Edgefield Advertiser.

BY SIMKINS, DUBISOE & CO.

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

PREPARED WITH AN EYE To Season and Latitude.

"Prepare for Hard Times."

We commend the following well-timed article, from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, to the attention of all our readers, and more especially to our farmer friends. The advice offered is worthy of the strictest observance. Read, and at once resolve to heed the patriotic admonitions of the writer:

The people are just now begining to feel the effects, the hardships and trials, of a state of war. We had hoped that before winter the war would have been pushed to a successful and glorious termination, and there is still time enough, and perhaps ample means at hand. We have a larger force now in the field than the enemy, and his enlisting has already been brought to a stand still, while our men are still volunteering. The enemy must resort soon to drafting, to a forced conscription, to fill up the ranks to half a million, for he has yet not much more than half the number in arms. Perhaps he will be able to get the half million—perhrps not—but we should act as if he were certain to get them. And although we are in superior force, and our men have proved themselves individually and collectively the superiors of the Lincoln troops, on almost every occasion, yet the look of things now is not promising for a speedy close of the war.

If the war does not end, or the blockade is not raised within three months, we shall have *hard times* in real good earnest. And we ought to prepare for the worst—it is wise and prudent to do so, for if the best come we shall still have lost nothing by preparation for threatened evil. We should study and practice economy in all things, and make what we have got produce its greatest benefits. With cotton a drug in the market, we should endeavor to supply ourselves to the fullest extent with coarse cotton goods. The coarse wool we have should be husbanded, and applied where it is most absolutely a necessity—for soldiers' clothing and covering; and we ought not kill the sheep for food, if we can avoid it, when they are so valuable for wool-bearing. We should use as little bacon as we can well get along with, and be sure to convert all the spare grain and peas into meat, for after bread that is the next great need. It would be a great hardship if the negroes were deprived of bacon, but it should be given them as sparingly as the case will admit, while the white people, except the soldiers, ought to use none, if they can get other meat.

We have a large number of cattle, and they can never probably be of more service than now. The fine grass of the summer has kept them in good condition, and now, as soon as they run through the pea-fields, they ought to be killed, before they begin to decline. It would be good policy for nearly every farmer and planter in this section to kill *one-third* of his cattle as soon as fat, and the weather is such that they can be saved—pickled or dried. Where the corn crop is abundant it would be advisable to feed them corn and fodder and oats, after eating out the pea fields, and thus increase the quantity of meat to the fullest extent that grain can be spared for that purpose. Let hogs follow the cattle to eat up the waste. And the cows may contribute very largely to the food of the family—black and white—in the way of milk and butter, if properly attended to. This has been sadly neglected heretofore, and those who have never tried it have no idea of how much value to a family a few cows may be, if properly fed and milked, to say nothing of milk and butter and cheese for market. Half an acre of good land, sown thickly now with wheat, in heavily manured drills three feet apart, will give half a dozen milch cows a great amount of good winter food. But if you want the *very best* milk and butter that can be made, feed, in addition to the green wheat, good corn fodder, cut up with a knife and placed in a tight barrel, on which pour boiling water and cover with a blanket, and to this add four to eight pounds a day of *pea meal* for each cow.

Wheat and other small grain should now be sown as soon as possible, even to some neglect of the cotton, which usually impedes the sowing of fall grain. And we would urge upon all that they sow largely, and on good land, and with as thorough preparation and good manuring as can reasonably be given. Food is always in demand, and likely to be more so in the future than the past, so that there is no danger of over-stocking the market, not even if grain were grown to the entire exclusion of cotton—though that is not recommended. With the large sowing of grain last fall and the bountiful harvest, and with the extra crop of corn planted and good returns, we still see food of all kinds high, and it will probably remain so. Then, by all means, put in large crops of fall and winter grain as soon as can be conveniently done.

