

[We earnestly commend the subjoined communication to the attention of the people of Edgefield District—farmers, merchants, physicians, mechanics and all. Mr. TOWNSEND says the people can make the currency good. Let us, in co-operation with the other Districts of the State, make the effort. If a reduction of prices is necessary to sustain and restore confidence in the currency, by all means let us make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," towards this most desirable end. "Palmetto's" plan is an admirable one, and we hope measures will be taken without delay to have a grand mass meeting of the people of Edgefield. Let us come together, discuss the matter and resolve to do all that in our power lies for the good of our common country and our glorious cause.—Ed. Adv.]

From the South Carolinian. To the People of South Carolina. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time has come when you have the opportunity of striking a most effective blow for the independence of our Confederacy—when you may cover yourselves with lasting honor, and at the same time serve your own interests, while you are serving the interests of your country. The campaign of 1864 is nearly over, and our enemies, by their own confession, have again been foiled. Our armies have done their duty nobly, and merit the thanks of the whole people. The great question upon which, under Providence, the success of our cause and our future prosperity depends, is the financial question. The efforts of our new and popular Secretary of the Treasury are already inspiring confidence, and these efforts are called upon to sustain and make effectual. The noble example of the farmers of Virginia has already sent an electric thrill through the land. It is worthy of emulation. If followed by the agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics and others, of all the Confederate States, it will save our young Government from bankruptcy and ruin. If not followed, the saddest consequences may ensue, but the Old Dominion will have vindicated her claim to the loftiest patriotism; and if disaster and ruin come, she may proudly point to her conduct and exclaim: "Thou canst not say I did it!"

A gracious Providence has blessed our State with an ample harvest. In some sections the corn crop exceeds any in the memory of man. The earth has yielded by handfuls. There is no reason under Heaven for the exorbitant and extortionate prices which are demanded for the necessities of life. Nothing but a sordid selfishness—a grasping covetousness—can prompt to the demand of such prices for food. If it were a time of peace, corn would scarcely bring fifty cents a bushel in some sections of our State.

Some of the ignorant endeavor to justify their extortionate prices by urging the worthlessness of the money. They do not see that it is such prices which make the money worthless. If the producers and artisans throughout our country continue these demands, the circulation of the currency must be again increased, until bankruptcy and repudiation stare us in the face. Low prices will diminish the demand for money, and make the currency sound and safe. Low prices for the necessities of life, will affect the prices of all other commodities. Let the patriotic example be set by the planters and farmers, and depend upon it, a corresponding action will follow by manufacturers, importers and others.

The following plan is respectfully suggested to you. Let public meetings of the citizens of every District be called at the court house on next sale-day. Let the planters take the lead, and let resolutions be adopted to reduce the schedule of prices fairly, for all things, and to stand by the Government and sustain the currency. Let a delegation be appointed, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives of each District, to meet in convention, at Columbia, on the first Tuesday in October, to consult together on the public interest, to compare notes, and fix upon a schedule of prices just and equitable, and recommend it to the adoption of the State Commissioners. Let our people abide by this action in good faith. Let the people of Columbia open their arms and houses for the entertainment of such convention; and all view with each other in the exhibition of an unselfish and glorious patriotism. Then we shall do something to rescue our State from the pernicious influence of an accused covetousness which is spreading like a moral pestilence over the whole land. Then will the old Palmetto State, which fired the first gun and threw out the first banner to the breeze in this great contest, stand up beside her old sister on the Potomac; and their combined voice and example will proclaim to the world that the spirit of liberty is the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Such a course as suggested above, is, I learn, to be proposed to the people of the District in which I live, on the first Monday in September. PALMETTO.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Cargle Wallace, of this county, was lodged in jail a few days since under the heinous charge of attempting to murder his wife. It seems that he had formed his plan and set the time for executing it, and communicated it to one of his negroes whom he thought he could trust, promising him his freedom if he would assist him in the deed. The negro assented very readily, and nothing was wanted save the time set to arrive. In the mean time Cargle informed his mistress of his design and a couple of the neighbors. They told her to keep quiet and not suffer any alarm whatever, as they would be there in time to prevent him executing his design.

