION.--All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for a certain given to Dr. M. Laborde, for $1895,00, due one and two years, with interest from date, and dated 6th June 1859, as the considerations for which said Note was given, have in part, failed, and I am determined to resist its payment.

T. B. REESE.

Aug 3 3t 30

NOTICE.--There will be an application to the next Legislature of South Carolina for a Charter to build a Rail Road from Honey Gall to Try All. Aug 3 1t* 30

### Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder all the personal property belonging to A. R. Able, dec'd. on THURSDAY 25th of August, consisting of

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES,

the present Crop in the field, Three Horses, One Mule Colt, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, One set of Surveyor's Instrument, One Buggy, One Wagon, One Gold Watch and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms.—The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. The purchaser will be required to give Note and two approve sureties. The right of property not changed until terms of Sale complied with.

R. D. BRYAN, } Ex'ors.
J. L. ABLE, }

August 2 4t 30

PELLETIER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
HAMBURG, S. C.

WOULD RESPECTfully invite the attention of the public to their LARGELY replenished Stock of

Drugs,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
TRUSSES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
INSTRUMENTS,
POTASHES,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SOAPS,
SPICES,
COSMETICS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &C.

Their recent purchases in New York, selected by one of the firm with the greatest care as to quality, enables them to offer their Goods at prices as low as any similar establishment in the South.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ Catalogues of Goods sold by them furnished on application to

A. J. PELLETIER & CO.,
*Druggists, Hamburg, S. C.*

Adg 3 6m 30

### SEWING MACHINES!

Grover & Baker's

IS *decidedly* better for Family use than any manufactured. One *very* desirable feature in these improved Machines, is, that when compared with all others, they are *noiseless*. Diagrams prove the superiorty, strength and elasticity of the stitch, and the following testimonials prove the *perfect* adaptation of the Machine for family and plantation work.

Edgefield District, S. C., July, 1859.

The undersigned having had a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, purchased of M. A. Ransom, in use in our families for some time past, take pleasure in giving our testimony to its complete adaptation for family and plantation work, making a seam of *great strength and elasticity*, is very simple, easily learned and kept in order, and running with so *little* noise as not to interfere with conversation, if carried on in an orderly tone of voice in close proximity to the machine. We regard these Machines as among the greatest labor-saving inventions of the age. Signed,

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. STOKES, | GEO. McD. WEVER, |
| A. J. CREIGHTON, | B. F. MAYS, |
| THOS. KERNAGHAN, | JAS. L. MATHIS, |
| WM. HILL, | SAM'L. J. BOYCE, |
| SIDNEY S. BOYCE, | WM. SPIRES, |
| B. J. RYAN, | A. M. BENSON, |
| JOHN A. ADDISON, | LUCIUS L. HALL, |
| G. D. MIMS, | E. T. HAMILTON, |
| ELIJAH WATSON, Sr. | JOEL CURRY, |
| JAS. S. HARRISON, | ROBERT J. BUTLER, |
| A. J. HAMMOND, | SAM'L E. BOWERS. |
| CHAS. HAMMOND, | |

Copy of a Letter received from Rev. D. D. Brunson.

Duntonsville, April 26th, 1859.

Mr. M. A. Ransom—*Dear Sir:* The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine which I purchased of you last winter, has given *entire satisfaction*. I have seen many favorable notices published about these Machines, and from our *experience*, we believe them all without exageration. Doubtless, when more generally known, they will be in general use, and accomplish what Hon. Mr. Banks says, "work as great a change in families, as railways have in communities and States."

Respectfully, yours,
D. D. BRUNSON.

Extract of a Letter from W. H. Norris.

Ridge, S. C., May 2nd, 1859.

Mr. M. A. Ransom—*Dear Sir:* I cheerfully assure you that we are well pleased with the Grover & Baker Machine. My wife would not be without it for twice its cost.

W. H. NORRIS.

Rev. T. F. Williams, of this District, writes thus,

Mr. M. A. Ransom—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to say that the Grover & Baker Machine bought of you, works as well as I could *desire*. My wife finds no trouble in working it. Before purchasing, I examined other Machines, but did not like the stitch *near as well* as that made by the Grover & Baker. With my knowledge of these Machines, and what I hear from others, I am thoroughly convinced that no Machine can favorably compare with them for family use.

T. F. WILLIAMS.

Machines delivered and instructions given in their use, free of charge, in any part of Edgefield District. Should any Machine not perform well, I will exchange it for one which will do good work. All sales at manufacturers prices, with the addition of freight.

M. A. RANSOM,
Agent, of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

Hamburg, Aug. 3, 1859 tf 30

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND whereon Mr. H. C. Turner resided at the time of his death. This Tract is situate on Rocky Creek, about 2 miles from Rocky Creek Church, 10 miles from Edgefield C. H., adjoining lands of Mrs. Mathews, Benj. Cogburn and others, and contains

Four hundred and thirty-two Acres,

Half of which is native forest—prime oak and hickory land.

On the premises is a good two Story Dwelling with all necessary out-buildings. This plantation is well and conveniently watered.

The land under cultivation is productive.

A Bargain may be had by early application to the undersigned.

Terms, to an approved purchaser, will be quite reasonable.

J. C. SMYLY & CO.

Aug 3 tf 30

POSITIVE NOTICE.--All persons indebted to the Estate of Burdett Etheredge, dec'd., are requested to pay up by the 1st Sept.,—if not, they will be necessarily compelled to settle with my Attorney. The Estate must be closed up.

BENJ. ETHEREDGE, Ad'or.

Aug 3 3t 30

### Turnip Seed!

ON hand a fine assortment of Superior TURNIP SEED.

Also, in Store a supply of the "HAMILTON STOCK TURNIP SEED," which were raised by Mr. John B. Hamilton, living near this Village, and are said to be the best Winter and Spring variety for table use or Stock feeding. They come up well, grow off finely, yield luxuriant tops and as large sweet Turnips as any one could desire.

D. R. DURISOE.

July 27 tf 29

### To all Concerned!

ALL Persons indebted to the late WM. H. HARRISON, Agent, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The Goods were sold at Cash prices, and with the expectation of being paid when called for. It is necessary to close the business up promptly, and therefore all indebted will confer an especial favor by giving this notice early attention.

Those having demands against the said Wm. H. Harrison, Agent, will render them in forthwith for payment.

D. R. DURISOE.

July 27, 1859 tf 29

### FINE CHEESE--PRIME BACON.

NOW in Store a Lot of A No 1 CHEESE; Also, a choice supply of BACON.

For sale cheap for cash by

E. T. DAVIS, Agt.

July 12 tf 27

### BACON, LARD AND FLOUR.

IN Store a choice supply of BACON, LARD and FLOUR, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.

D. R. DURISOE.

July 27 tf 29

### Pleasant Summer Drinks.

FOR these hot Summer days I have in Store a varied supply of cooling, refreshing and invigorating Beverages, as follows:

20 Doz. Byass' Best PORTER;
20 " Jeffrey's Best ALE;
10 " Best Lager BEER;
5 " Ginger CORDIAL—excellent;
5 " Brandy PEACHES;
5 " Fresh Lemon SYRUP;
15 " Best SODA WATER.

☞ For sale at low figures for Cash.

D. R. DURISOE.

July 27 tf 29