We have gone into this contest to win—each one of us has all he is, or expects to be, staked on the result. And though we may not have comprehended fully all the evils and hardships which may befall us before we get through it, yet we must bear them bravely and nobly, and never despair nor repine. Unless we can bear any and every evil probably in store for us, we neither deserve our liberty, nor are we made of the stuff which can long maintain liberty and free Government. And with all the discomforts around us, and looming up in the near future, let us nerve ourselves to bear them, and let us labor too, and set our invention to work, to turn the evil into present and future good.

Hints on Sowing Wheat.

Prepare the ground well. If man and team labor be not abundant, better concentrate your efforts upon twenty acres, than to run over twenty-five. The yield from the smaller area well prepared, will be quite as great as upon the larger one poorly tilled, and you will save the seeding and harvesting of the extra five acres. A thorough pulverizing of the service with the plow and harrow, and with the roller if needed, is of great advantage to wheat. One good plowing, turning the surface deeply under, is desirable, whether for summer fallow or corn land. Let the after plowing and harrowing be shallow, to avoid disturbing soils, stubble, and weeds turned under.

All soils liable to standing water in winter or spring, should be thrown into ridge lands twelve to twenty feet wide—the wetter the land, the nearer should be the ridges and furrows. When all is complete, the dead furrows should be deeply and thoroughly cleaned out with plow and hoe, so that all surplus water will flow off. This is a most important point. It is the alternate thawing and freezing of water-soaked soils that produces winter-killing. Water expands and contracts greatly at every change of temperature, and thus breaks and tears the roots of winter crops, sometimes killing the plants entirely, and always injuring them more or less. On well drained land, wheat is never winter-killed, and seldom fails to start off vigorously in spring.

Sow the largest, plumpest seeds. If possible, run seed wheat over a coarse screen that will take out all small kernels, and foul stuff. If sown broadcast, take the greatest care to distribute the kernels evenly. Half a bushel of seed, sown uniformly over the ground, and covered uniformly, will produce more than two bushels sown haphazard. One seed, with plenty of room to receive air and sun-light, will produce more and better grain than three or four seeds planted side by side.

Sow wheat *early*. Nature sows her seeds as it falls from the previous crop. Reason and universal experience are in favor of putting the seed into the ground as early as possible after the previous crop is secured. This enables the plants to become well established, and thus be better able to withstand winter. Early wheat also gets ahead of many of the insect tribes.

Manure seldom fails to pay its cost and a hundred per cent interest—that is on all soils not already fully supplied with organic matters. It will not of course, pay to buy manures for new land, where there is already an accumulation of vegetable matter. Lime or ashes generally show good effects on this class of soils. On older fields, plaster, Peruvian guano, and bone sawdust, are valuable, where stable manure is scarce. We do not believe it pays to buy the mineral manures so industriously pushed upon wheat growers.—Farmer & Planter.

How to Make Good Bacon.

I think I have learned how to cure pork into bacon without risk of injury by spoiling or becoming tainted.

I kill when I am ready to kill without regard to warm or cold weather. I cut out on the same day and cover it over with salt to draw out the blood, spread it on the ground the first night—at least the hams and shoulders; spread it in meat-house next morning, and never touch it again for five days, if the weather is moderately warm; longer in cold, freezing weather, the duration of time to be measured by this inquiry has it tendered; I then pack it up always using a large quantity of salt—don't be stingy in its use; what is not consumed is saved for stock. He who makes the smallest bulk out of 1000 pounds of pork packs best. I am careful that each piece lies flat, and if sufficiently tendered, the salt will strike to the bone in 24 hours.