On the arrival of the night on which the black deed was to be performed, he had a large tub of water taken into a room and called his wife to come in. She promptly obeyed, and as soon as she entered the room he seized her, commenced choking her violently and forcing her head into the tub of water. At this juncture the two gentlemen who had promised her protection, and who had been watching her operations, stepped in and caught him in the attempt to take her life. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. It is said that this is not the first attempt that he has made to put her aside. He was poor, she had some property, which was all he wanted.—Sumter Republican.

Negro Sales. At a late auction sale in Charlotte, N. C. a boy eighteen years old sold for \$5,150; a boy eleven years old \$4,100; a woman twenty-five years old \$3,025; a girl sixteen years old—very lively, \$5,000; a boy twenty-one years old \$5,200; a man and wife and two children aged two and four years—the man with one eye—\$6,500.

THE BROOKS COUNTY AFFAIR.—John Vickory, the white man who endeavored to create an insurrection among the negroes in Brooks county, has been hung. The sixes were also hung with him. Vickory asked leave to make a speech before the execution took place and occupied the time allowed him, with abuse and in proclaiming his innocence. After the cap was drawn over his eyes, however, and just before the drop fell he exclaimed "God have mercy on me for my lies."

For the Advertiser.

Clerks of Courts—Law Reform.

Mr. Editor:—I have endeavored for several years to obtain from the Legislature of our State, the enactment of a law authorizing the Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas to take the testimony of witnesses in civil causes, between the terms of Court, or, in legal phraseology, "during vacation." I have been persistent in this matter from the belief that such a measure would be greatly beneficial both to the people and the bar, in obtaining for the one speedy, certain, and economical justice, and in relieving the other from the unjust and irrational exaction so freely lavished by the ignorant and unreflecting.

Some of the most eminent Judges in the State have highly approved of the project, and none of them more heartily than the late lamented Chancellor WARDMAN. But the fate of the applications, like that of most measures of useful reform, has been sealed on every occasion, by the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly, and our Legislators have indulged their constituents with the passage of absurd and unconstitutional acts, rather than improve them by highly beneficial legislation.

I have been so deeply impressed for many years with the value of such an act, that I brought the matter to the notice of the Grand Jury at Fall Term 1860, and induced a presentment in its favor, which may be seen hereto subjoined. I am disposed on this occasion to bring the subject directly before the people, that they may advise with their representatives in the premises, if the proposition should be deemed worthy of their approval.

As the law now stands we are compelled to examine witnesses in open Court, save in the exceptional cases of parties living beyond a greater distance than one hundred miles from the Court House,—parties about to remove from the State—or aged, sick and infirm. Many years may and often do elapse between the issuing of a writ and the trial of the cause by continuances, &c., and important witnesses may die in the meantime, and their testimony, by which perhaps, a cause is mainly to be supported, thereby irretrievably lost. The defect of a system which produces such disastrous results is obvious to the most casual observer. The necessity of producing a witness in open Court, and taking his examination "in vacuo," is in many instances a denial of justice. It places the power in the hands of a cunning party Plaintiff, whose case has no merit whatever, to procrastinate a trial until a Defendant is wearied into defeat, or compromise, by death or absence of material witnesses, or by weariness of the contest in which he is engaged. It enables a party Defendant, not possessed of any meritorious defenses, to delay the trial of a cause by continuances and other legal machinery, until the cause of the Plaintiff is destroyed by the loss of material testimony. Can such a dispensation of justice be satisfactory to the people, or any other than a farce—a mere mockery of justice?

But the most annoying feature of the present mode of trial before juries, consists in the expense to the State, to suitors, jurors and witnesses generally. Continuances delay the trial of cause from term to term, and not only increase the size of the docket at each term of the Court, thereby causing the extension of the sittings of the Court, delays, inconveniences, and expenses, but compel all parties interested to attend term after term, exposed to the annoyance of leaving home at the most unseasonable periods of the year. The present system may and does extend the sitting of the Court to two weeks, when the business might, under a different regulation, be administered in one. It is not difficult to calculate the saving to suitors, witnesses, and even to the Judge, by the curtailment of the term to one, instead of two weeks.

