Edgefield Advertiser.

BY D. R. DURISOE. EDGEFIELD, S. C., MARCH 28, 1872. VOLUME XXXVI.-No. 14.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.

Of New York.

Cash Capital and Assets, Over $2,000,000.

1. Because it is acknowledged to be perfectly *solvent* by all *Insurance Commissioners.*
2. Because it is the *cheapest.*
3. Because it endorses the *Surrender Value* on its Policies, *in Dollars and Cents*, for ten consecutive years.

According to the statement of the rates of the different Life Insurance Companies of first-class standing in the United States, made by "The Universal," in its advertisement entitled "*Facts are Stubborn Things*," and published in the *Edgefield Advertiser*, it appears that the *Mutual Rates of the Brooklyn* are *Cheaper* than those of any named Company

For instance, according to that statement:

	At the age of 20 $150 Will Insure	At the age of 30 $200 Will Insure	At the age of 40 $250 Will Insure
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Equitable	7,541 47	8,810 57	7,987 22
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$1,334 26	$440 12	$402 05
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 43	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Piedmont & Arlington	8,455 46	8,810 57	7,987 22
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$420 27	$440 12	$402 05
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " New York Life	7,541 47	8,810 00	7,987 22
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$1,334 26	$440 69	$402 05
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Carolina Life	8,503 41	8,841 73	7,916 40
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$372 32	$408 96	$472 87
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Ætna	8,426 96	8,798 94	8,108 10
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$448 77	$451 75	$281 17
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Cotton States	8,455 46	8,810 57	7,987 22
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$420 27	$440 12	$402 05
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " St. Louis Mutual	8,841 36	8,841 73	7,916 40
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$34 37	$408 96	$472 87
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Southern Life	8,615 73	8,877 55	7,936 50
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$260 00	$373 14	$452 77
In the Brooklyn	$8,875 73	$9,250 69	$8,389 27
" " Knickerbocker	8,625 56	8,839 59	7,839 10
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$248 23	$411 59	$550 17

STOCK RATES.

	At the age of 30, $200 will insure	At the age of 40, $250 will insure
In the Brooklyn	$11,750 00	$10,651 90
In the Universal	11,396 01	10,266 90
Bal. in favor of the Brooklyn at *stock* rates	$353 99	$385 00

The *greatly advantageous feature* of the Brooklyn in endorsing the *Surrender Values* upon its Policies, *in Dollars and Cents, for ten consecutive years*, has met with unqualified praise from the most celebrated American Actuaries, as also from the Press, East, North and South.

The Hon. Elizur Wright, who is admitted to be the greatest Insurance Mathematician and Actuary in America, congratulating the Brooklyn upon this new and distinctive feature, says, among other things, "I am particularly pleased by your departure in the right direction from the *ordinary method of computing the Surrender Values.*" "One of the greatest drawbacks to the popularity of Life Insurance, has been the disappointment and dissatisfaction of retiring Policy holders, at the *smallness of the surrender value paid*," &c. "All this would have been prevented by a *distinct statement on the Policy, in advance, of the sum to be paid.*"

This statement, it will be seen, The Brooklyn makes in dollars and cents, so that there can be no mistake.

Read What Southern Papers Say of This Feature:

The Sentinel, (Raleigh, North Carolina.) Jan. 27, 1869.—"This *great feature of cash surrender values* is an improvement that signalizes the era in Life Insurance."

Sun, (Columbus, Georgia.)—"There is no better Company in the land; a comparison with other corporations of a similar character, will convince all of the *superior safety in taking risks with The Brooklyn Life.*"

Dispatch, (St. Louis, Mo.) Jan. 7, 1869.—"A Policy in *The Brooklyn Life* is thus worth so much *in ready money.* This is the *only Life Company* in the country that has carried *this excellent feature* (of endorsing the cash surrender values in dollars and cents,) into its business." "Policy holders being *doubly assured*, the system cannot fail to become very popular."

It will be seen that we *assert nothing* in the above advertisement, but make a simple statement of the *superior advantages of The Brooklyn*, as it appears from *disinterested parties.*

The Hon. M. L. Bonham has been associated with us in the General Agency of The Brooklyn for this State.

BONHAM, BACON & BUTLER,
General Agents and Managers.

Office over the Citizens' Savings Bank, Columbia, S. C.,
And at Edgefield, S. C. March 20tf

THE CELEBRATED FERTILIZERS.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S.

Manipulated Guano.