I have tried this method a great many years. I have never had one piece of meat under this method tainted. My hams are often too salty to be good broiled or fried; but the best of meat boiled. I am not called on to give the reasons why this is a better and surer plan to convert pork into bacon. I was induced to adopt it from this fact; Always when I kill a beef I hang the hams in the meat-house to tender without salt as I feel I dare do, it becoming sweeter and more tender every day. If any is left after I become apprehensive it may, if it stands longer, *taint*, I have it salted up, and the salt then strikes in a few hours, and is more salt than portions of the beef that was salted the day of killing, and quite one week earlier. Since I have adopted this plan, I have killed meat often on the same day with my neighbors, and they have had theirs injured—mine never has been. I have killed in the warmest of weather in the winter; it has proved successful without a single exception. I think this plan would save meat killed in the month of August, but killing then I would not let it lie five days, but long enough to tender—that is the point, whether it be five to twenty days. I know of no subject where we are disposed so implicitly to follow what father and mother did as in saving pork. I was taught to get the meat cold to the bone, then to rub the skin with salt until it melted, and then pack it away. I did so; but however cold when killed and however well it became cold to the bone if within one week the weather would turn very warm, some of my joints would become touched with taint and that with me is equivalent to lost. I have heard men who were forty years old say they had never lost any meat in their lives, and yet few will say they never had any *touched* with *taint*.

Why it is necessary that meat should tender before taking salt I am not sufficient chemist to give the reason. I have however, laid the fact before good chemists and they have told me there was a good reason, but whether with or without a reason, I feel perfectly assured the fact exists.—Farmer & Planter.

Hints on the Root Crops.

We have just fed out the last of our carrots, and the only fault we have to find with them, is that they are gone. The quadrupeds that have fed upon them, from the horse in the stable to the pig in the sty, coincide in this lamentation. We are sorry that we had not raised two tons more, both because our neighbors want to purchase, and we want more to finish out the season. We have fed ruta bagas, carrots, sugar beets, and mangel wurzels, and like them all so well, that we shall plant more of them all than we have ever raised before. Each of these roots has its peculiar advantages, and every farmer who has the usual variety of stock upon his farm, should raise them all. All domestic animals crave a variety of food, and will thrive much better upon a half dozen different kinds, than upon any one. They not only eat a larger quantity of food, but it is more perfectly assimilated, and the farmer gets a better return for his fodder, in the growth of his animals, or in beef, milk or butter.

We have never found any thing to bring out horses and cows in so good condition in the spring, as a diet partially of roots. They are particularly valuable in the three spring months, before cattle are turned out to grass. They are full of juice, and are highly relished with the dry hay and meal to which cattle are often confined at this season. They keep the bowels loose, and the appetite in uniform good condition. We have never had the slightest case of illness among animals fed on roots.

The carrot is the best roots for horses; fed a peck a day, with other food, they aid digestion, and keep them in good flesh. We think a diet of hay, oats and carrots, half and half of the last two, is the best food we have ever tried for horses. They work as well as when fed with hay and oats. Carrots are also admirable for milk cows and for young stock. They increase the richness of the milk, without adding any unpleasant flavor. This objection is brought against a diet of turnips, and for this reason they should be fed to other animals—oxen, fatling, and young cattle. The sugar beet is more nutricious than the ruta baga or the mangel wurzel, but does not yield so large crops. The mangel gives the largest crops to the acre, sometimes reaching forty tons. Its keeping qualities are excellent, and it should come in for feeding in the spring months.

These roots economize land, and should receive a large share of attention from those farmers who live in the suburbs of cities and villages, where land is dear. The yield will vary from five hundred to two thousand bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the soil, and the amount of manure and labor expended upon it. With extraordinary treatment, much larger crops than these are sometimes realized. The land that produces three tons of hay to the acre, may be made to yield twenty five tons of carrots, which would have five or six times the nutritive value of the day. In no way can a farmer get so much valuable fodder upon a given piece of land, as by root culture.

The bearing of these crops upon the compost heap, is a very important advantage. The manure voided by an animal fed on roots, is enormous in quantity, and of very good quality, though not equal to that made by feeding grain and oil-meal. If properly cared for and mixed with muck under cover, it will take but one season to make a farmer a warm advocate of root crops.

The strongest objection brought against the cultivation of these roots, is the fact that farmers have never tried them. The labor of cultivating, harvesting and storing, is generally over-estimated, and the stereotyped farmer keeps on with his hay and grain. We greatly desire the class of our readers who own small farms, and want to make the most of them, to try roots, even if it be no more than a quarter of an acre. The great thing is to make a beginning, and to see with one's own eyes the enormous quantities of food the soil will yield in roots. Prepare the ground thoroughly, and manure as heavily as for the largest corn crop.