The remedy which I propose to counteract all these evils is simply the enactment of a law authorizing Clerks of the Court to take the testimony of witnesses in civil causes, during the intervals between the terms of Court and immediately after the issuing of the writ in all civil causes. By the operation of such a law there never would be any danger of losing valuable testimony. There would be less chance for fraudulent, or ignorant attorneys to obtain continuances at the expense of the industrious and energetic, for judges would refuse to grant them except upon a strong and truthful showing, and upon a state of facts which would not often exist. The terms of Courts would be shortened, because the business of each term would be finished at its proper time, and not continued, and would be conducted with promptness and despatch. The personal attendance of witnesses in Court, would be in a great measure dispensed with, because their testimony in writing could be deposited in the Clerk's Office, ready to be used upon the call of the docket. Justice would be more equally measured out to parties, because jurors might carry into their room the depositions of witnesses, and there calmly read and weigh the testimony, without trusting to their memories for a confused and imperfect recollection of the contradictory statements of witnesses made upon a "récit rocé," or open Court examination.

These are only some of the advantages to accrue from the proposed change—a change which, whilst it affords all of the benefits of a new system, will retain all of the privileges of the present one, by still allowing the examination of witnesses in civil cases in open Court, when either party desires it. It does not compel any one to adopt the practice, but only permits him to do so if disposed, to insure the preservation of his testimony, and the safety of his claim. Eminent Judges, as I have above stated, have expressed their convictions of the importance and utility of such an act, and it has only been disapproved by Judiciary Committees, because it was "an innovation on the old fogysm of our legislation." All reforms are innovations, and it is a sad commentary upon the wisdom of our General Assemblies, that they are generally unable to perceive the relation. Unconstitutional and unintelligible acts, (so pronounced by our Courts,) are unhesitatingly passed, but measures of palpable advantage are impeded, or stopped in their progress by the narrow-mindedness and unfriendliness of those who are sent to legislate for the public good.

I candidly confess that I cannot perceive any objection to the measure, unless it exists in the dispositions of members of the Legislature to espouse all beneficial reforms. As the only objection presented against such an act, is that it is an innovation on the common law, then all changes or modifications of the common law which have been made by the Legislature, are innovations, and for the same reason objectionable. If the objection should be taken that it is necessary for the elimination of truth that the witness should be confronted with the Jury, in order that the truthfulness or falsity of his statements may be discovered from his countenance, I reply that all witnesses are not doubtful men as regards their veracity; nor is it permitted to jurists any more than to ordinary mortals to find the "main's complexion in the face."

But, as a general answer to all objections, I would simply state that, whilst the proposed law would deprive great benefits on the people, it would confer great benefits on the people, it would deprive them of none of the peculiar advantages of the present system. The law would not be compulsory, but only permissive. In the Court of Equity, where questions of very great

importance are tried, the Legislature has authorized the Commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses during vacation. Is there any reason why Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas should not be invested with similar power? When you reflect that vast claims and important rights are dependent on human testimony, which may be totally lost or destroyed in the uncertainty of human life,—that long periods may, and do elapse, before that testimony can be taken, on the trial of causes, and that before such trial it may be wholly lost, there being no process by which it can be preserved, save the proceeding by Bill in Equity to perpetuate testimony, tedious, expensive and inapplicable to the majority of causes triable before Courts of common law jurisdiction, one may be astonished that a measure of such palpable good, has hitherto failed to receive the aid of that class of our fellow-citizens, so constant in their applications to the people for political favor and preferment.

I present these views to the people of the District, as the result of serious and careful reflection upon a subject of vital importance to their interests, and feel that, in the retirement of private life, I have discharged a public duty, in the advocacy of a measure pregnant, at least in my judgment, with regeneration to the cause of justice, and its speedy, economical, and proper administration in our Courts.

THOMAS P. MAGRATH. Extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury, Fall Term, 1860. "We unanimously recommend, that the Legislature do vest in the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, the same power and authority to take the testimony of witnesses in civil cases instituted in said Court, that is given to Masters of Commissioners in Equity, by the tenth section of the Act of the General Assembly in relation to the office and duties of Masters and Commissioners in Equity, passed in the year 1816, and recommend the same to the earnest consideration of the Representatives from Edgefield District."

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM GEN. LEE. We publish below a letter addressed by Gen. Lee to Gen. Hampton, complimenting the cavalry for their gallant and valuable services against the enemy on the Charles City and Darbytown roads on the 15th, 16th and 18th inst. The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed, previous to the battle of Thursday, August 25, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of General Hill's attack upon the enemy at Reams'.