GUANO, SALT AND PLASTER COMPOUND.

The above PREPARED at SAVANNAH, GA., and CHARLESTON, S. C

Phœnix Guano,

Imported from Phœnix Islands, Southern Pacific Ocean.

For sale by **WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,**
Importers and Dealers in Guanos,
148 Bay St., Savannah, Ga., 151 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

For further information apply or address as above for Almanac for 1872, or to G. H. KERNAGHAN & CO., Agents at Batesville, S. C.; BEN. A. JONES, Agent at Ninety-Six; J. LIPSCOMB, Agent at Chappell's Depot.
Jan 29 3m 6

Ribbons, Millinery & Straw Goods

1872.

—Also—

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck and Sash RIBBONS.

VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, Straw Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

And in connecting Warerooms

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries

Laces, Nets, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Veiling, Head Nets, &c.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

These Goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.

Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
Mar 13 —12

G. W. WISE, M. D.,

OFFERS his Professional services to the community. He can be found, when not professionally engaged, at his residence 1 mile South of the Pine House.
Mar 13 3t 12

FOUR FERROTYPES

For

One Dollar.

Have just received a new and improved FERROTYPE CAMERA, with which four Ferrotypes can be taken at one sitting, and at the above very low price.

Photographs

In all the fashionable styles, including the justly popular

Rembrandt.

At prices as low as can possibly be afforded.

At the old stand where every care and attention will be exercised to give perfect satisfaction.

R. H. MIMS.
Feb 28 4t 10

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THIS popular and well-known Hotel is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having recently been thoroughly renovated, newly painted, and put in the most complete order. We are determined to make ours a first-class Hotel, not to be surpassed North or South.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of our Edgefield friends and the public generally.

MURPHY & MAY, Proprietors.
Feb 14 tf 8

Smile Whenever You Can.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
It is the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow
And thus spoil your to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim
Which often should be preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined;
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel health.

Though you are strong and sturdy,
Not full may be your purse:
And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse—
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whene'er you can.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1872.

I suppose there is no metropolis in the world which so thoroughly represents the heterogeneous character of a nation, and absorbs the products of its genius and industry, as does this self-same city of New York. It is impossible for any observant man to walk down Broadway and not be interested first, in the number of "notorieties" who will be pointed out as "lions" of the town; and secondly, in the curious obstinacy with which nature appears to preserve the peculiarities of people from different portions of the world. It is equally impossible for a stranger not to feel that while in New York he is a mere nonentity; that whatever may be the pomp and circumstance of his surroundings at home, he is here only a mite in a mighty cheese; yet withal so independent that he can explore where he may please, and no man, woman or child will be the wiser. "He pays his money and he takes his choice."

If religiously inclined, he may enjoy a Methodist brother of the good old school; or, on the other hand, may see the Almighty worshiped dramatically with all the adjuncts except the foot-lights, and preached at by fashionable parsons who part their hair in the middle, wear the latest sacerdotal uniform, and look as well satisfied as if they had a fat contract with their aristocratic parishoners to drive them to Heaven at the last convenient moment in a coach and four. If a lawyer, he can step into court and observe John Graham perform legal gymnastics before the bar, and now and then bushwhack the judge on the bench. If an artist, he may visit the Studio, on Tenth street, where fifty of his fellows are working for dear life on every sort of picture, from a small-sized bumble-bee to Gignoux's last sketch of the Rocky Mountains. If he would like to gamble a little, why he has only to step around the corner in Wall street, and be accommodated by any number of spruce young gentlemen, fresh from the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, and first-class members of the Christian Association, who in fifteen minutes will take him in and bring him out of a stock speculation that will leave him as cleanly picked a canvass-back duck ready for the spit. As an idler, he can lounge on Broadway, where fashion and frailty are the Siamese twins of the sidewalk; and, if his tastes are not too refined, a policeman will show him wretchedness enough in five minutes' walk from his hotel to make a series of unadulterated nightmares that will last for a life-time.

The practical man will be attracted by other things. He will see in New York the genius of his country in a nut-shell; and how, in every department, machinery is taking the place of muscle. He will go to bed in a machine which five minutes before looked like a magnificent book-case; he will be gently turned out in the morning—by machinery; he goes down stairs—by machinery; his head will be brushed in the barber-shop—by machinery: his clothes are made by machinery, that gives employment to a hundred thousand working women; and he may cook a bachelor breakfast on a stove that is its own servant, and times the condition of the hot rolls by clock-work. He may even make books by machinery, for the Journeymen Printers of New York have formed a Co-operative Association at No. 30 Beekman street, in which every member is a cog wheel in a system that has reduced the price of every kind of printing at the same time that it turns out with most superb styles of work. Go where you please, in fact, and you will find every species of device conceivable that can serve a useful purpose as an auxiliary to human comfort, from a pocket twine cutter to a cotton gin or steam engine.