In all latitudes north of this, about the first of June is not too late for sowing the seed. We have for years sown a portion of our carrot seed in June, and got fine crops. The turnips may be sown still later. The beets should not be delayed. Try roots.—Farmer & Planter.

Six Reasons for Planting an Orchard

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children? Plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labour will, in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues? Plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes, among neighbours, a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit, often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptations to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the Great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their home, respect their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world? Then plant an orchard.

6. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard. And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab-apple trees, nor wild plums, nor dwarf peaches. The best are the cheapest.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THIS FAVOURITE SOUTHERN FAMILY JOURNAL commenced with the issue of May 25th, 1861. It is published at Augusta, Georgia, every Saturday; containing forty columns of entertaining reading matter: devoted to LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE; at the low price of Two Dollars per year.

Its Editors are: Literary, JAS. NATHAN ELLS; Agricultural, DANIEL LEE, M. D., Professor of Agriculture in Georgia University; Horticulture, VICTOR LATASTE.

The following are culled from many

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All wishing to become subscribers, will please address JAS. GARDNER, Proprietor, Augusta, Ga.

For Sportsmen.

JUST received FIFTY BAGS superior Sporting SHOT, all Nos. Also, on hand a supply of good POWDER, CAPS, &c.
S. E. BOWERS, Agt.
Hamburg, Oct 16 tf 41

BACON & FLOUR!

10,000 POUNDS CLEAR SIDES.

11,000 POUNDS SHOULDERS;
50 Barrels Extra Family FLOUR, to arrive, on consignment, and for sale by
A. STEVENS.
Augusta, June 10 3m 23

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS

Wholesale and Retail!

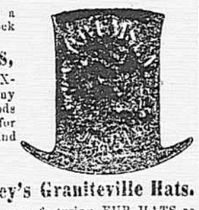
Geo. W. Ferry,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
244 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.,

HAS received a large and carefully selected Stock of Gents Moleskin, Cassimere, American and French Felt HATS.
Cloth, Plush, Silk Velvet, Glazed and Seamless CAPS, new and elegant patterns:
Youth's and Children HATS and CAPS, in great variety of handsome styles.
Silk, Alpacca and Ginghams UMBRELLAS;
Heavy Plantation HATS for Negroes:
Fresh Goods received by every Steamer. Prices as cheap as the cheapest.
Call and see.
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 19, 1860 tf 36

Fall and Winter Styles!

HATS AND CAPS,
—AT—
C. P. REMSEM'S,
174 BROAD ST., OPPOSITE AUGUSTA HOTEL
AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND COLUMBIA, S. C.



I have on hand a complete Stock of new styles HATS & CAPS, manufactured EXPRESSLY for my trade. My goods are warranted for DURABILITY and STYLE.
Also,
John Woolley's Graniteville Hats.
☞He is now manufacturing FUR HATS as low as $1,50.
The public will find it to their interest to give me a call at either place of business, as my Goods will be offered at moderate prices.
C. P. REMSEN.
Augusta, Sept 25 tf 38

R. S. MAIL LINE FOR FLORIDA!

INLAND TO ST. JOHN'S RIVER!

The Elegant Steamer EVERGLADE,

WILL LEAVE SAVANNAH every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., connecting closely at Fernandina with the Steamer Ex-el, for Pilatka and other Landings on the St. John's River.
By this Route passengers for the St. John's River avoid the unpleasantness of *all outside travel, as also the dangers of the St. John's Bar.*
☞Passage from Savannah to Pilatka, $8,00.
A. H. COLE.
Oct 31 tf 42

CHAS. D. CARR & CO.,
DRAPERS,
TAILORS,
AND
MENS' MERCERS!
30 BROAD ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ADAPTED TO MENS' WEAR.
10 pr ct. Discount Allowed for Cash
Charleston, May 17, 1860. 1y 19

Lincoln's Blockade Beat!

