

Edgefield Advertiser.

For the Advertiser.
Columbia.

Prize of our State, home of the free,
The high-toned, chivalrous, and brave;
Where had thy guardian angel dwelt,
When his right arm was slow to save?

When lurid flames ascended high,
And licked their forked tongues in greed,
Less cruel than the arch fiend's heart
Who sought to fill our souls with dread;

When screams went up from childish lips,
And piteous wails were heard for bread;
When the man mother hugged her child,
And strove to lift her fainting head;

Was this the way they thought to win
Allegiance to their boasted power?
To torture, crush, and bend at will,
The helpless victims of the hour.

No! let the mariner forget
To watch his faithful polar star,
And some eccentric comet grasp,
To guide to ocean wastes afar;

The burnished needle trait'rous prove,
And dally with each shifting tide;
The earth's mysterious currents cease,
To seek the wooing loadstone's side;

When red flames rage in quenchless wrath,
O'er the boundless heaving sea,
And proud ships set their sails and plough
The Western prairies—let it be.

They do not conquer us,—oh no!
But leave their hideous, filthy trail,
So that we know them well, and strike
With deadliest, more determined zeal.

Behold the fearful Holocaust!
And ask if loyalty be given,
To the vile norde, by us again—
We answer NO! So help us Heaven!

March 4th, 1865.

Memory and Hope.

BY JAMES N. ELLS.
Oft at the hour when evening throws
Its gathering shades o'er hill and dale,
While half the scene in daylight glows
And half in twilight glories still—
The thought of all that we have been,
And hoped, and feared, on life's long way,
(Remembrances of joy or pain)
Come, mingling with the close of day.

But, soft o'er each reviving scene
The chastening haze of Memory spread;
And, smiling each dark thought between,
Hope softens every tear we shed.

O, thus when Death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around us lie,
May parting beams from Mom's eye
Blend softly in our evening sky!

The Conscript Bill.

The following bill "to regulate the business of conscription" has passed both Houses of Congress:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of conducting the business of conscription, there shall be assigned to each State by the President, a General Officer, who shall report to the Secretary of War through an Assis adjutant General, to be assigned in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, to the duty of receiving returns and reports and issuing all orders in relation to conscription.

Sec. 2. All application for exemption and detail, hereinafter provided, shall be decided by the General Officers having charge of the business of conscription in the several States. Appeals may be taken from their decisions to the Secretary of War, but during the pendency of such appeals, the applicants shall be liable to military service.

Sec. 3. There shall be assigned from the Invalid Corps, or from officers certified by the proper medical boards to be unfit for active service in the field, a sufficient number of enrolling officers who shall report to and be under the immediate direction and control of the General Officers conducting the business of conscription in the several States.

Sec. 4. All conscripts shall be examined by the medical boards of the army, after joining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board, shall be final, and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in the discharge.

Sec. 5. If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician or from any army surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned without serious prejudice to his health, a furlough shall be granted him until the next meeting of the medical board, hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 6. There shall be assigned to each Congressional District a Medical Board, consisting of three Army Surgeons, who, after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall visit each county of the district at least once in two months, and shall examine for discharge or recommendation for light duty, all conscripts who have been furloughed under the provisions of the preceding section. Every discharge granted by the said Medical Board shall be final, and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in this certificate.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of all officers and others employed in the military service of the Confederate States, and not actually in the field, nor attached to any army in the field, including Quartermasters and Commissary, commanders of posts, provost marshals, officers of the ordnance, mines and mining and medical bureaus, and others, to make certified monthly returns to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, ages and physical condition of all persons employed in the service, which returns shall be forwarded to the General Officer controlling conscription in the State.

Sec. 8. For the enforcement of the duties imposed by this act, upon the general officers controlling conscription in the several States, such detachments of the reserve forces as they may deem necessary, shall be placed at their disposal.

Sec. 9. In order to secure the production of grain and provisions necessary for the use of the army and the families of soldiers, such overseers, farmers or planters as were not enrolled in the military service on the 17th day of February 1864, and who will be more useful to the country in the pursuit of agriculture than in the military service, shall be appointed by the President in each county, district, or parish, an agricultural board, consisting of three farmers or planters over the age of forty-five years, to whom shall be addressed every application for the detail of an overseer, farmer or planter, in their respective counties, districts or parishes, and whose duty it shall be to enquire and report upon the merits of each application.