They are even building railroads by machinery, and under its magic villages are springing up with a speed that recalls the fairy work of Aladdin's lamp. It is only the other day that A. T. Stewart purchased eight thousand acres of land on Long Island, and already twenty-five or thirty miles of streets are graded; shade trees are planted, blocks are fenced in, and a large hotel, six hundred feet long and six stories high, is in process of construction, besides many fine brick edifices.

Five months ago there was no communication between the north and south side of Long Island save by the old-fashioned dirt road. Yet before the flowers bud in May, twenty-two miles of rail will be laid and no less than twelve beautiful villages will be brought within an hour's ride of New York city. By machinery, the work of three years will be compressed into about seven months. A portion of the way lies through a rocky spine or ridge, which at first seemed a barrier almost insurmountable. But at this juncture a well-known railroad contractor, Mr. James N. Smith, of Brooklyn, steeped forward and said, "Gentlemen, that hill is only a mile and a half across; I'll guarantee to go through it in ninety days." It was thought to be an impossibility, but they let him try. He at once put a steam excavator at work on either side and commenced operations. With a ton of coal a day, they have performed the work of three hundred men, and are now within a few rods of each other, puffing and blowing while they burrow deep into the heart of the mountain.

I drove out the other day to see these monsters at work, and the first object that attracted my attention was the six-foot millionaire contractor, Mr. Smith, with his broadcloth coat thrown aside, driving a drill with a twenty-pound sledge. I asked him if he was "taking his constitutional?" "Not in that style," was the reply; "I'm only teaching this man how to economize his muscles and work to advantage." The answer seemed to illustrate the genius of the place.

I looked down the deep cut at the machine. It was not much larger than a small cabin—a sort of young house on wheels, but those wheels with the motive power in the heart of the engine could give it a speed of six or eight miles an hour. A gigantic arm protruded from the front, at the end of which was a great iron hand with sharp claws, and these were made to ascend and descend at the will of one man. The operator occupied a platform near the engine, and with but a simple contrivance—a stirrup for his foot and a lever for his hands—he moved tons.

I remember that a great rock was bulging from the hard knotted face of the bank, which it seemed as if nothing but a blast of powder could stir; and it was curious to observe how deftly those large iron fingers cleaned out, first, the dirt from the sides; then gently scraped the top; and finally, taking a firm grip, shook the rock with a giant's strength, until nature at last gave way to the art of man, and the immense boulder weighing ten or twelve tons was lifted from its bed with as little power apparently as a boy would lift a marble, swung around and deposited in the dump-car by its side. At each operation of the shovel on the pure earth, a ton and a half is swept forever from its bed.

A train of forty or fifty cars wait on the machine, and it was curious to observe the almost human intelligence with which the horses, trained to their work, dashed up on a run, each with an empty car to give it impetus, and of their own accord went back, turned and presented the traces to be hooked on to the next.

Let the last word be of woman! Mothers and teachers will be glad to learn that a book has just been published by E. J. Hale & Co., which fills a groove in the nursery and school-room never before occupied. Children ask ten thousand questions, and the new work is intended to answer some of them. It is aptly called, "Wisdom Teeth for Little People," arranged by Mrs. F. G. de Fontaine. Sixty cents remitted to the publishers will secure it, or it may be had at the bookstores. F.

State Sunday School Convention.

The next State Sunday School Convention will be held in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, the 15th May, and the superintendents, teachers and friends of Sunday Schools in the State of South Carolina are most cordially invited and urged to appoint delegates to the approaching convention upon the following ratio of representation: Every Sunday school of 50 scholars, or less, 1 delegate; 50 to 100 scholars, 2 delegates; and for every additional 50 scholars, 1 additional delegate. Arrangements will be made with railroad companies to bring and return delegates for one fare. Endeavors will be made to secure homes for all delegates who purpose attending the convention, provided a notice of such intention be given before the first of May.