J. L. MIMS,
ONE DOOR BELOW THE CITY HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

HAS just received from New Orleans, via Charleston, a large Consignment, viz:
125 Barrels Superior re-boiled MOLASSES;
60 Barrels A. No. 1 New Orleans SYRUP;
150 Hhds. New Orleans SUGARS, comprising the best qualities;
Also, CORN, MEAL, and PRODUCE GENERALLY, and last though not least, some FINE GEORGIA WHISKEY, four years old—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
Augusta, May 13, 1861. tf 20

Proclamation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1861.

ACCORDING to An Act of the Confederate Congress, entitled "An Act to put into operation the Government under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America," it is required that each State shall vote on the first Wednesday in November next, for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, which officers are to be inaugurated on the twenty-second of February next, and

WHEREAS the existing law of the State provides that the Electors for President and Vice President shall be appointed by the Legislature, and whereas, the Legislature of this State will not be in regular session at the time prescribed by the aforesaid Act, for appointment of Electors,

Therefore, be it known that I, F. W. PICKENS, Governor in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, authorizing the Governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the General Assembly, do issue this, my PROCLAMATION, calling upon and requesting the Senators and the members of the House of Representatives to convene in Columbia on the first Monday in November next ensuing, that they may be present in the House of Representatives on the said first Wednesday in November, to appoint Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, in conformity with the Act of the Confederate Congress aforesaid.

As the permanent Government is to be organized, an election will be required of two Senators from this State, and also, in all probability, considering the peculiar State of the country, other important matters will be acted on at the same session of the Legislature.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State aforesaid, at Columbia, this the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina. F. W. PICKENS,
ISAAC H. MEANS, Secretary of State.
July 17, 1861. tm4m. 28.

NOTICE THIS!

ALL orders accompanied by CASH will receive prompt attention. All others tabled, or indefinitely postponed.
S. E. BOWERS, Agt.
Hamburg, May 27 tf 21

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Washington Wise, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle the claims against them; and all those having demands against said Estate, are also requested to present them properly attested for payment.
H. A. SHAW, W. S. WISE. } Acting Ex'rs.
Nov 27 tf 47

C. W. & J. B. HODGES,
Successors to Drs. Teague,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

BEG leave to call the attention of the citizens of Edgefield to their complete Stocks of

FRESH & GENUINE

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, DRY AND IN OIL
LINSEED OIL,
Boiled and Raw,
Machine Oil, Train Oil,
VARNISHES, &c.,

Just received and for sale by
C. W. & J. B. HODGES,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Edgefield, Oct 19 tf 42

LEADING PATENT MEDICINES,

—SUCH AS—

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINAMENT for cure of old Sores, Rheumatism, &c.
Radaway's Ready RELIEF;
Sanford's Liver INVIGORATOR, one of best Liver Medicines ever discovered;
Oxygenated BITTERS;
Hostetter's celebrated Stomach BITTERS, sure cure for Dispepsia;
Whitcombs Athma REMEDY, certain relief in short time;
Kennedy's Medical DISCOVERY;
Kennedy's Salt Rheum OINTMENT for cure of Scrofula or any kind of eruption;
Heeeman & Co's Elixer of Calissya Bark for cure of Chills and Fever;
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer APERIENT;
Clark's Female PILLS;
Marchises' Uterine CATHOLICON;
PHILOTOKEN or Female's FRIEND;
Pure COD LIVER, oil Jelly and a more pleasant form to take;
Bryan's Pulmonic WAFERS which affords relief in ten minutes.
Just received and for sale at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct 19 tf 42.

FOR THE HAIR.