And if a majority of said board shall approve the same, they shall forward it, together with the reasons for their approval, to the general officer controlling conscription in the State, and if he approve such application, the detail shall be allowed. If the General Officer of conscription shall disapprove such application, the applicant shall have the right of appeal to the Secretary of War, and if the said board shall disapprove such application, their decision shall be final, and no right of appeal shall exist.

Sec. 10. The bureau of conscription, the camps of instruction, and the office of commandant of conscripts, are hereby abolished, and all rules and regulations of the War Department, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

The Garden.

An intelligent and practical correspondent of the *Patriot & Mountaineer*, furnished this journal, last year, with the subjoined "hints" for the Garden, for the first weeks in March. Our Horticultural and Floricultural friends will do well to consider the writer's suggestions:

Irish Potatoes may be planted in drills two or two and a half feet apart. The ground should be thoroughly loosened and deep to obtain a good yield. It should be deeply trenched and these trenches filled with rotten vegetable manure from woodpiles, incorporated with stable litter, such as straw in a state of decomposition. Out the potatoes, leaving two good eyes on each; and should these cuttings be dried in the warm sun or wind a few days, so as to form a crust before planting them, it has a good effect. Drop them in a trench made in the manure, and cover them with a thorough mixture of earth and manure to the depth of three or four inches. As the time of their coming up approaches, a covering of half-rotten straw, or even chip manure, on these ridges, keeps up a degree of moisture around them that increases the produce. Note: It is stated that if the potato is divided by cutting the bottom and top into equal divisions, and then planting all from the bottom in one row, and all from the top in another, the latter will mature two weeks earlier than the former of bottom cuttings.

Peas—Marrows, &c., of every description, may be sown in drills three or four feet apart, in rich ground. These drills should be about one inch deep, neatly formed, so as to present a little flat trough, about one inch and a quarter wide at the bottom, on which the seed should be scattered not farther than a half or three-quarters of an inch apart. This pea is an evergreen, and luxuriant in frost and ice. If a yield is expected, the sooner they are sown the better they produce. Note: Stick peas early—then earth them up in March or April, which is all the work necessary.

Onions—Some plant onions in October and November. These are the best months for planting all bulbous roots. They may now be planted with success in well manured beds, (cow-pen is the best), which are well exposed to the sun. To plant all such things regularly, it is best to have a rod about an inch square, and some ten or twelve feet long. Upon this rod the proper distances (say eight or ten inches) for planting should be marked with chalk, or otherwise. Instead of a line, place one or more boards or planks across these boards whilst planting along their straight edges, and is guided as to space apart by the marked rod at a convenient distance parallel with the planting board. Insert with the finger and thumb the sets into the ground, only deep enough to cover its crown, and leave out the small point or stem, and then fill the cavities with loose mould; and to proceed, ten inches apart, with the rows. With-out these positive guides, negroes and children often ruin a crop, which cannot be repaired.

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Onions for Sets.—To prepare sets (which make the largest Onions) for planting next year, sow the seeds in a drill or mark, about a fourth of an inch deep, and from one to two inches apart, and then sift over these drills (which should be wide enough apart for a garden hoe to be inserted) some rich light mould to the depth of a half inch.

If it is desired to raise onions for food during the first year, the same culture is necessary, but eight or ten inches of space between the plants may be left.

The Onion is a biennial plant (two years) hence that which is produced from a set or bulb of last year will have fulfilled its allotted (natural) time soon after its perfection of growth during the second year, and this will account for its decay, and in many cases cannot long be preserved, leaving little but the germ for future reproduction. All our best (not larger) imported onions are the product of the seed or first year's growth, which insures freedom from decay.

Cabbage and Lettuce may now be sown in beds protected somewhat from the north winds, over which, as a protection, raise a slight scaffold covered loosely with such leafless brush as the forest or orchard may afford. These plant beds should be well spaded and manured with rich manure, tolerably well rotted. To avoid sowing them too thick, which materially affects their future growth, mix them thoroughly with sand and then sow them. Be careful to keep your plant bed far away from old cabbage stalks, as they are sure to impregnate the young plant with zophytes of lice, and which are also produced by sowing too thick.

