

Edgefield Advertiser.

From the Yorkville Enquirer, 11th. inst.

Death of Col. Jao. L. Miller.

The first telegram received here on Saturday last, communicating the commencement of hostilities between the two great armies in Virginia, brings us the heart-rending account of the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. John Lucas Miller, of the 12th Regiment, S. C. V. Looking to conquest, the public mind was yet unprepared for the price of success, and the unexpected news threw a pall over our little community, which grows sadder with the reflection of his desolated home, his widowed young wife, and orphaned little ones. The warm heart is chilled in death, the noble spirit has returned to Him who endowed it; all that is left to his mourning fellow citizens, is the remembrance of his many virtues.

Col. Miller was born in this District, he was a son of Dr. John L. Miller, (brother of Col. Stephen D. Miller, Ex-Governor of this State); he graduated at Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1847, when he returned to his home, and studied law in the office of the late Hon. I. D. Witherspoon. In 1851, Col. Miller was elected by the Legislature Commissioner in Equity for York District, during a portion of which time he was connected with this journal as Senior Editor and Proprietor, in which he ably availed himself of his pen the principles which he nobly maintained with his sword to the bitter end. At the expiration of his second term, Col. Miller was elected by the fellow citizens as Representative in the State Legislature, during which term the war broke out, when he was among the first to raise a Company, whose title, privations and dangers he had thus far shared. Faithful to his trust, abnegating self, he devoted his energies to the welfare of his men and cause, and then fell doubtless with many other brave hearts, who, while they leave "many a heart uncontented," have reaped the full measure of undying glory. From his connection with the Christian church, the friends of Col. Miller have every reason to believe he was prepared for the last great trial, and that he has gone home to prepare a way for those who loved him in life, and will not cease to venerate his memory while love of country fills the human heart, and the good man's character is held up for imitation to them he has left behind. He was in his 33d year. We will not intrude our sympathies, however sincere, on the private grief, duty requires this brief testimonial, friendship would accord much more.

Death of Brig. Gen. Mich. Jenkins.

The ink was scarce dry in our pen, when we were again called on to add another link to the sad chain of events transpiring on the field of battle. This gallant Jenkins has fallen in the prime of manhood, amid the clash of victorious arms; in the midst of the battle, like Henry of Navarre, his plume was still to be seen, but alas, the fatal shaft was sped, and the brave soldier fell another sacrifice on the altar of his country. It is sad to learn that he was killed by his own men mistaking him for the enemy, but the accidents of war are inevitable as the decrees of fate. Another young widow and orphaned children are left without their natural protector, and the country mourns another of her most gallant defenders.

Gen. Jenkins was born in Charleston District, and a graduate of the State Military Academies. He came to this place, after he had carried off the highest honor of his class. In 1855, and in conjunction with Col. Coward, also of the Army in Virginia, established the Yorkville Preparatory Military School, which had met with unbounded success, until the breaking out of the war, when the Principals took the field in person, as well as many of those who had profited by their instructions. The gallantry of Gen. Jenkins ensured him rapid promotion, and thus on the eve of being made a Major-General, we have to chronicle his untimely end. He was about 26 years of age, a gentleman of high tone of character, and a strict disciplinarian; nevertheless he never forgot the duties he owed to his men, and if he was harsh at times, he felt keenly the necessity that required his exercise. He was much esteemed in his private character, while as a public man he was always foremost in every effort to maintain the good name of his chosen District. Though many have fallen in this fight, few will be more missed by his brother officers, while his men will still remember many a kindness, and overlook his errors, he they many of.

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Newly Appointed Brigadier General.

We learn, on apparently good authority, that Col. William Butler, of this State, has been appointed Brigadier General Provisional Army Confederate States.

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South Carolinians at Port Walthall.

In the fight at Port Walthall Junction, three and a half miles from Petersburg, on Saturday the 7th, the South Carolinians fought with their usual bravery. The Richmond Sentinel give the following account of the fight:

Friday night closed in upon the opposing forces, after several hours of sharp skirmishing. Saturday morning, at sunrise, found the two armies drawn up in line of battle, about half a mile apart and in full view of each other. Our forces occupied the railroad to the right and left of Craig's residence, very near to the junction, and the Yankees occupied a position in the adjacent field.