Heimstreet Inimitable HAIR RESTORATIVE;
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER and Hair DRESSING;
Phalon's Improved Magic Hair DYE;
Burnett's COCAINE;
Phalon's COCINE, POMADE and Hair OIL, all excellent for giving the Hair a lively and glossy appearance.
The Ladies are solicited to give the above assortment an examination.
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct 19 tf 42

HAIR BRUSHES,

OF ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES.
Tooth, Nail and Shaving BRUSHES;
Hat, Cloth and Flesh BRUSHES;
India Rubber, Coarse and Long COMBS, a fine variety;
Fine COMBS, &c. Apply at the Drug Store of
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct 19 tf 42

Extracts for Cooking Purposes

Extract Lemon,
" Vanilla,
" Rose,
" Strawberry,
" Pine Apple,
" Nutmeg,
" Celery,
Cox's Sparkling Gelatine,
Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Cooper's Shred Isinglass,
The above with everything usually kept in the Drug line, for sale low at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 3, 1860 tf 39

Winslow's
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
For sale by C. W. & J. B. HODGES.

Silver Gloss and Diamond Starch.

A large invoice of the above superior STARCH, put up in various sized packages, just at hand, and will be sold at very low rates, especially to dealers at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860 tf 39

Fine and Cheap Family Soaps.

A large supply of really good and very cheap Family SOAPS, just opened at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860 tf 39

Bathing Sponges.

A large lot of superior quality, received by late arrivals, at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860. tf 39

PURE KEROSENE OIL,

OF superior quality, and colorless, for sale at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860 tf 39

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

Just received an assortment of as fine SEGARS as were ever brought to this Town.
Also, a choice lot of Chewing TOBACCO.
For sale by C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct 1 tf 39

500 Lbs. Blue Stone,

For soaking Wheat, for sale at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860 tf 39

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

A certain cure for Asthma, for sale at
C. W. & J. B. HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1860 tf 39

HORA, WISE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
UNDER THE SOUTHERN STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Fine Black, Blue and Olive Frock and Dress COATS;
Business COATS of all Descriptions and Colors;
CASSIMERE SUITS, Coats, Plants and Vests to suit;
Fine Black Cassimere PANTS;
Plain, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Silk, Merino, Wool, Velvet, Satin, Barathea, and other styles of VESTS;

Every Style of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear!

We keep always on hand a very large Stock of fine

Shirts, Drawers, &c.

Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, Neck TIES, STOCKS, COLLARS, Half HOSE, Travelling SHAWLS, ROBES de CHAMBRE, &c., &c.,

All of Which will be sold at the Lowest Market Price.

Our Manufacturing Department is always well supplied with

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

Of the greatest variety of French, English and German Manufactures. Having excellent cutters, we make up to order, in the most approved styles, and at the shortest notice. Our Stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

ALWAYS COMPLETE—COMPRISING EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS WILL BE OUR MOTTO.

A Deduction of 10 Per Cent to Cash Purchasers.

Augusta, April 10 tf 14

Rich Medallion Velvet
CARPETS.

ENGLISH ROYAL VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, JUST RECEIVED.
DAMASKS OF ALL KINDS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
Cornices, Bands, Loops, Tassels, &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS,
WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c.
The largest Stock ever offered, for sale by
JAS. G. BAILIE & BRO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, 205 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GA.
Augusta, Sept 18 tf 37

J. E. MUNGER,
Successor to E. Tweedy,
Augusta, Georgia,

HAS now in Store a large Stock of FINE GOLD and SILVER
WATCHES,
Of celebrated makers. Also, a Rich variety of
Jewelry.
Sets of CORAL, CAMEO and LAVA in Etruscan and fine Gold.
DIAMONDS, RUBY and GARNET in Pins, Rings and Ornaments.
A great variety of GOLD FINGER RINGS, BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS. Watch KEYS, CHARMS, Neck, Vest and Fob CHAINS;
U. S. Mint Standard of Solid Silver SPOONS and FORKS, fancy Sets;
LADLES, GOBLETS, CUPS, THIMBLES, &c.
FANCY GOODS in great variety suitable for
Holiday Presents.
Fine Silver Plated CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS,
CANDLE STICKS. Double Plated SPOONS and FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.
Splendid Cutlery.
Cheap Pocket KNIVES for Boys, and a large assortment of FINE PEN and POCKET CUTLERY, which cannot be undersold; also DIRK and BOWIE KNIVES.
Pistols.
Colt's, Remmington and Allen's REPEATERS
Single Barrel PISTOLS;
BELTS, CAPS, &c., in fine variety.
Spectacles.
My assortment is complete in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames. And I can suit any sight and prolong good vision to old age.
Clocks.
I have a greater variety and a larger number than the whole market can show, and at prices from $1,50 to $30 each, warranted perfect timekeepers.
Lamps and Kerosene Oil,
CLOCKS, WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES faithfully repaired at the lowest rates and warranted.
Jan. 1 1y 1