Radishes.—A few rows, protected by brush may now be sown, either Early Turnip or Long Salmon. Drill eight inches apart, in well-manured sandy or light mould manure from the cowpen is the best. They should be thinned so as to admit of quick maturity, otherwise they soon become pithy. Sow every two or three weeks, to keep up a succession for the table. Early turnips may be treated in the same manner.

Spinach.—Sow small beds every two weeks, on rich ground, very thin, and rake it in about a fourth of an inch deep. It soon runs to seed, but is an excellent early salad.

Celery.—Sow it in a rich bed, about a fourth of an inch deep, to grow plants for an early crop.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.—Small quantities of these seeds should now be sown, and even larger beds should not run much risk from cold, provide they are in warm positions and protected by brush that will admit light and air. The ground that will admit very deep and manured should be spaded very deep and manured thoroughly, if a good yield is expected. Sow in drills, eight or ten inches apart, and about a half or three-fourths of an inch deep, thinning them out to six inches, at least, after they come up. The plants drawn out may be gaily planted, if desired, into new beds, and they will succeed well.

Sage, Lavender, Rosemary, Camomile, Balm, Peppermint, Parsley, Thyme, &c., should now be planted, divided, or reset, if exhibiting decay, in rich garden soil, and if that which may be taken from the forest is incorporated with it, it is still more conducive to the perpetuation of these plants, which soon (say in two years) exhaust the proper nutriment of many of these necessary aromatic and medicinal plants. Spirits of Lavender, Oil, Water or Essence of Peppermint, flavoring extracts of Thyme, Rosemary, &c., can be made almost by any person among us, and indeed they afford intellectual and entertaining—ah! and profitable employment—and this is the season to re-commence

doing good, and to use our talents and faculties as Heaven intended them, to soothe and alleviate one another's woes and maladies.

Flowers are the children of nature, and when our venerable mother earth decks herself in her most inviting ornaments, these children are her most cherished attendants. Nor will she suffer those who, through laziness or want of taste and refinement, have failed to cultivate a few of these choice favorites, to pass unpunished. Where no flowers are reared, choice vegetables for food are scarce and inferior.

Trim all shrubbery extensively. One good stalk will produce finer blooms than a whole tree untrimmed. Separate, and transplant, where needed, all annual, biennial, or perennial plants and shrubs. Many will bloom this year, whilst others will repay the attention next season.

GARDENING is associated with Paradise, with the first and loveliest of women and of men, and with innocence, the gem of jewels; and in this land (Confederacy) of sadness and tears, it is, of all out-door occupations, the most soothing. True, the agonized heart and unbidden tear reminds us this youthful or manly hand once assisted us on this very spot, and is now lost to us forever. He died for his family and country, a martyr, so sacred to affection's heart, that it finds relief in cultivating a sacred flower, as an offering to his memory, though its place is denied on the unknown grave.

Hints for the Month.

From an old March member of the *Farmers & Planter*, we call the annexed "Hints for the month":

This is one of the most important months of the year to the planter. So many things begin now to press upon you, that a wet day, or bad spell of weather, or a little bad management, will be felt throughout the season.

If any repairs about the farm, buildings, fences, or implements, be required, have it attended to as soon as possible. There is now but little spare time for piddling after this month.

Manure.—Everything convertible into manure should be done at once, and hauled out upon the farm. Always select the fields nearest the manure pile for improvement, if possible, for it will not pay to haul it a great distance. We do not believe in the doctrine advocated by some writers, that the planter can easily make manure enough for his plantation. This sort of talk will do for planters who own rich plantations, and have only a field or so near the house that requires manure and peeing. There are very few of us, however, who cannot do better than we are in the habit of doing, and it is our duty as our interest to do it. Scrape up all the litter about the negro quarters, hog-pens, cow-pens, stables, wood-piles, ash-hoppers, and feeding places, and haul it out to the field as soon as possible.

In the preparation of corn land, keep in mind that you cannot plough too deep or prepare it too thoroughly. Land should not only be well ploughed but left so that it would not bag the water, or suffer by being run over by the spring rains—matters about which very few of us ever trouble ourselves to think.

