

# Edgefield Advertiser.

A Pretty Foot.

A naughty man, who, notwithstanding his naughtiness, is a fellow of infinite taste, sends us the following Anecdote—Gum. We thank him for it. It calls to mind Tommy Moore, with his tender eyes and tearful-like hair, striking the harp of Erin. There are some people too ferociously virtuous and pitilessly modest to bear the sight or sound of *leg, ankle, or garter*. All such had better not read what follows:

There's magic in a pretty foot,  
And well the ladies know it—  
And she who has a pretty one  
Is pretty sure to show it.  
At times you too, are martyred by  
The noose little ankle,  
That shoots an arrow through the eye,  
Within your heart to rattle.

Of course you turn your gaze aside  
And all your blushes stifle,  
For well you know she's not aware  
Her skirts are raised a trifle.  
But should you think she might perchance  
Have on a loosened garter,  
Your fingers itch to play the part  
Of honest lady's waiter.

Though tantalized till he is crazed—  
Stark mad with wild romancing,  
That winking foot, along his brain,  
A wondrous waltz dancing—  
The while it merely lightly pats  
As thoughtless she may move it—  
No modest man would dare to dream,  
There is a leg above it.

But when it trips across the street,  
Through wind, and mud and vapor,  
By sheerest accident you see  
How beautiful the taper;  
And as it steps upon the walk,  
Amid the crowd to mingle,  
Two roguish eyes look up and say,  
"I wonder if he's single?"

But I would have no lady think  
I fancy her a schemer,  
And beg her to remember that,  
The poet is a dreamer;  
He sees what others do not see;  
And seeks for hidden beauty—  
No pretty face can lure him from  
The path of moral duty.

## Our Farmers' Column.

We again present our farmer-friends a column or so of interesting agricultural reading, and hope to continue this feature of the Advertiser with some regularity, especially during the spring and summer months. Short, concise, practical contributions are earnestly solicited from our readers, many of whom are well calculated to assist us in making this Department one of much interest.

## The Southern Cultivator.

This eminent and long established journal is still one of the institutions of the country, despite the hard times among the publishing fraternity. Mr. D. RAMMOND, is justly entitled to the plaudits of every agriculturist in the land for his unflagging industry and great energy in their behalf; and the subscription list of the Southern Cultivator should be increased an hundred fold as a meritorious offering to the indomitable perseverance of its worthy publisher. Send at once, (and get your neighbor to do likewise) Three Dollars to Mr. D. RAMMOND, Augusta, Ga., and the Cultivator will greet you monthly with a mine of wealth embracing Practical and Scientific information—reading for the "Plantation, the Farm, the Garden, and the Family Circle."

## Reasonable Advice.

A late number of the Southern Cultivator appeals thus to the planting community: "PREPARE YOUR SOIL IN THE BEST MANNER—PUT IN ALL THE PROVISIONAL CROPS YOU CAN POSSIBLY WORK, and cultivate in the most thorough style THIS YEAR, as Food will be scarce and high."

## Sorghum Syrup.

In these times of scarcity of sugars and molasses of all grades, it behooves us to make ample arrangements to provide some substitute for these almost indispensable articles; and to this end we hope every one will make preparation for planting full crops of the Chinese Sugar Cane seed.

## Speed the Plough.

With the diminished labor and reduced area of production now at command, the tillers of the soil cannot afford to waste time or misdirect their energies. They have been, and still are, greatly favored in weather, and have, to the present time, made good use of their opportunities. They should allow nothing to cause a relaxation. The great armies now burning their weapons for a spring and summer of marchings and battles must be sustained at every cost. They are fighting not only for political rights, but for the very property that our farmers hold, and it is as reasonable as it is necessary that the property for which they bear and risk so much should support them. No class of our citizens are more interested than the producers in the success of our great struggle. How would it be here in Virginia if a noble army of Lee had to be removed or disbanded for lack of supplies. The armed mercenaries of Lincoln would immediately swarm through the State, like the destroying locusts of Egypt. Slaves, horses, cattle, provisions, everything that sustains life, would pass from the hands of the owners. Lands themselves would be declared confiscated, and sold to Yankee adventurers. To avert such a possibility, farmers and planters have as impudent a part to play as the army itself, and in obedience or neglect would be as here in their own cowardice or desertion among the soldiers. They have heretofore done well, and answered the calls that have been made upon them. But there is occasion now to put forth increased efforts. We are sure they will strain every nerve—

## Prevent a Cow Falling in Her Milk.

—Wash the cow's udder and teats with pure cold water before milking, and then milk her morning and evening as dry as possible; negligence in this latter precaution is one of the causes of cows falling in their milk. The cow should, if possible, be milked by the same person, and while the process is going on a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for the jaws, and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk is in consequence yielded freely.