Major-General Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry. General—I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James river. The success of W. H. F. Lee's division on the 15th instant, the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and Gen. Gary's forces on the following day, and the skillful execution of your orders on the 18th by General Butler with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged. Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brigadier General Chambliss will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, energy and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Sept. 2. The enemy a second time attempted to blow up Fort Sumter last night, with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about three hundred yards from the fort. The delivery in the harbor, by flag of truce boat, of some forty Yankee Surgeons and Chaplains took place this morning.

The Port Royal paper of the 1st announces the arrival of the steamer Crescent, from Fort de Lewis, with over six hundred Confederate prisoners; many of high rank. On her voyage the Crescent ran ashore off Cape Romain, narrowly escaping total wreck. Three or four prisoners escaped.

Another flag of truce for exchange of prisoners is expected to take place on Thursday next.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of Hagood's Brigade. It was written the day after the action of which it speaks: "PETERSBURG, August 23, 1864.—As I mentioned before, the brigade behaved with its usual gallantry, and has received the highest compliments. When they rushed to the Yankee lines, it was found they were completely encircled, and an officer rode out, demanding their surrender, as they were entirely at their mercy, which was indeed the fact. A number of men were killed and wounded in the charge, and the flag of the 27th being taken, was in possession of this officer. The gallant old Col. Gaillard was contesting the point with him, when Gen. Hagood came up, refused a surrender, and ordered this fellow to give up the flag and make his escape; refusing to do which, the General drew his pistol and shot him from his horse. There being no chance of a support, he called to the men to save themselves by retreating, and in this way rescued a portion of the brigade; many were killed and wounded. Young Dwight Stony displayed great gallantry in bringing off the captured flag.

The brigade is still resting, and I hope will be in rear for some days. The men are in the best fighting spirits, and the afternoon of the day we met so great a disaster, I believe they would have fought, if possible, better than they did in the morning. Col. Gaillard, fortunately, in all right. His description of his escape from capture is very amusing as well as touching. He is very highly thought of here, and is quite a favorite. We are all too much pained and saddened at the loss of Mulony. I had formed the strongest attachment for him; we were much together in all of our first fights here; he was universally liked and respected in the brigade, and had made a very favorable impression out of it; his services were invaluable, and his coolness and gallantry eminently conspicuous; I don't know that we can ever get a man who will fill the place half so well or satisfactorily. Gen. Hagood is well, but feels his losses deeply. Gen. Beauregard is highly complimentary of him, and I understand Lee also.

FROM MOBILE.—THE FORT POWELL AFFAIR.—A telegram from Mobile dated Sept. 2nd, states that the Fort Powell affair (evaded) and blowing up of said Fort by its commander, Lieut. Col. Williams, has been officially investigated and his conduct approved. It will be remembered that Col. Williams is the same who some time ago drove off the Yankee train in a prior attack. The committee of safety held a meeting and resolved their entire satisfaction with General Frank Gardner, recently appointed

to command this district. They express entire confidence in his ability, and ask him to hold the city to the last extremity, thus showing the united action of the municipal authorities.

Lincoln's Raids Upon White Men.

We are told that the Administration intend to call for another three, or five hundred thousand white men and negroes, for, so far as the powers that he can make it so, the races are placed upon an equality. This is a raid upon a grand scale, a raid upon Northern homes, a raid upon the labor markets of the "loyal" States, a raid that carries off with it the widow's only hope and support, the wife's sole dependence, the helpless father's last barrier between himself and the poor home. It is a raid upon the farm and the workshop, upon city and country, a raid not for the purposes of plunder, but for the gathering together of victims to be slaughtered to the insatiate demon of Abolitionism. More human beings are to be driven like cattle into Lincoln's slaughter pens; more victims are wanted for the shambles. It is you, fellow-citizens, be ye farmers or laborers, or mechanics, who are now to fill up the huge gaps in the rapidly diminishing armies of the Cumberland and the Potomac. Are ye ready to take your places in the slaughter pens that are always open, that are filled with the living and dead, that are heavy with the stench arising from putrid and purifying human flesh?

Honest Old Abe, it is said, will only require three or five hundred thousand more to finish up the South; but are we sure it is not the North he wants to finish. He has tried no less than two millions and a half upon the South with poor effect, and he certainly ought to be satisfied that one-eighth of that number would be utterly useless. It must be the North, therefore, he has his eyes upon in the call. It is three or five hundred thousand men he wants to get from our voting force—that is all, and it may prove sufficient to secure his election, which is the all important point just now. He knows well that the moment he leaves Washington and takes his place once more among the people he will have a number of private accounts to settle with various parties, against whom he has been running up quite a long score.