Rainy Days.—Take a look into the gear house—repair plow gear; see that you have a full supply of buck-brakes, hame-straps, bridles, collars, &c. See that your plows, plow-stocks, trace-chains, clevis, single-tree, heels, screws, false-cutters, &c., are all at hand, and in order. It is well always to have a few extras in this department—things are always a breaking when people are in a rush.

Stock.—his is a trying month on all farm stock. Keep an eye to your mules and horses; see that their shoulders are not hurt, and that they are well cared for. If you can grind their food, do it, and be sure to cut up your tops, fodder, and oats.

Keep your cows well protected from the chilling winds of March, and feed well. The calves will require particular attention; give them the benefit of your grass lots, barley, or rye patches.

Keep well do well on a little hay, straw, cotton-seed and bran; they should have an open shelter to resort to in bad weather, and plenty of salt.

Hogs, and sows with young pigs, must be watched and fed. If you have a few more, they will pay well now. Make an effort to keep all business moving onward systematically; it is better even to move slowly and surely, than to astonish the neighborhood by blustering and rushing through all sorts of wind and weather.

YANKEE TRICKS ON OUR PRISONERS.—From some of our prisoners returned from Camp Chase, we hear that the Yankee authorities are using all means, the vilest deception, of course, and sometimes actual violence, to induce or constrain our prisoners to take the oath of allegiance. When one lot of prisoners were sent off from Camp Chase the remainder were told that there was no prospect of a general exchange, that they had been left in the lurch, and that no other means remained for their extrication from prison than to swear allegiance to the Yankee government. This ingenious deception is, of course, not without some effect.

The few hundred prisoners recently returned from Camp Chase, before their departure were drawn up in a line, and each was required, when his name was called, to say "yes," if he desired to be exchanged, and "no," if he preferred to remain in the North. Out of three hundred men, one answered "no." One of his comrades undertook to rebuke him. He was singled out by the provost marshal; placed in irons before the eyes of the other prisoners; and it was announced before them that, for his temerity, he would be kept in irons until the close of the war. We have been promised the name of this unfortunate person, as it has been suggested that the circumstances of the outrage furnish grounds for some sort of retaliation.—Richmond Enquirer.

WE HEARD FROM.—In our last from Mrs. Partington, she thus discourses concerning Ike: Betsy Jane writ to you about poor Isaac being grafted into our noble army; it was during the late prevailing restriction. I've been so dreadful uneasy—laws a me! But at last we've heard of him by a neighbor who is home on a furlough. He—poor innocent—on'took his place, so, neighbor Tibbins says, as first Corporal and soon proved so deficient that he was promoted to an Ordinary Surgeon, poor child! But what the blessed dear knows about taking up arterials, compensation of limbs, and the like, surpasses me. However, if he can be the humble implement in the hands of the Lord of saving the lives of the gallus fellows who have been disseminated by the bursting open of pontoons—things, why we must sacrifice him freely on the altar of eplurasy uniform, and may the Lord have mercy on his solar system.

THE LADY OF LYONS AGAIN.—A lady of Lyons, France, who had been whipped and beaten by her husband, lately wreaked vengeance thus: When her spouse was asleep in bed she tied him thereto with stout twine, and then, armed with a powerful sickle, returned, with interest, the accumulated blows of past years. He exhausted by the exertion, she was compelled to pause. After an interval she made a deep courtesy to her laboring husband, and announced to him her intention of eloping to her parents' residence. The husband has sued for a divorce.

From the *Augusta Chronicle*, of Sunday, we gather the following news items:

FROM SAVANNAH.—A gentleman who left Savannah on Tuesday last, reached here today. He states that all was in commotion there in consequence of the prevalence of a report that Sherman's left and centre had been defeated near the border of North Carolina, and thirty thousand of his army put hors de combat. In consequence of this, he was not allowed to bring any letters or papers out with him. The excitement was intense when he left. There were but few white troops in the city.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—The rumor is current in reliable circles that Sherman has crossed the Catawba and was hurrying towards Wilmington, or East. He found unexpected obstacles in his way to the rear of Lee's army.