Drugs, &c.,

COOSISTING IN PART OF
MORPHINE,
QUININE,
CASTOR OIL,
POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
STARCH,
SPICES,
EPS. SALTS,
LOGWOOD,
INDIA CHOLAGOGUE,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
INDIGO,
COD LIVER OIL,
BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
GUM CAMPHOR, &c.
All of which will be sold at moderate prices
FOR CASH.
A. J. PELETIER.
Hamburg, July 8. tf 27

Notice!

HAVING bought out the Stock on hand of WITT & HUDSON, I will continue the
FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
At the old stand between John Colgan and E. Penn, Agent, and will try and please all who may favor me with their patronage.
J. M. WITT.
Aug 22 tf 33

BURIAL CASES.

JUST received a full assortment of METALIC BURIAL CASES, all sizes, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. I buy for Cash, and will be necessarily compelled to sell on the same terms. Thirty days is the longest credit that will be given.
Also, on hand MAHOGANY COFFINS at Augusta prices. Common WOOD COFFINS made to suit the order, both in quality and price.
J. M. WITT.
Aug. 29, 1860 tf 34

Fine Flour.

JUST RECEIVED 25 BARRELS A No. 1 FLOUR—in Barrels, Half and Quarter Sacks, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
L. R. COGBURN.
May 1 tf 17

FINE PIANOS,
MUSIC, &c., &c.

THE subscriber, after returning thanks to their friends in Edgefield and adjoining Districts, for their liberal patronage during the last ten years, would inform them that they still continue to keep on hand a large assortment of

PIANO FORTES

from the celebrated manufactories of Raven Bacon & Co., Hazelton Bros., and A. H. Gale & Co., New York, for whom they are sole Agents. These Instruments having already won such far-famed celebrity, it is only necessary for us to repeat that for *strength, durability* and finish, together with *power, depth, sweetness and softness of tone*, they challenge competition. Persons wanting a Superior Piano Forte, would do much better to call and select from a large assortment, than by dealing with Pedlars and agents of inferior makers, where they have no choice, and have often to pay higher prices for inferior Instruments, than fine ones of superior makers can be bought for.

Every Piano Forte sold by us is warranted in every respect, so the purchaser runs no risk whatever. Persons ordering from a distance from us can depend upon getting a GOOD ARTICLE, as we make it a point to keep goods of the best quality and such as we can recommend and warrant in every respect. Their

STOCK OF MUSIC

is very large, and they are constantly receiving all new pieces as they are published.

GUITAR and VIOLIN STRINGS of the the best quality always on hand. They would also call attention to their large stock of

School and Miscellaneous Books,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS,

and other articles. Also, always on hand the largest assortment in the State, of
GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, FLUTES FLAGEOLETS, VIOLIN BOWS, &c., and every article of Musical Merchandise.
Carhart's and Needham's and Prince's celebrated MELODEONS.
Accordeons and Violins Repaired in the best manner.
All of the above articles sold at low prices for *CASH* or City acceptances by
GEO. A. OATES & BROTHER,
BROAD-ST., Augusta, Ga.,
[Between United States and Globe Hotels.]
April 7, 1859. tf 13

BLISS'
DYSPEPTIC REMEDY!