The names of delegates should be sent as early as possible. The committee desire that this notice be extended, as they may not be able to procure the address of every school in the State, and it is their wish that every school be represented at the approaching convention. Delegates should go prepared with the name of school, name of superintendent, postoffice, number of officers and teachers, number of scholars, average attendance of school, and number of volumes in library.

Address, at Charleston, any of the following committee on correspondence: C. N. Averill, R. Caldwell, Jr., Presbyterian Church; A. C. Palfrey, Baptist Church; R. G. Chisolm, Lutheran Church; Samuel A. Nelson, Methodist Church.

Death of Dr. Isaac Branch.

We regret to learn from our Abbeville exchanges that Dr. Isaac Branch died at his home in that town on the 21st inst. Dr. Branch was a large hearted, enterprising gentleman, devoted to his District and State, and enjoyed the entire confidence and unbounded esteem of all who knew him.

The *Press & Banner*, noticing his death, says:

Doctor Branch was a native of Vermont, but for more than fifty years, he had lived amongst us, and was identified with our people. Zealous in every good word and work, he was long a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church—long Treasurer of the Abbeville Bible Society—and active in all religious meetings. A restless activity of body and mind was his most distinguishing characteristic, and whatever he undertook he performed with every energy of his nature. For many years, the agent here of prominent Insurance companies, and especially the superintendent of agencies in the State for the Piedmont & Arlington Life Insurance Company, his business capacity and energy were daily called into exercise. A more active or successful agent, we suppose could not be found.

And now after a busy, and well spent life, he has been called to his reward, cheered by those consolations, and sustained by that trust, which are to the Christian, as an anchor "both sure and steadfast."

ENOCH ARDEN IN KENTUCKY.—A most strange and thrilling romance in real life has just culminated in this County, and we hasten to lay its details before our readers. It appears that a short time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, a young married man named Eldridge Miller, with his wife and two very small children, emigrated from Calloway County to Arkansas. When the war came on, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and soon after was taken prisoner in action and sent to a Chicago prison. After remaining confined there for some time, he was released, on condition that he should enlist to go West and fight the Indians. He had not been in the West long before he was taken captive by the red skins. After a long and weary capitivity of years, he at length made his escape and returned to Arkansas. Meanwhile, his wife, supposing him to be dead, had left there and joined her relatives in Henry County, Tennessee; and here, after searching for her in vain in Arkansas, the long-lost husband came some two weeks ago in quest of her and his children. He found her living at Crossland, in this County, but no longer belonging to him. A man named Wm. Schrader, a widower with nine children, and formerly a Calloway countian, had become enamored of her in Arkansas, and, following her to Tennessee, had finally prevailed upon her to marry and remove with him to this County. Finding her again married, he did not seek to induce her to return to him, but merely laid claim to his children. These were refused him, and he instituted suit to recover them. The case was to have had a hearing on Monday last, but on the Sunday previous, at the woman's instance, there was a private interview between her and her first husband, which resulted in their eloping together, leaving Schrader in the lurch, and going, it is supposed, back to Arkansas. Schrader does not seem to take his loss very greatly to heart, but says his wife was perfectly right in going off with her first husband if she loved him best.—Murray (Ky.) Gazette.

Mrs. Southworth's New Novel.

"THE LOST HEIR OF LINLITHGOW" is the name of a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is one of Mrs. Southworth's most powerfully written efforts, exciting and sensational, and is fully equal, if not superior to "Tried for Her Life," "Cruel as the Grave," "The Maiden Widow," "The Family Doom," "The Changed Brides," "The Bride's Fate," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be eight of the most popular novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth, as a novelist, stands at the head of all female writers. Mrs. Southworth possesses an exhaustless fund of originality, and commands popularity by always aiming to improve in every new effort upon her last production. This work, like all her writings, is full of startling situations. It is one of the best of her novels, and will prove one of the most popular. The characters are drawn with skill and boldness, and all are life-like and natural. There are some charming descriptive sketches in the book, which are as fresh as the scenery they portray. It is full of strange and startling incidents, sustained interest, stirring adventure, touching pathos, and glowing dialogue, all provocative of quickened pulses sometimes laughter, but oftenest of tears to the rapt reader, whose interest never for a moment flags. "The Lost Heir of Linlithgow" equals the best of the novels of Mrs. Southworth, and will prove very successful. It is issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

Brevities and Levities.

☞ At a wedding at Oshkosh, where chewing gum is the only amusement, the bride and groom, to show their implicit faith in each other, put their arms around each other's waist, and swapped cuds.