## From the Southern Cultivator.

### Broom Corn and Brooms.

Editors of Cultivator.—As some planters have grown Broom corn, it may not prove amiss to give a few hints about how to make brooms. The best way is to pull to pieces an old broom; but as everybody may not be able to do this, I will give the most important steps. Procure some strong twine or string—Bore a hole in the end of the handle and make one end of this twine or string fast either in this hole or any other way; fasten the other end to any convenient place or object, then holding the handle in the hand put the brush closely around the handle, turning the handle a little and fastening each straw tightly with the twine. When the straw has been thus put all around, wind the twine tightly two or three times around the ring of the ends or butts a little above the ring of twine, then wind the twine obliquely and tightly a little up the handle, and far enough to put on the second and last row of straw; put that on like the first or lower row, wind the twine three or four times tightly around and fasten the end either by a tack driven through a knot in the twine or by a neat staple. Then press the broom a few inches below the end of the handle between two sticks or any other contrivance, pass a couple of bands of twine around it, and fasten them in place by stitching them through the broom, and the broom will be finished. Fastening the further end of the twine to some object and drawing the twine tightly by holding only by the handle, will be found to save the hands from blistering, besides enabling the twine to be drawn much more tightly.

As throwing some light upon a very unsettled question in planting, I will mention three experiments made very unintentionally and with results that I did not anticipate. Three different small pieces of land, in as many different corn fields, were bedded for particular crops, but being unable to procure the seeds they were all planted in corn. In the first of these patches two furrows were run in the bottom of the alley, one side of each bed was hauled, and late in the season being grassy, the other side was merely hoed to kill the grass. The other had one furrow run on each side afterwards, the alternate beds were broken and hauled, and nothing more was done, the land being too hard to be plowed when it was desired to break out the other bank. The third experiment being in the low country, I cannot say exactly how it was treated; but it was like the rest of the corn around it. A small piece of five rows was never hoed. All these patches bore much better crops than the rest of the corn around, almost as much better as if guano had been applied to them. I tried one quarter acre of sweet potatoes with one hand-picking (there being but little grass on it at the time) and no hoeing or plowing, and thus far I can see no difference between it and the rest of the crop around it. Being very much behind hand last spring, one field of corn was planted by dropping the seed in the tracking furrow and covered by a one horse furrow, none of it having been plowed at all previously. Wheat time to break out the bank came round, the land was found to be so hard that one horse (cast iron) plow could not enter or turn a furrow. I then tried the two horse plow of the same pattern and found no difficulty in breaking it up, but the draught was of course heavy. I thus found that winter breaking up could be dispensed with, and my land, during dry weather, is almost like stone. I have spent the past summer in the country of shovel plows and scrapers, and I still say give me a good cast iron plow both for quality of work, ease of draught, and cheapness in repairs and durability.

## Orangeburg District, S. C.

CHIEF FOR MANGE.—A great desideratum for sprouts is certain, simple and cheap cure for mange, and one that can be easily procured in the country. I have kept a pack of dogs for many years, and have tried, with various success, every variety of mange ointments, both of scientific and simple applications. The most speedy, certain and simple that has yet come under my observation is the following, which I have used with entire success: I put common soft soap 3 pint sugar 2 pint powder of sulphur 1 pint coal tar 1 pint mixed together a single application well rubbed in to the skin (not merely dabbed on the hair), will in two weeks entirely effect the cure. The dog, after the application, is to be sun for two hours, until dry, with his head well up, so as to prevent rolling, and then let him go until the application gradually wears off, which will be in about two weeks. Try it.

## Squirrel Skin Shoes.

Squirrel skin shoes—Squirrel skins tacked down to a board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them, for a few days, to facilitate the removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of red oak bark, will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than calf-skin. Four skins will make a pair of ladies shoes. We hear that the ladies of some of the interior counties are wearing these shoes, and find them equal in softness and superior in durability to any others. The longer the skins are left in the decoction of bark the better the leather. By this plan anybody may have a tan yard, and make their own leathers, as the skins are easily and cheaply procured, and any vessel holding a gallon will serve as a vat. Our readers will do well to try it.—Richmond Whig.