IT is customary now-a-days for the proprietors and propellers of patent medicines to array before the public eye in the most glowing colors, accounts of miraculous cures, and at the same time complain of the poverty of the English language as being inadequate to convey ideas that would do justice to their medical preparations. Now the proprietor of the above-named preparation don't intend to pursue any such course, but will be content to say, candidly, to the people, what his preparation has done and will do. The DYSPEPTIC REMEDY needs no such propping up by any such cunningly devised fables. BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY is the only reliable preparation now before the people for ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, and those other diseases that have their origin in disease of that organ. It has again and again cured when all other preparations have failed. Its merits have been discussed by physicians in counsel. It has often been pre-judged and thrown aside by physicians and consigned to the tomb of quack humbugs, and afterwards restored to more congenial clime on terra firma, to be administered to their worn-out and exhausted patients, and with the MOST PERFECT SUCCESS. It has been tested and recommended by the most eminent physicians of the country, and one and all who have thoroughly tested it in good faith, are unanimous in its praise. It will CURE THE WORST FORMS of

DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Disease, Constipation,

AND A GREAT MANY OTHER DISEASES having their origin in Disease of the Stomach.

For the above mentioned diseases, it is a sovereign remedy, and will not fail in effecting a cure if the patient is not too penurious to persevere in the taking of the Remedy. If one package don't cure you, try another, and still another, and rest assured it will not fail in accomplishing all that is promised. And another thing you may rest assured of, that you cannot take it long without seeing and feeling that it has already begun to benefit you; and if so, continue taking it regularly, and follow out all the directions—and you WILL SOON BE WELL AGAIN.

The REMEDY is for sale by Dr. C. W. & J. B. HODGES and E. M. PENN, Edgefield, S. C., at $2 per package.
July 24 6m 29

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

WHEREAS, an inquest of Escheat hath been returned to this office, whereby, it appears that Charles McGregor, late of Edgefield District, who was born in Dunbarton, Scotland, and died on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, was seized and possessed at the time of his death, of a Lot of Land, containing one-half Acre, more or less, situate, lying and being in the corporate limits of Edgefield Village, bounded on the North by a Lot owned by Rev. P. N. Lynch, on the East by Lots owned by Thomas P. Magrath and George W. Landrum, and the Public Street leading from the Court House to Pottersville, on the South by a Lot owned by James A. Dozier and on the West by a public street immediately in the rear of the Court House, and Lots owned by William J. Ready, F. L. Smith and Rev. P. N. Lynch; without having in his lifetime made any disposition thereof, and without leaving any person who can legally claim the same. Now in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, the Heirs of the said Charles McGregor, or others claiming under him if any there be, are hereby required to appear and make claim within eighteen months from the date hereof.

Witness my hand at Edgefield Court House, this fourth day of April, A. D. 1860.
THOS. G. BACON, c.c.p.
April 11, 1860 tf 14

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

E. B. Stoddard & Co., vs James M. Hudson. } *Foreign Attachment.*

THE Plaintiff in the above stated case, having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of J. L. Addison Plaintiff's Attorney, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
S. HARRISON, c.c.p.
Clerk's Office, July 5th 1861 q1y 27.

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFILD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

Hudson & Cogburn, for the use of L. R. Cogburn, vs. James M. Hudson. } *For. Attach.*

THE Plaintiffs in the above stated case, having this day filed their Declaration in my Office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said Declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of J. L. Addison, Plaintiff's Attorney, Ordered that the said Defendant appear and plead to said Declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
S. HARRISON, c.c.p.
Clerk's Office, June 10, 1861. 1yq 23

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

J. C. BROOKS, who is in custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield District, by virtue of a writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* at the suit of Hammond & Lark, having filed in my office, together with a Schedule, on oath, of his estate and effects, his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, praying to be admitted to the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. It is ordered, That the said Hammond & Lark and all the creditors to whom the said J. C. Brooks is in anywise indebted be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear, before the said Court at Edgefield Court House, on the seventh day of October next to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition aforesaid, should not be granted.
S. HARRISON, c.c.p.
Clerk's Office, June 27th 1861. 3m 26.

Notice.

I HAVE several EXPERIENCED HANDS in my Shop. We are prepared to REPAIR BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c. Also, all work pertaining to a Wood or Blacksmith Shop strictly attended to—not only for