☞ A convention of old maids is to be held at Little Rock, Arkansas, "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of men." Matrimony is the shortest road to the knowledge they are in search of.

☞ During the trial of a case, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him. To this, of course, the attorney objected. He would proceed again to tell "shust how it was," when the attorney sang out: "How do you know that?" "My wife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the Judge, becoming unable to contain himself longer, interrupted, "Suppose your wife were to tell you that the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, I think dey vas down!

☞ An Ohio man has been married seventy-five years, and has had his mother-in-law as a boarder during the whole time. Although she is now 105 years old, there seems to be no prospect for his immediate relief.

☞ A Mississippi paper wants to know if the ingenious Yankee who invented the "Female Regulator" medicine can't get up a "mail regulator" between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

☞ A French countess siezed a philosopher at the supper table and exclaimed, "While they are cutting up the fowls and we have got five minutes to spare, do tell me the history of the world, for I want to know it so much."

☞ An Irish soldier, passing through a meadow, near T——, a large mastiff ran at him, and he stabbed the dog with a sword that he had in his hand. The master of the dog brought him before the mayor, who asked him why he had not rather struck at the dog with the but-end of his weapon? 'So I should, said the soldier, if he had run at me with his tail.'

☞ A little girl remarked to her mamma, on going to bed: "I'm not afraid of the dark." "No, of course you are not," replied her mamma. "I was a little afraid once, when I went into the pantry in the dark to get a tart." "What were you afraid of?" asked her mamma, "I was afraid I could not find the tarts."

☞ A Virginia couple went to a parson to be married, but, having only twenty five cents, he refused to do it for so small a fee. The girl, however, with tears in her eyes, besought him, if he could not marry them, "in full," to do so to the extent of twenty-five cents, and complete the job some other time. This was too much for the parson, who married them "full up," and they departed happy.

☞ Wasn't it rough on Clare, just as she was telling Frederick at lunch how ethereal her appetite was, to have the cook bawl out: 'Say! will ye have yer biled pork and beans now, or wait till yer feller's gone.'

☞ Mrs. Burbage, of St. Paul, placed a frozen mince pie on the stove to thaw the other day, when the rascally thing exploded, scalding her little boy monstrously. Everything now-a-days seems to explode, except the reports of Radical corruption.

☞ Northern man—"How does the Republican party take in the South?" Southerner—"Like it does everywhere—everything it can get its hands on."

☞ The difference between war and peace has been well defined by one of the ancients. In time of peace, the sons bury their fathers; in time of war, the fathers bury their sons.

☞ Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson and their child, late of Michigan, made their ultimate attempt, last week, to kindle a fire with "non-explosive oil." They sleep in the valley.

☞ Scene in a horse car—Car stops; smiling young lady enters; every seat full. An old gentleman rises at the opposite end. "Oh, don't rise," said the lovely girl, "I can just as well stand." "I don't care whether you sit or stand," he replied, "I'm going to get out."

☞ At a school where words were "given out" for subjects in composition, a "mute inglorious Milton" produced a sight at this sentence on the word "panegyric": "A few drops of panegyric, given on a large lump of sugar, is often best for an infant with the stomach ache."

☞ Since the Chicago fire the Herring Safe has become to the merchant the twin sistor of the telegraph and the railroad. He cannot do without it. The tests to which it has been subjected by flame and thief, and the manner in which it has come forth unscathed, prove that the Herring Safe has reached a degree of perfection which makes it absolutely essential to the welfare of every man who has property to preserve. When a man is tried, the question is, "What can you do?—what have you done?" On the answer depends his grand success in life. So it is with an invention. The firm at No. 251 Broadway, N. Y., Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, are said to be overflowing with the increased demand.

☞ A lodge of Good Templars has been organized at Abbeville C. H.—and "tangle-leg" fluid is going at reduced figures.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Brigandage in Georgia.

THOMPSON, GA., March 17.

Our town has, since yesterday, been in a furore of excitement over a very daring robbery committed about twelve miles from this place on the waters of Briar Creek, the victims of which were an old gentleman named Jesse Evans and his wife.

The parties who committed the deed organized themselves into a band of brigands about the first of January last. This band consisted of five men who are now known, four of whom have been arrested. They commenced their depredations in the State of South Carolina, upon the person of a citizen named Littleton Smith, and committed an assault with the intention to rob him, but after gagging and beating him they failed to secure his money. They made two other fruitless raids somewhere in and about the same neighborhood.