This, therefore, is one of the grand objects of the new raid upon the North; it is a raid not only to fill up the slaughter pens, but to increase the voting army of the imperious and Presidential honesty White men and negroes—political miscreant! It has come to this at last, but who can tell where it will end. However, let us look out for Lincoln's new raid the raid, upon the orphans and widows dependents, the raid upon the hard working fathers of poor families, the raid upon the clergy, for they who even pagans excepted, are not exempt in this Christian and civilized country. Truly this is the age of progress and enlightenment, this is the triumph of Abolitionism, this is the Apotheosis of Shoddy.—New York Metropolitan Record.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—Not a thousand miles from here, the following incident occurred: An old gentleman very politely invited several officers to hear his daughters play on the piano and sing. The invitation was accepted, and the officers highly entertained. Presently a couple of private presented themselves at the door, but were very coolly bade good evening, and no seats being offered, the private, the fighting men, withdrew. A spectator of the whole affair suggested to them if they would get an officers' coat it would pass them easily, and they could make the trip without any trouble. One of the private who had been so shabbily treated asked one of his fellow-tenants the loan of his coat for a few minutes. The coat was willingly loaned. The private with the lieutenant's coat returned, and—who for a moment would doubt it?—was most cordially welcomed in, and a chair handed him, and he very pressingly and cordially invited to be seated. The private listened to the singing and playing of several pieces; then arising, begged that the ladies would excuse him, as he had on his lieutenant's coat, and his lieutenant being outside in his shirt sleeves, he did not wish to keep him waiting. Imagine the young ladies' feelings.—Selma Dispatch.

DR. PAUL F. EVE TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the community, specially in Surgery. Office and Residence, McIntosh Street, Augusta, Georgia. Aug 31 4* 36

JOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS, No. 6, Warren Block, Augusta, Ga., BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION COTTON AND PRODUCE. Augusta, Aug 31, 2* 36

DOMESTIC GOODS FOR THE MULTITUDE. JUST received a large supply of LIGHT SHIRTING; 4-4 SHEETING; 7-9 SHIRTING; DRILLINGS; COTTON YARNS, &c., &c. Which I offer to the people of Edgefield, Abbeville and Barnwell Districts. AT OLD PRICES. If paid for in Flour, Corn, Bacon, Molasses, Lard, Meal, &c., and will give as good bargains as any Factory in the Confederacy. A SIMON. Hamburg, Aug 22 1m 35

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

Whereas, Ann Jennings has applied to me for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, dec'd, of John Jennings, late of the District aforesaid, do hereby 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 held at Edgefield C. H., on the 15th day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. Aug 31 3*

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

Whereas, Julia Adams, de bonis mem, on all Letters of Administration, de bonis mem, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Wiley 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 held at Edgefield C. H., on the 20th day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. Aug 31 3*

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

The Edgefield Female COLLEGE, AT EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

THE next Scholastic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, and will be divided into two Sessions of Twenty weeks each. TERMS PER SESSION. Tuition in Collegiate Department, \$50.00 " Academic " 40.00 " Primary " 30.00 " French " 30.00 " Music, including use of instrument, 50.00 Contingent Fee, 5.00 Board, including Fuel and Lights, 400.00 In the present currency, or \$1.00 per month if paid in provisions at old rates. Planters and farmers who send their daughters will be required to pay for their Board in whole or in part in provisions.

Some of the citizens of the town have kindly consented to board pupils at the same rates when the rooms of the Principal have been filled. Boarders must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases, blankets or coverlets, hand soap and drinking cups. All the pupils are requested to bring their School-books with them. Payments for each Session will be required in advance.