## Skin Diseases.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face, barax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of barax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect, working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the four of sulphur and rub it on the face, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

## Shrap.

SHRAP.—The Mississippi is responsible for the appended sharp and truthful statement of facts: "It is said that there are only three ways to get out of a quarrel—fight out, write out, or back out; but the safer mode is to keep out. By the same four ways, also, a man may get out of the army. The soldiers fight out, the editors write out, the substitute buyers back out, and the members of Congress keep out."

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## From the Columbia Guardian.

### Tribute to Col. J. C. Simkins.

Fell, on the 18th of June, in the bloody and desperate fight at Battery Wagner, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Simkins, in the 36th year of his age.

Thus, in the full bloom of manhood, perished this gallant soldier—a noble sacrifice on his country's altar. "We mourn thee as we mourn the brave." A perfect type of all pure and manly virtues, he was in every sense of the term "one of Nature's noblemen." Surrounded by all that could make life pleasant and attractive, and endowed with that exquisite sensibility which made him keenly alive to all the refined and domestic pleasures which cluster around the social hearth, with every tie that could make life endearing, and with a nature peculiarly fitted for the pure enjoyments of life, he gave up all and nobly braved his breast to the storm. Not for one moment since the beginning of this fearful struggle did he hesitate what part to take, but wherever duty and honor called, there was he found foremost. And those who saw him on Wagner's stormy ramparts on the memorable and bloody 18th, a head of his command, he was as the embodiment of all that was heroic. Pale, wan and haggard with the day's fearful exertions, still his form was to be seen always in the van, and where at last his death-wound was struck, he yielded his life with a sigh for the ties which bound him to it, yet not without a smile to think that 'twas for Freedom's cause he bled. "It was in the shades of domestic and private life that his character was most to be appreciated. Such was the gentleness of his disposition, that in all the innocent amusements and pastimes of the young he entered with a heartiness that was truly refreshing, and which ever made him the chief attraction of a youthful circle. The gentleness and purity of his feelings were peculiarly manifested in his fondness for children, and his intuitive appreciation of all their childish graces and beauties. Refined and delicate emotions, noble and generous impulses dwelt in his soul, and was duly appreciated by him in others; yet when occasion required, when firmness and decision ruled the hour, none were more strictly rigid in the discharge of duty than he.

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere; Heaven did a recompense more largely send." Ah! when the future history of this meritorious war is written, his name will shine forth on its brightest pages of glory; when Wagner's stormy tale is told, his name will stand forth as one of its chief defenders. Yet, even then, though after the lapse of years, the fear of sorrowing friendship will fall to think that such blood was flow, ere Freedom's cause be won.

## MARIUS.

### Lieut. Col. J. C. Simkins.

We concur most fully in the justice of the tribute to this distinguished officer, to be found in our columns this morning. Among the many sacrifices of this war, Col. Simkins is one of the most costly. We have the opportunity of knowing the estimate placed upon him in his regiment, and remarkable as the last infantry is for the high qualities of its officers, there is not one whose loss would have been more regretted. He was distinguished for his devotion to duty. It is not the blaze of the battlefield—though there too he was distinguished—but the strict attention to the routine duties of the regiment, which is the test of an officer's efficiency. In these, Col. Simkins was in exemplary. He was always at his post, and diligent and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. He commanded the confidence alike of those above and below him—illustrating the inflexible rule that a disciplinarian is always esteemed—provided his system is just and uniform.

## Such was Col. S. as an officer.

Such was Col. S. as an officer. As a man he was all our correspondent describes him. To better hands we leave the portrayal of his virtues.—Columbia Guardian.

## An Affecting Incident.

The following sketch of an incident on the battle field of Gettysburg is one of the most sad yet touching beautiful that we have met with during the war. We find it in the Atlanta Bulletin from Harper's Weekly of January 29th. It will possess unusual interest to the friends of the gallant boy whose fate is so touchingly related.

## A REBEL PRISONER AND HIS BROTHER.

Late one afternoon, too late for the cars, a train of ambulances arrived at the Lodge of the Commission with over one hundred wounded rebels to be cared for during the night. Many of them were but slightly injured, but one of the number, a Lieutenant, was so weak and faint that it seemed impossible to do anything to restore him. In appearance, he seemed a mere boy, with clear innocent face, bright blue eyes, and hair that any New England girl would have worn with pride. One of the nurses took him in charge, but he wanted nothing; he had not been willing to eat for days, his comrades said. Evidently, however, he was induced to take a little gruel, which he keenly relished, so much so, that for hours afterwards, he talked of his "good supper," thanking his attendants ever and over again for their kindness. But all the while he was growing weaker, and at midnight a change came, and from that time he thought and prattled only of the old days before he was a soldier, when he sang hymns in his father's Church. He sang them now again, in a clear, sweet voice, that had the deep longing of a sick soul in it. "Lord, here we're on me," he cried now and then; then sang without words—a sort of low intoning—applied from his pale lips. His father was a Lutheran clergy man in South Carolina, and the lessons of his childhood were floating back upon him in the dark hours through which he was going down into a deeper slumber.