About eleven o'clock skirmishing commenced, when the Surrey artillery, under Captain Hawkins, advanced several hundred yards in front and opened on the enemy with shell. This brought on a sharp fire between the infantry on our left and the advance of the enemy's right. But in thirty minutes the firing on both sides ceased, except here and there a wild shot from the enemy's artillery.

Our forces now made the railroad their line of battle, and about half past two o'clock the enemy opened on them with their artillery in front, and at the same time endeavored to turn our left. They finally succeeded, by overwhelming numbers, in reaching the railroad, but General Hagood, with three South Carolina regiments (the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh) advanced and drove the enemy back to their line in great confusion.

The fighting continued until about four o'clock, and was for the greater portion of the time very severe, our brave and gallant men driving everything before them. Our troops were confronted by greatly superior numbers, but they held their ground manfully. Their number engaged was twelve or fifteen thousand. The enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, estimated at one division and two brigades, upon that portion of our line held by General Hagood's brigade.

They were in such numbers as to overlap our line, which enabled them to flank and turn our extreme left. This forced General Hagood to change his front, which he did successfully, but the movement necessitated the exposure of our officers and men, and caused the heavy loss which we sustained. The enemy, however, were soon driven back, when the brave South Carolinians re-occupied their original line, and held it successfully against two more assaults of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Dushrod Johnson was the senior Brigadier in command, and is said to have behaved with much coolness. Lieutenant General D. H. Hill was also on the ground.

It is mentioned as a somewhat singular coincidence, that the troops engaged on the part of the enemy in this fight were the same troops that the brave South Carolinians had fought so long on Morris' and James' Islands, at Charleston.

Our loss in the fight of Friday and Saturday, particularly in that of Saturday, was very severe, proving conclusively that our men fight with the utmost desperation. The loss of officers is very large. In General Hagood's brigade, four out of seven field officers engaged in the fight were killed. Among those killed and wounded we learn of the following: Lieutenant Colonel Darzan, of the 21st South Carolina Volunteers, killed in the engagement of Saturday; Colonel John G. Presley, severely wounded in left shoulder; Colonel Graham, of the 21st South Carolina, was wounded in two places, not severely; Captain William R. Stoney, of General Hagood's staff, supposed to be mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st South Carolina (name forgotten) was severely wounded in the head.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The Senate passed a bill amendatory of the Currency Act of the last session. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one of new issue for every three of the old issued. On the 1st of January, or as soon thereafter as practicable, he shall reduce the circulation to two hundred millions. Any State having old Treasury notes may receive the new issue in exchange for half the amount and bonds for the other half. Holders of Treasury notes entitled to be exchanged for new issue, may find them at the same rate of exchange in four per cent. bonds, not taxable, principal or interest. Holders of four per cent certificates may exchange them for bonds as above described at the rate of three for two, or transfer them by the delivery of the four per cent certificates, which shall enable the holder to use the same for the payment of Government dues.

The Senate also passed the House bill to provide for the redemption of the old Treasury notes held by Indian tribes.

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For the Advertiser.