Rev. M. W. SAMS, PRINCIPAL. We will give the following prices for the several articles mentioned below, although some of these prices are higher than were paid in this market before the war: Butter 25c; bacon 13c; pork neat 8c; tallow 13c; lard 5c; beef 5c; mutton 5c; 75c per quarter; flour 30c per barrel; corn and wheat 25c; sweet potatoes 50c; or less; a pair, syrup 50c; 75c per gal; salt 50c; 75c per bushel; eggs 12c; 15c per doz; fowls and hay 1c per 100 lbs; wood \$2 a four horse load. Edgefield, Aug 23 1f 35

Headquarter's; CONSORT DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, August 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9. THE attention of persons exempted or detailed for agricultural purposes, and who have been bound to the Government, is directed to the following paragraph from Circular No. 24; Bureau of Conscription: "2. The sale to the Government, or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the Impresment Act, of the marketable supplies remaining after furnishing the Government with the stipulated quantity of provisions, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues, is made, by the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 17, 1864, one of the conditions of exemptions allowed to an overseer or agriculturalist. A claim is asserted by some of those exempted as agriculturalists to exchange such part of the aforesaid surplus as they may please for supplies of provisions, clothing and the like, to be consumed in family use, and to sell to the Government or the families of soldiers only what may remain of such surplus after making such exchanges. This claim is in violation of law, and of the contract with the Government, and cannot be allowed.

Upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that persons exempted as overseers or agriculturalists have or are thus disposing of their surplus productions by exchange as aforesaid, Enrolling Officers will arrest all such persons, forward them to their nearest Camps of Instruction, to be re-arranged in their cases, and forward through the proper channels of communication to this Bureau a report of all the facts and circumstances of each case. "Every agriculturalist or overseer, upon receiving his certificate of exemption, should be informed that the action indicated above will be taken in the event of his not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance with the requirements of law."

Officers and agents of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments are requested to communicate information to Enrolling Officers of all instances coming to their knowledge in which persons exempted or detailed for agricultural purposes have violated the stipulations of their bonds to the Government in the sale or other disposition of their marketable surplus. C. D. MELTON, Major, Command' Conscription. Guard time published three times a week, at the following times: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th.

Tax in Kind for 1864!

WILL attend at the following times and places to receive Returns of TAX IN KIND for Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool: Elton, Saturday, 20th August. Pleasant Lane, Monday, 22d " Shatterfield, Tuesday, 23d " Liberty Hill, Wednesday, 24th " John Obenbain, Thursday, 25th " Edgefield C. H., Friday, 26th " Lett's P. O., Saturday, 27th " J. T. Nicholson's, Sunday, 28th " Lybrand's, Monday, 29th " Seigler's Mill, Tuesday, 30th " Cherokee Ponds, Wednesday, 31st " Beach Island, Saturday, 3d Sept. Hamburg, Monday, 5th " Greenville, Tuesday, 6th " Pine House, Friday, 9th " Red Hill, Saturday, 10th " J. W. Tompkins', Monday, 12th " Edward Howle's, Tuesday, 13th " Woodlawn, Wednesday, 14th " Wiley Glover's, Thursday, 15th " Edgefield C. H., Friday, 16th " Lybrand's, Saturday, 17th " Lybrand's, Sunday, 18th " Lybrand's, Monday, 19th " Lybrand's, Tuesday, 20th "

Assessor's Notice. I WILL attend at the time and places mentioned to receive Returns of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool, including what may be below sold or consumed of the crop of 1864: Allen Kemp's, Monday, 22d August. J. S. Smyly's, Tuesday, 23d " Dora's Mills, Wednesday, 24th " Routrover's Store, Thursday, 25th " W. N. Moore's, Friday, 26th " Hill-Wagner's Store, Saturday, 27th " Isam Culbreath's, Monday, 29th " Coleman's X Rds., Tuesday, 30th " Henry's, Wednesday, 31st " J. P. Mickler's, Thursday, 1st Sept. Richardson's, Friday, 2d " Dr. J. C. Ready's, Saturday, 3d " Ridge, Sunday, 4th " George Adley's, Monday, 5th " Mrs. Gibson's, Tuesday, 6th " M. Willing, Wednesday, 7th " Dr. J. B. Mobley's, Thursday, 8th " Tax Payers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and come prepared to make returns of their entire crops as indicated above. CHARLES CARTER, Assessor Tax in Kind 18th Co. District. Aug 17 4*

Runaway FROM the Subscriber, on the 21st August, two Negro men, WEST and BILL, both tolerably dark complexioned. No particular marks or scars recollectable on either of them. They can both write, and it is possible that they may be passing themselves in Augusta at this time. West is very well known about Edgefield C. H., Hamburg and Augusta. They were raised by Mr. David Harris. I will pay a handsome reward for the apprehension of both or either of said Negroes. JOHN E. PADGET. Aug 31 2*

Gross Pork Wanted. I WILL Barter SALT for GROSS PORK at the rate of two pounds Salt for one of Gross Pork. A. A. GLOVER. Aug 24 1f 35

Factory Yarn. 50 RUNNERS COTTON YARN just received and for sale at reduced prices by E. PENN, Agt. Aug 25 1f 85

Candidates for the Legislature.