All the day following the nurses watched him, sometimes fighting his battles over, often singing his Lutheran chants, till suddenly, at the tent-door, close to which he lay, appeared a rebel soldier, just arrived with other prisoners. He started when he saw the Lieutenant, and hurriedly kneeling by him, called him by name; but the ears were deaf then to the call of love. Then, rising, he told the attendants that the Lieutenant's brother was wounded and a prisoner not far away; upon which some of the party started after him, returning no longer after, carrying him in their arms. But he too was a stranger to Henry—nor to the Lieutenant, who called, and the comely lay down at his side on the straw, and there remained for the rest of the day, the fit group gathered around watching and listening to the strong clear voice singing, "Lord, here we're on me!" The Lord, looking down, had mercy. The day had ended and the night came on; but with the sunset the troubled heart grew still, and the stars, opening their soft eyes, saw only a pale face with the death dew on it in the midst of the group. A rifle bullet was obtained and the body placed in it; but all night the wounded brother lay close against him, it would seem to be separated even from the ashes of him whose fate had pattered right beside his own all the way up from childhood to the borders of that river which all must cross some solemn day. But in the morning duty called—the prisoners must march; and, with tears on his face, the bereaved one went away with his comrades, leaving Henry to be cared for by those who had so tenderly cared for him while living; first, however, thanking them all for what they had done, and giving them all his love to show his gratitude, namely, a palmetto ornament from the dead brother's cap and a button from his coat. That same morning Henry was laid away to his

long sleep, a surgeon of the commission reading the burial service, and a delegate writing his name on the little board of his narrow bed: "Lieutenant Rauch, Fourteenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers."

## State Taxes.

I will attend at the times and places hereinafter mentioned to collect the State and District Tax for the year commencing the 1st October 1863.

This Notice is intended for large Tax Payers who have not small Confederate notes of the denomination of five and under, and wish to save funding in Confederate 4 per cent Bonds. I will again attend at all of my usual appointments in April to finish collecting this Tax, and those who can procure the five and under can then meet me and pay their Tax in those small notes.

Tax Payers must procure some change as it will be impossible for me to obtain it for them.

I will be compelled to miss several of my usual appointments this time in order to get through the District by the first of April.

The following is a list of State Taxable property: Number of Slaves and Acres of Land, Money at Interest, Town Lots, Merchandise, Salaries and Wages. I will commence at Edgefield C. H. 16th and 17th March. Bilge, 18th " Richardson, 19th " Mr. Willing, 21st " Coleman's X Roads, 22d " Rountree's Store, 24th " Liberty Hill, 25th " Red Bank, 26th " Cherokee Ponds, 28th and 29th " Hamburg, 30th and 31st " Granville, THOS. DEAN, T. C. Mar 14 3t 12

## Military Notice.

HEAD-QUARTERS, EDGEFIELD C. H., Mar. 8th, 1864.

COMMISSIONED and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, detailed men in any Department whatever, also sick and wounded Soldiers absent from the command of Gen. Longstreet, or the Army of Tennessee, will report to these Head-Quarters immediately, prepared to move off to their Commands.

Those who fail to report within a reasonable time will be arrested and sent to their commands under guard.

By command of Gen. Johnston. L. CHARLTON, Capt. C. S. A. Mar 9 2t 11

## WAR TAX AND ASSESSMENT.

MY BOOKS will remain open at my Office at Edgefield Court House during the present week and no longer, for the collection of the Assessments already made, and also the Registered Taxes on Professions, Toll Grain Mills and Saw Mills selling to the public, and all Shops working for the public, Butchers, Cattle Dealers, Public Ferries, &c., for the year 1864, and also on Sales and Receipts for 1863. Any person commencing a Registered business any time during the year are required to report and pay the Taxes thereon on beginning business. I propose to be at

Lois's P. O., Tuesday, 8th March. John P. Nicholson, Same evening 3 o'clock. Lybrand's, Wednesday, 9th March. John Seigler's, Wednesday, 9th March. Alfred Hatcher's, Thursday, 10th " Granville, Same evening. Elton P. O., 11th and 12th March. Pleasant Lane, Monday, 14th " Shatterfield, Tuesday, 15th " Liberty Hill, Wednesday, 16th " Tompkins, Thursday, 17th " Woodland, Friday, 18th " Red Hill, Saturday, 19th " John Curry's, Monday, 21st " Wiley Glover's, Tuesday, 22nd " Cherokee Ponds, Wednesday, 23rd " Beach Island, Thursday, 24th " Hamburg, 25th and 26th "

Those who fail to pay within this time cannot pay in the present currency at par.