The great event has taken place! Our highest expectations were realized, and each inimitable performer should be presented with a scroll bearing the device—"well done." The news of a battle—the announcement of peace, could scarcely have caused greater excitement, than prevailed in the village of Edgefield on the 24 of May. The Play was the one engrossing topic of conversation, and the knowledge that it was to be an amateur performance, enacted for the benefit of the maimed sons of Edgefield, heightened the interest of almost every one, and increased their desire to be present. The bright tints of the evening sky had scarce merged into gray, when the eager populace began to wend their way to the Hall, and those who were unfortunately later than half past seven, must have imagined themselves in a second Bee Store. Every one was on the "qui vive," and those who had not read the play, puzzled their brains, by wondering whether "London Assurance" could possibly exceed American audacity. The doubt was soon solved—the curtain rose, and there stood, or rather glugged, Master Charles, so "gloriously dressed," that one glimpse of him would have shocked his poor, deseculated governor into a complete forgetfulness of etiquette; and could the fair Grace, only have seen him in such a flight, she would not so easily have transferred her affections from her charming self, to Mr. Augustus Hamilton. He sustained his part admirably throughout, and whether he appeared as the shy, unsophisticated student, intent only upon his books and his father's commands, as the reckless man of the "beau monde," or the ardent impassioned lover, he did the thing so well, that no one would have imagined it a first effort. Miss Grace, the fair object of his devotion, excited admiration wherever she appeared, and the idea of her bestowing so much love upon the vain conceited coxcomb, Sir Harcourt, made the audience sympathize with the piquant remarks of her sprightly maid. The interview with her old uncle, warm-hearted, genial Max—who looked and acted the whole-souled, generous English country gentleman to perfection; her touching gratitude for his almost parental tenderness, ought to have elicited bursts of applause, but although approval was painted on every face the audience seemed to feel a delicacy in betraying it. This was a mistake. For when one does well, what harm is there in letting those know it? Then too, the knowledge that their efforts are giving pleasure, acts as a stimulus to the performers.

Notwithstanding the raptures about applause, two of the characters never failed to "bring down the house" whenever Sir H., appeared in his fashionable attire, and with affected drawl, desired Cool to perfume his handkerchief—assist at his toilet, or identify his son, the old Hall rang again. No one thought of him as acting a part; the versatile Sir Harcourt on the boards, and the laugh called forth by his eccentric and feppishness, was the highest meed of praise which could have been bestowed upon the talents of the performer. But the bright particular star of the evening was Lady Gey Spenser! Her merry, musical laugh still rings in my ears, and I see her again as she bounded off from the chase, with the spirit and animation of Di Vernon and a grace peculiarly her own. With what playful fondness she greets that dear old fellow Max! How her glorious eyes sparkle with merriment as she freely gives to that devoted fashion's shrink, Sir Harcourt, an account of her mad pranks! How good naturedly understanding she is to her "dear inimitable Dolly," who merits all commendation for so cheerfully yielding the "ribbons" to the fair hand of his Gay. And then through all her fun, how the true woman's heart preps out, as she subjects herself to censure, in order to insure the happiness of her friend. In the scene where she refuses to elope with Sir H., because her father's stag-hounds is left behind her, look, which and picture could not have been surpassed by Panny Kowles. Each member of the troupe deserves special notice, but time would fail to particularize further, so suffice it to say that all did well.

The Force was also a complete success, and it was easy to discover under the garb of the country lass that part of priceless worth—a woman's pure trusting heart—and her educated and refined husband had no reason to blush for his choice. The represented the Diamond in the Rough, but the polished owners would appear, despite her fondness for caricatures with Cousin Jos, and her interest in seeing him. And what shall I say of the matelons Joe? In truth I regret writ for laughing. Strive as I may to banish the recollection, that collar will rise before me in huge proportions threatening to engulf the head of the wearer; and those pants! Shall I ever forget them? Not for they bring to mind that humorous piece by Holme, on the Beeches. Altogether, Cousin Jos was a rare character—a second Tony Lumpkin, and I can only hope some gifted bard will immortalize him in verse.

I cannot close this brief sketch without saying that the moving spirits of the Play—the beautiful and regal lady who planned the performance, was behind the scenes, and her influence was felt, though not seen, and reminded one—like her smile—of the soft radiance of the evening star.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

Relief for Refugees.

We are gratified in being able to state that a commencement has at last been made which we hope will lead to a permanent system of relief for these uncomplaining sufferers. It was announced some time ago that a public spirited plan had expressed his readiness to supply bona fide refugees with corn at the bare cost of production; and that this was about \$3 per bushel. Since that time difficulties of transportation and others have delayed the receipt of the corn. It gives us great pleasure, however, to be now able to state that a small quantity has been left at the Central Depot, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Martin, for distribution at the above price, and on certain conditions, which he will make known. As we hope this generous example will be followed by others, we will mention the principal features of the plan for their information as well as for the parties interested.