DR. A. W. YOUNGBLOOD. W. W. ADAMS, Esq. F. A. TOWNSEND, Esq. Dr. H. R. COOK, Gen. R. G. M. DUNOYANT, MAJ. A. J. HAMMOND, COL. JOHN HUIET, CAPT. LEWIS JONES, DR. W. D. JENNINGS, Rev. A. W. LINDLER, J. P. MICKLER, Esq. G. P. D. TILLMAN, Esq. CAPT. H. W. ADDISON, S. B. GRIFFIN, Esq. MAJ. JOHN E. BACON.

CANDIDATES.

For Tax Collector. J. N. BRISCO. W. H. HOLLOWAY, BENJ. ROOPER, CHARLES CARTER, BERRY HORNE.

Mill Notice. PERSONS intending to have Wheat ground at my Mill will please have their names registered, and days will be assigned them at the time of registering their names. I wish every one to state about the number of bushels he intends to send. Have your Wheat well cleaned and dry—my mill is not a thrashing or fanning machine. Turns for soldiers' families and horses, turns not exceeding 3 bushels, have preference. Persons whose names are registered must be punctual if they will lose their places. K. T. MIMS. July 20 1f 30

Burial Cases!

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Walnut and Mahogany COFFINS, which, from and after this date, will be sold for CASH, and at prices as reasonable as the times will admit of. The use of the HEARSE will be charged for according to the usual rate. JOHN M. WITT. Edgefield, S. C., Oct 19, 1864. 1f 42

Estate Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Dr. E. Bland, dec'd., are requested to present the same forthwith to Mr. James M. Harrison, who is my authorized Agent in settling up the business of the Estate. R. E. BLAND, Adm'r. Nov 4 1f 44

Notice

I hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this State at its next Session for a charter of the Bath Mills Company in Edgefield District. July 13 3m 29

In the Market.

I WILL BARTER, or pay the CASH, (new issue), for FLOUR, BACON or CORN. SAM. E. DOWERS, Agent. Hamburg, Aug 1 1f 32

Wanted,

FROM One Hundred to One Thousand Bushels CORN, delivered in Hamburg, for which a liberal price will be paid. S. E. BOWERS, Agt. Hamburg, July 20 1f 30

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District. Whereas, Lewis Jones has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Addison Wray, 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 held at Edgefield Court House, on the 8th day of Sept. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of South Carolina. W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. Aug 24 2*

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature of South Carolina to increase the rate of Toll at the Sand Bar Ferry on the Savannah River, near the city of Augusta. E. R. WHITLEY, Proprietor. May 31 1f 23

ENGLISH COPPERAS, COOKING SODA, BLACK PEPPER, RICE, &c., &c. Just received and for sale at Augusta retail prices, by J. A. GURLEY. 1m 34

A Fine Lot of Dry Salt FOR SALE OR BARTER.

I HAVE on hand a lot of superior SALT which I will Barter for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c., at the market price, or will sell for Cash at or below the Augusta prices. JOHN COLGAN. June 21 1f 26

Navy Agent's Office.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 24, 1864. MR. SAMUEL E. BOWERS, Hamburg, is my Authorized Agent in Edgefield District for purchasing supplies for Navy Department. W. F. HOWE, Navy Agent. May 31 2*

Notice.

I AM prepared to BARTER HOMESBURY and OSNABURG for FLOUR, BACON and WHEAT. Navy Agent for Edgefield District. Hamburg, 30 1f 23

Visiting Cards!

FOR sale at the Advertiser's Office, Lullier and Gentlemen's VISITING CARDS. July 20 1f 30

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. A. Toney, dec'd., will pay the same without delay, and those having claims against the said Estate, will notify me under this notice, in writing, to Dr. J. B. Courtney, Agent for the Administrator, forthwith,