FROM BELOW.—Nineteen negroes were recently captured from below, endeavoring to make their way to Savannah.

SAFE.—Mr. Kennedy, the route agent, was not captured by Sherman's army as reported, but escaped their clutches after many hair breadth adventures and arrived here safely yesterday.

FOXY.—It is rumored here that one of our Generals has been tricked by Sherman who sent him a bag of despatches with orders from Gen. Beauregard to fall back to a certain point. Our officer fell back to the point designated before he discovered the forgery, and that it was a ruse of Sherman's to gain time.

From Columbia.

A gentleman just from Columbia gives us the annexed items:

The number of whites who left Columbia with Sherman, is about two hundred. Number of negroes, twelve hundred.

The Yankee troops adore Sherman, and call him by the familiar name of "Old Bill." They put great confidence in him.

It is rumored that Governor Aiken remained in Charleston, and has been made Mayor of the city by the Yankees.

Nearly all the plate sent from Charleston and Columbia for safe keeping, and much of the valuable plate of the citizens of the latter place was stored in Columbia Bank vaults, all left a prize to the enemy.

It was said some time since that the new State House at Columbia was spared because it contained a statue of Washington which could not be removed without destroying it. A gentleman just from Columbia states that this is not so. He says the statue itself was badly defaced, and that the reason why the State House itself was not blown up was because Sherman could not spare the powder. The State records of South Carolina were removed to a place of safety. The records of Beaufort and other districts which had been removed to Columbia for security were unfortunately destroyed.—Augusta Chronicle.

Gen. Johnson's Order on taking Command.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb 23 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with strong hope, because he will have in council and in the field the aid of the high talents and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds.

He exhorts all absent soldiers of the army of Tennessee to rejoin their commands and again confront the enemy they so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assures his comrades of that army who are still with their colors that confidence, discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSON, General.

Official: J. M. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

From Charleston.

Through the courtesy of a friend (says the *Augusta Constitutionalist*), we have received copies of the *Charleston Courier*, which has published the names of the Yankees, and is given by them.

The editors of the *Courier* are Whittemore and J. W. Johnson. These gents do not tell us who they are. What they are every decent man can guess. Their terms are \$20 per annum.

One editorial contains a lugubrious account of the condition of the city; another compliments itself upon the assumed fact that the rebellion is whipped down to a fine point.

Recruiting officers are reported to be heels-over-head in business. The negroes are assisting by the score. A recruiting officer had arrived from Sherman's army. He is after white men and advertises a meeting at the Hibernian Hall.

All "loyal citizens" are invited by General Orders No. 8, to call at the Provost Marshal's office, register their names and take the oath. No passes or other favors will be granted to the contumacious.

Redpath of the John Brown notoriety, is announced as Superintendent of public instruction. Ye Gods!

General Gilmore is in the city. He is commander-in-Chief.

Citizens are ordered to give up their shooting irons and doff the rebel uniform.

No soldiers are allowed in the city without passes and strict decorum is enjoined.

All abandoned property has been turned over to the U. S. Treasury.

The people are invited to open their schools, churches, &c.

A limited trade is allowed.

Gold and silver are received, by order, at the port of Charleston at the following rates: Gold, 100 per cent premium; silver, seventy-five.

Colonel S. L. Woodford is Commandant of Post, and Major R. H. Wiloughby Provost Marshal.

Nat Fuller advertises that he has resumed business at his old stand and offers for lunch baked turkey, mock turtle soup and other delicacies.

General Gilmore offers to exchange prisoners with the nearest Confederate General.

David Barrow informs the citizens that he has reopened his stock of goods.

Rice is being served out to the needy.

Steinmeyer's mill, on the west bank of the Ashley has been destroyed by fire.

A number of refugees have returned, bringing their household plunder.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD.—Another correspondent thus refers to the new Confederate iron-clad *Olinde*, which is now at sea:

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.—The *Washington Chronicle* has just such an insolent editorial as might have been expected about the fall of Charleston. The article is headed "The Nation Avenged." We give a paragraph:

Charleston has fallen! That proud, insolent and wicked little city, the cradle of the rebellion, protected by its position, and by fortresses built by the government of the United States, has resisted the most terrible cannonading on record for nearly two years but it could not withstand one of Sherman's "Bank movements!" He turned away off to the west, as if to avoid the pestilential place, and the country began to fear that it had received a new lease of life, when suddenly the news flashes over the wires from Fort Sumner that the place had been abandoned!