1. Only bona fide refugees from home, who, having lost all or the most of their property, are in want of food, to be relieved.

2. The corn is not to be sold for the use of negroes; nor.

3. Those who have speculated in the necessities of life.

We earnestly commend this most praiseworthy example to all who are able to follow it. We are sure there are many such in the community, and we are equally satisfied they will never regret it.—Guardian.

"GALLANT COFFEE."—Two distinguished "officers" of this Confederacy, while on the way from Houston to this point, lately stepped for breakfast at the residence of an old lady who has three sons in the army. Not relishing her Confederate coffee, they procured some "sure enough coffee" from their private stores. Their good lady of the house, accompanied with this remark: "This coffee, excellent, was captured by our gallant soldiers in the Texas coffee." The manly looked dappers at our heroes, and not only refused to accept any of the said beverage, but patently exclaimed: "If our gallant soldiers captured it, why can't they get a chance to drink it?"—Col. Texas Telegraph.

For the Legislature.

The friends of Mr. F. A. TOWNSEND respectfully announce him a candidate, for a seat in the Legislature, at the ensuing election.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. TOWNSEND attached himself to Company G, 7th Regt. S. C. V., where he still remains, battling for the rights of the South.

On being consulted in relation to permitting his name to go before the people as a candidate, he replied that he had never sought office, neither would he decline any responsibility that his friends may be pleased to assign him; at the same time he wishes distinctly understood, that, if elected, it is his purpose to continue in service, except during the Session of the Legislature.

Mr. TOWNSEND is a gentleman of education, talents and business habits, and if elected we are confident will discharge the duties of a Legislator to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

We therefore recommend him to the support of his fellow-citizens.

UPPER BATTALION 16th REGT. May 18 1864

For the Legislature. We are authorized by many friends to announce W. W. ADAMS, Esq., a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature. May 10 1864

Candidates for the Legislature. DR. H. R. COOK, GEN. R. G. M. DUROVANT, MAJ. A. J. HAMMOND, COL. JOHN HUIET, CAPT. LEWIS JONES, BR. W. D. JENNINGS, REV. A. W. LINDLER, J. P. MICKLER, Esq. GEO. D. TILLMAN, Esq. DR. A. W. YOUNGBLOOD.

State of South Carolina. IN THE SENATE. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, May 20th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. IN the present situation of affairs, it is deemed proper to direct the attention of the people of the State to the first section of an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for Volunteer Companies of Mounted Infantry, and for other purposes," hereby published, and to call upon all male citizens capable of bearing arms, and who are not liable to Confederate military service, to organize themselves into companies in pursuance of its provisions.

II. Companies organized in accordance with said Act, upon presenting their rolls to be filed in this office, will be accepted for the service therein provided for, and will be armed and furnished with necessary ammunition.

III. The troops called into service under this Act will be subject to the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and while in actual service, will be subject to the Articles of War and Army Regulations of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as Confederate troops of the same class are entitled to.

IV. The commanding officers of Companies and the corporate authorities to whom arms have heretofore been delivered, or who now have the same in charge, are charged with keeping them in good order, and any necessary expenditures made for that purpose will be paid by the State upon the accounts being duly certified and approved at this office.

By command: A. C. CARLINGTON, Adjutant and Inspector General S. C. Official: G. A. FOLLEN, A. G. O.

EXTRACT. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to accept as many Volunteer Companies of Mounted Infantry as may be offered, to consist of not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred men, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, who shall be organized by him into Battalions or Regiments by the election of Field Officers if the number of said Companies be sufficient for that purpose, and said Companies shall be called out at the discretion of the Governor, to suppress insurrections, or to repel actual or threatened raids of the enemy within this State, and shall be discharged from actual service, whenever in his judgment the actual necessity for such services has ceased.