Capt. DEAN, I think, will be with me to receive the return on Meat, which includes all hog slaughtered since 20th April 1863, weighed with the head and feet attached.

All Tax Payers will please write their names legibly on their bills before presenting them. This request is made to save time.

I am forced for the want of time to omit several appointments which I intended to make, and which I regret I cannot make. I have made as many as time permits, having received my books and Assessments so late, and needing to close before 1st April.

Tax Payers must prepare themselves with change as I cannot get it.

For the information of all Tax Payers I beg to say the following Circular received from the District Office at Columbia, S. C., on the 27th February 1864, in pursuance of the Assessments made. Those who are entitled to a deduction upon their incomes and who are required to present their claims before paying, as nothing will be refunded after payment.

H. E. WRIGHT, 12th Dist. Collector, 17th and 18th Feb'y. Mar 1 4t 10

## Head-Quarters,

COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 27th February, 1864.

M. W. E. BORN, Lieutenant P. O., having executed and filed his Bond in this Department on the 27th February, 1864, in compliance with the requisitions of an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to suppress the practice of distilling spirits in this State passed 12th December 1863, is hereby appointed by His Excellency, the Governor, an Agent to Manufacture and sell a limited quantity of Alcohol and Whiskey in Edgefield District to regularly practicing Physicians and registered Druggists of said District for Medical purposes.

All other persons distilling in Edgefield District are doing so in direct violation of the Law, and are amenable to its penalties of Penal to report all such persons, and of all Magistrates to seize and remove the same.

By Order of the Governor. RICHARD CALDWELL, Lt. Col. & Com'y. Gen'l. S. C. Mar 9 3t 11

## Attention!

I HAVE been sent home from the 7th S. C. Regiment in command of a Recruiting party. Men who wish to join the 7th S. C. Regiment will be furnished the proper papers and transportation to said Regiment if they will report to Sergt. Henderson or Friday, of Co. F. Sergt. P. L. Smith, of Co. E. or Corpl. Pennell or James McKinney, of Co. C, or to myself.

My address is Oakland, S. C. Sergt. Henderson and Friday will be found at Ridge, S. C. Smith at Mine Creek, and Ridge at Ridge, S. C.

Come one, come all. Let the 7th be filled up. Be members of Kerhart's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. JAMES MITCHELL, Capt. Co. F. 7th S. C. Reg't. Mar 1 3t 10

## Horse and Jack!

MY HORSE and JACK will stand the present Spring Season at the following prices: \$12 the year, \$10 the Season, \$20 to insure a mare in foal, and \$25 to insure a standing sucking colt.

ARCHY can be found at home on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month during the Season, and will make it convenient to attend his stands every fourth day. Archy is a red sorrel, 16 hands high, 5 years old this Spring. Is a horse of the best and a splendid trotter, and can walk his mile inside of 12 minutes, or walk five miles at a trot with ease. Mr. Biggins, of Augusta, writes that Archy was sired by a Sir Archy horse out of a number one Virginia mare. Archy is a sure foal getter.

My JACK can be found at his own Stable at all times. COLUMBUS is an imported Jack, and is 5 feet 11 inch high, and measures from the fore top to tip of tail 7 feet 2 inches, and from muscle to tip of tail or hook joint 12 feet 3 inches and heavy according. His color will show with those of any Jack in the Confederacy.

Every one will be taken to avoid accidents but no responsibility for any that may occur. Persons putting their horses in the insurance and trading there where I cannot ascertain that they are in foal will be held responsible for the insurance money. Groome's fee in every case, 50 cents.

My Horse will attend a club of ten mares, at a convenient distance from his stable, if application be made soon. THOS. ATKINS. Mar 14 2t 11

## Barter! Barter!

THE GRANVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY will Barter Cloth for Produce, on the following terms:

One Yard 4-4 Sheeting, Drills or Onaburgs for one pound of hard or Bacon.