Remember the Soldiers.

Congress having passed, over the President's veto, the bill to authorize the mailing of newspapers to Soldiers free of postage, the bill is now a law. Therefore, let all who love the Soldiers, (and who does not?) see to it that they be furnished with a liberal supply of newspapers to while away and make pleasant their idle hours. A newspaper from home is appreciated by the Soldier almost as much as a letter. In fact, a gallant veteran in the Potomac army, renewing his subscription, writes us to be punctual in mailing his paper, as he had "rather have a copy of the *Advertiser* than a ten day's furlough."

People of Edgefield, your fathers, sons, brothers and friends in the army, love anything that comes from home—and to have the *Advertiser*, from week to week, following up your loved ones in their journeyings through our broad Confederacy, would be a continual source of joy to them. Take a hint and act accordingly.

We will take pleasure in forwarding the *Advertiser* to Soldiers at one-third less than our established price.

Edgefield Female College

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will begin March 6th, will continue until July 21st, and will be closed by an Examination and a Concert.

TERMS.

Tuition in Collegiate Course, including Latin, \$110.00
Tuition in Academic Course, 60.00
" " French, 50.00
" " Drawing, 50.00
" " Music, including use of instrument, 110.00
Contingent Fee, 10.00
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$12 per month, to be paid in provisions at old rates

Boarders must furnish their own towels, sheets, pillow cases, blankets or coverlets, hand soap, and drinking cup. All the pupils are requested to bring their School Books with them. Payment will be required strictly in advance.

A liberal discount will be made in favor of refugees who have lost their property, and the needy families of soldiers.

A fair price will be paid for all the text books that may be needed, even if they are old. Persons having these books will confer a favor on the public by selling them to the College.

Rev. M. W. SAMS, Principal.

*We will give for butter 25 cts; bacon 13 to 15 cts; pork next 8 cts; tallow 14 cts; beef 5 to 8 cts; mutton 50 to 75 cts; best flour \$10, inferior \$7 per barrel; corn, meal and peas \$1; sweet potatoes 50 to 75 cts per bushel; fowls 15 to 25 cts a piece; turkeys \$1.50 to \$2 per pair; syrup 50 cts a gallon; eggs 12 to 15 cts per dozen; fodder and hay \$1 per hundred; wood \$2 for four horse load.

Mar 1 9

To Farmers.

I HAVE a large lot of Government HORSES and MULES—a few good Mares. Many of these animals are in good condition for farming purposes. I will exchange in the proportion of two, three or more, for one GOOD HORSE or MULE, in proper condition for Artillery or army transportation. All orders of making such exchange are requested to call early.

J. L. NICHOLSON, Gov't Agent, Edgefield C. H., Mar 7th, 21 11

Enrolling Office.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Mar. 6th, 1865.

THE Medical Examining Board for this District, will hold its next meeting at this place on Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Lieut. & Enrolling Officer.

Mar 8 21 11

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Dr. E. Andrews and James G. Penn have applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edmund Penn, late of the District aforesaid deceased.

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 my next Ordinary Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H. on the 15th day of Mar. inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 4th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 25th year of the Independence of South Carolina.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. Mar 10 21 11

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN ORDINARY.

BY W. F. DURISOE, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, Z. W. Carville, C. E. E. D., has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of W. L. Butler, late of the District aforesaid deceased.

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 my next Ordinary Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield C. H. on the 22d day of April next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 14th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the 25th year of the Independence of South Carolina.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D. Mar 14 21 12

Agency Tax in Kind.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 22d, 1865.

THE producers of Edgefield, Lexington and upper part of Barnwell Districts will please deliver their Tithes as early as practicable.

The supplies necessary to maintain the army while passing through here, and encamped at this place, have been entirely exhausted, and we are daily in need.

WM. ROACH, Agent. Mar 8 21 10

Strayed

FROM the residence of Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, about two weeks since, a BROWN HORSE COLT, two years old—a small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Colt to me.

B. E. NICHOLSON. 21 10