787-Papers of the State cap. three times. May 24 1864

The State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN ORDINARY. BY W. F. DURISOE, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Bettie T. Adams, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James T. Adams, late of the District aforesaid, dec'd.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H. on the 14th day of June next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. May 24 1864

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN EQUITY.

P. M. Butler, A. P. Butler, vs. Abner Perrin, et al.

BY virtue of an order of the Court in this case I will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th June next, at Edgefield C. H., the Real Estate of Mrs. M. Julia Butler, deceased, to wit: ONE LOT in the Village of Edgefield, having on it a comfortable Two Story Dwelling, and all necessary out-buildings, conveniently situated to the business part of the Village.

Sold on a credit until the first of January next, with interest from day of sale, except costs of suit which must be paid in cash. Purchasers to give bond with at least two good sureties to secure the purchase money, and pay for titles after the 1st of Jan'y. Z. W. CARWILE, C. E. D. May 9 1864

Also, AT THE SAME TIME, I will sell all the personal Estate of the late Mrs. M. JULIA BUTLER, dec'd., consisting of THREE NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c. Sold on a credit until 1st January next with interest from day of sale. Purchasers to give notes with approved sureties. Z. W. CARWILE, Adm'or. May 9th, 1864

Tax in Kind. DEPOT No.—SEC. No.—4th C. D. S. C., EDGEFIELD C. H., May 7th, 1864.

HAVING been appointed Agent for receiving the Tax in Kind at this place, producers will take notice that I am now ready to receive the Title-Tax of Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat Peas, Ground Peas, Cured Hay, Cured Fodder, Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco and Bacon, and that they must deliver it on or before the 10th of June next, or else be liable to forfeit five times the estimated value thereof in default of payment in kind. No produce will be received over 12 miles from this place.

S. F. GOODE, Agent, Depot No.—Sec. No.—4th C. D. S. C. May 11 1864

Tax Collector's Notice. I WILL attend the times and places hereinafter mentioned to finish collecting the State and District Tax for the year 1863, commencing the 1st of October 1862. I will commence at Red Hill, Thursday, 19th May. J. A. Talbert's, Friday, 20th " John Cheatham's, Saturday, 21st May. Pleasant Lake, Sunday, 22nd " Slaterfield, Tuesday, 24th " Liberty Hill, Wednesday, 25th " White House, Thursday, 26th " Edgely Howie, Friday, 27th " Woodlawn, Saturday, 28th " A. Morgan's, Monday, 30th " J. S. Smyth's, Wednesday, 31st June. Dornis Mill, Thursday, 2nd " Rountree's Store, Friday, 3rd " A. Kemp's, Saturday, 4th " Halliwell's, Monday, 6th " Isham Culbreth's, Tuesday, 7th " Coleman's X Roads, Wednesday, 8th " Perry's X Roads, Thursday, 9th " Jacob Dabiet's, Friday, 10th " Miekler, Saturday, 11th " McWilliam, Monday, 13th " Mr. Gibson's, Tuesday, 14th " George Adley's, Wednesday, 15th " Same evening, 4 o'clock. Mr. Norris's, Thursday, 16th " Dr. John Melby's, Friday, 17th " Mrs. Allen's, Saturday, 18th "

After which time my books will close for the State and District Tax. I hope Tax payers will be punctual in making returns and paying the same, and save being double Taxed. At the same time and places in the 12th Collection District for the Confederate War Tax, composed of the 9th and 7th Regiments, I will receive Returns and Assess the same, of the additional income Tax. This is an additional Tax on profits derived from buying and selling during the year 1863, any Spirituous Liquors, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rice, Molasses or Syrup, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Hops, Beef or Beef Cattle, Sheep, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Raw Hides, Leather, Horses, Mules, Oxen, Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Woolen, Cotton or Mixed Cloths, Hats, Wagons, Harness, Collar, Iron, Steel or Nails. Also, all profits made by buying and selling Money, Gold, Silver, or Obligations, Exchange, Notes, Bonds, Credits, or Obligations of any kind, or any Merchandise, Property, or effects of any kind, not enumerated, a Tax of 10 per cent. is levied.