Two and a quarter yards 4-1 Sheeting, Drills or Onaburgs for one bushel of Corn, Peas, or one hundred pounds of Fodder put up in bales.

Forty yards 4-4 Sheeting, Drills or Onaburgs for one barrel of Superfine Flour.

Three yards 4-4 Sheeting, Drills or Onaburgs for one gallon of Sorgho Syrup.

If 7-8 or 2-4 Sheeting be desired, the same weight but a greater number of yards of Cloth will be given.

The produce must be delivered at Granville. An Express receipt, specifying the full value, with freight prepaid, will be considered delivery. Packages and letters must have owner's name on them, and addressed to "Granville Co." at Granville.

Granville, Feb 29 1864 10t 10

## PLANTERS, ATTENTION!

### 'SWEEDIE IRON AND PLOUGH STEEL!

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of IRON and STEEL, suitable for Plantation use, which I offer in lots to suit purchasers, at the market price, or

## Exchanged ON FAVORABLE TERMS

### FOR CORN, FLOUR, BACON, LARD.

This is a good opportunity for Planters to improve their farming implements at easy terms.

W. H. GOODRICH, No. 271 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. Feb 23 2m 9

## New Goods!

THE Subscriber has received at his old stand the following articles, which he will sell at the lowest market price, viz:

COALCOES and GINGHAMS; ALICHOES and Brown SHIRTINGS; Linen and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS; THREAD and BUTTONS; NEEDLES and PINS; PAPER and ENVELOPES; STEEL PENS and PENCILS; ONE CASE SHIRTS; HOOP SKIRTS; Manufactured and Smoking TOBACCO; SEGARS; FINE BROWN SUGAR; COOKING SODA.

I also expect a bale of FACTORY THREAD by the last of the week.

Call and examine for yourselves. D. C. DRYAN, Jan 6 1t 2

## Tax in Kind

ALL Claims for Jailing Tax in Kind to this Department must be settled by the end of the month, else they will not be allowed. The orders are positive and peremptory.

I am now shipping all the Fodder I receive to Capt. Gregg's Company. I have shipped several Car loads and Capt. Gregg writes me that several of the bales, upon being opened, were found to be musty and moulded, and unfit for any purpose.

Planters are earnestly requested to send me water backing, as a very little spoils the Fodder, and it will not be received if it can be detected, unless it is securely baled. I have heretofore received some insecure packages because I could turn it over to the Quarter-Master in Augusta for Post Horses, but as all borerators is to be shipped it must be well baled.

S. S. TOMPKINS, Agent Depot 1, Sec. 5, 4th Con. Dist. Hamburg, Mar 6, 3t 11

## HEADQUARTERS,

COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S DEPT. S. C., COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5, 1864.

THE BOARDS OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF throughout the State, who have not received the amount of their CARDS and CASH in full, are hereby requested to send them before 1st April, as all amounts received by them after said date for sales of bales, will be subject to the deduction of thirty cents and a third per cent, and will be received by this Department.

By order of the Governor. RICHARD CALDWELL, Lt. Col. and C. G. S. C. Mar 5 3t 11

All papers in this State will receive three times and send to the Department with copy of advertisement attached, to the Department at payment.

## South Carolina's Dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL ROLL OF HONOR.

HAVING received frequent applications from prominent citizens and made it accessible to all, I thought I might derive a copy, the "ROLL OF HONOR" on which I am engaged for the State, I propose to publish a work more extended in its scope and design than the State Roll, embracing Biographical Sketches of the officers and men from this State who have fallen or died in service during the present war, and whose friends may furnish me with the necessary material for such sketches.

The plan is this: The friends of the deceased soldiers desiring a place in this work will forward to me the necessary information to make up for publication the biographical sketches, or send me the notices they wish inserted, when they will be revised and compiled for publication. Each biographical sketch will be accompanied by a photograph of the soldier, and Ten Dollars to defray the expense and labor involved in the preparation and compilation of the sketches, for which a receipt will be given entitling the holder to a copy of the work at the subscription price.

I am offering arrangements with a leading publishing house for the publication of the work. It will be published in monthly numbers, and issued in the best style of Letter press printing on the white Enchic book paper and printed with the best English ink. Each number will contain one or more portraits of officers and men who have distinguished themselves during the war. The twelve numbers will make four handsome volumes.

Terms \$50 per annum or for twelve numbers, payable on the publication of the first number, of which due notice will be given. The work will be continued until the Roll is completed. Those intending to subscribe or furnish biographical sketches, should do so without delay, as the first edition will be limited to No number of subscribers.

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