I will also receive Returns of the net Profit slaughtered by any Person between the 24th April 1863, and the 1st of March 1864, as all are subject to this Tax in kind except those who did not slaughter more than 250 lbs., and they are exempt. Also Registered Persons are required to make returns of their quarterly sales for the quarter commencing the 1st January and ending the 31st March 1864.

Also, on the amount of all Profits exceeding Twenty-five per cent. made during the year 1863, by any Banking Company, Railroad, Telegraph, Manufacturing or other Joint Stock Company of any description, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of Twenty-five per cent. is levied in addition to the Income Tax of such Banks or Companies under Act of 24th April 1863.

THEOS. DEAN, Assessor or 12th Collection Dist. Apr 26 1864

Assessor's Notice. I WILL attend at the time and places indicated below to receive returns of Taxes levied under the Act of Congress of 17th February, 1864. This Tax is an addition to the Tax on Income and Profits under the Tax Act of 24th April, 1863, Ridge, Wednesday, 18th May. James D. Watson's, Monday, 23d " Mrs. Norris's, Tuesday, 24th " George Adley's, Wednesday, 25th " Mr. Gibson's, Thursday, 26th " Mount Willing, Friday, 27th " Dr. J. M. Melby's, Saturday, 28th "

Tax Payers are required to return all profits made by buying and selling at any time between the 1st day of January 1863, and the 1st day of January 1864, any Spirituous Liquors, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rice, Sugar, Molasses or Syrup, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Hops, Beef or Beef Cattle, Sheep, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Raw Hides, Leather, Horses, Mules, Boots, Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Woolen, Cotton or Mixed Cloths, Hats, Wagons, Harness, Collar, Iron, Steel or Nails.

Also, all profits made by buying and selling Money, Gold, Silver, Foreign Exchange, Notes, Bonds, Credits or Obligations of any kind, or any Merchandise, Property, or effects of any kind not enumerated in the preceding paragraph a tax of 10 per cent. shall be assessed and collected.

Nett Profits.—Those persons who have failed to make their returns of Profit will save themselves much trouble and expense by doing so forthwith. Registered Tax Payers are required also to return their quarterly sales for the quarter ending 31st March, or they will be liable to a double tax. R. C. GRIFPIN, Assessor 13th Col. Dist. Apr 19 1864

A Final Settlement. A FINAL SETTLEMENT will be made on the Estate of James H. Swearingen, dec'd., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next. Persons having claims against said Estate are notified to render them in, properly attested, by that time, or they will be barred. The heirs or their representatives will meet the Administrator in the Ordinary's Office on that day. ELIZ. SWARINGEN, Adm'r. D. R. DURISOE, May 3 1864

RAISE YOUR NEEDS! A SUPERIOR JACK will stand the ensuing Spring Season at Dr. W. T. Starnum Jan'y Term, 1864, the money to accompany the mare. The Season to commence the 15th March and close the 1st June. J. H. MIMS, May 10 1864

Barter! Barter! I WILL BARTER GRANITEVILLE GOODS also, COTTON YARNS—for BACON, LARD, WHEAT, CORN, MEAL, OILS, &c. &c. W. H. WRAY, Hamburg, May 24, 1864. 46 1864

CANDIDATES.

For Tax Collector. BENJ. ROBER, STARLING TURNER, CHARLES CARTER, BERRY HORNE, W. H. HOLLOWAY.

Barter! Barter! THE GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY will Barter Cloth for Produce, on the following terms: One Yard 4-4 Sheetin, Drills or Osanbure, or lighter Cloth in proportion, for a pound of Bacon Sides, a pound of Lard or Tallow.

Three yards of the same, and in the same proportion for Light goods, for a bushel of Corn or Peas, or a hundred pounds of good Fodder. Fifty yards of the same, and same proportion of Light goods, for a barrel of Superfine Flour. Three yards as above for a gallon of Sorgho Syrup.