This bold and daring band of robbers has for its leader one Captain C. V. Hamilton, who came to this village and received the sympathy of our citizens as a refugee from the tyrannical usurpations in South Carolina. He immediately went to work and decoyed into his schemes of villany the following named young men: John Ramsey, Thomas Willis, Howard Long and Dol Roney. Becoming desperate from his failures in South Carolina, he selected as the theatre of his operations the neighborhood of this place. On last Friday night he sent John Ramsey, Thomas Willis and Dol Roney to plunder the house of the above named family. Howard Long was to have been one of the party, but failed to secure conveyance. From the testimony elicited it seems that Dol Roney furnished the wagon, and the party then stole a buggy from Dr. Sid Holland, and left this place about ten o'clock, drove twelve miles, committed the robbery, and returned a little while before daylight. Willis knocked at the door, and when asked by Mr. Evans who was there, gave an assumed name of some citizen living in the neighborhood. Mr. Evans suspected the character of his visitors, and held the door until his wife made a light in the fireplace. When the door was opened, a pistol was presented to his breast by one of the party, who demanded his money; another presented a pistol to the breast of Mrs. Evans, and requested her to keep quiet at the peril of her life. They told Mr. Evans that they had killed some negroes in South Carolina and that they must have his money, and forced him to unlock his trunk and took possession of about eighty dollars in gold and about two hundred and seventy dollars in currency. They also appropriated a pistol and knife. About daylight Captain C. V. Hamilton and Howard Long met the parties at a bar-room, and Hamilton received one hundred dollars and Long twenty dollars of the ill-gotten booty: and after a drinking carousal, Willis, in carelessly handling his pistol, accidently shot Hamilton, inflicting a slight wound in his side, just above the hip. They then agreed to meet at Hamilton's room and have a division some time in the evening.

Early that morning business required Mr. F. M. Usry to go to Goodrich & Usry's mill in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Evans, and while they were trying to get up a clue to the affair, a grandson of Mr. Evans, thirteen years old, said he saw the mask fall off of one of the men, and he recognized Tom Willis. Upon this assertion, Mr. Usry made haste to Thompson, and found Willis drinking and spending money with great prodigality. On the day of the night the robbery was committed, Mr. Usry's son had required Hamilton to sell him a mule for a debt he was owing his father, and when he brought the mule he promised that if he paid the money at any time the next day he would return the mule to Hamilton. On Saturday morning, after Hamilton was supplied with money by the robbery, and after he was wounded, he sent for young Usry, and Mrs. Hamilton handed him the $100. She remarked that her husband was disabled from business, she would give him her money that she had laid up to pay their board, to redeem the mule. After this circumstance and Willis's spending money so profusely being made known, together with the clew obtained by Mr. Usry, they were immediately arrested. Sometime during the night Willis made a confession, and by daylight this (Sunday) morning all the parties, except John Ramsey, who gave leg bail, were arrested. About ten o'clock the preliminary trial was opened before justices Johnson and Hobbs. Willis and Roney made full and complete revelations of the whole affair, and the result is that Willis, Roney and Long have been committed for a felony that cannot be surpassed for boldness of execution and yet so open to detection.

On account of Hamilton's wound he was not ready for trial, having no counsel, and he has been allowed until three o'clock to-morrow (Monday) evening to obtain counsel and prepare for trial, an account of which I will write to you and whatever else may turn up interesting.

Plant Provision.

The following from the New York Financial Chronicle tells the truth very pointedly:

We are informed by our correspondents in every portion of the cotton-growing States that preparations for the next crop are being made on a very enlarged scale, and we fear unless this disposition to expand receives some check the South will find that the coming year's work has resulted in their growing poorer instead of richer. Of course, it is not desirable, and in fact it would be a very short sighted policy to keep the supply of American cotton short; but at the same time, is it not worth while for the planter, who is giving up everything to cotton, to consider what sacrifices he is willing to accept for the purpose of furnishing the world more than it can consume. First. It is well to remember that provisions have been cheaper this year than they are likely to be another twelve months. Prices for pork and corn have ruled extremely low. This has been very favorable for the South, and has enabled the planter to raise the present crop at a much smaller cost than any crop since the war. Highest prices to be paid for supplies is a point worth considering. Second. From every side we learn that there is to be a lavish use of fertilizers—judiciously used on a limited planting would most likely result in a gain; but from the evidence received we fear that on this point the experience of 1870 is to be repeated, resulting in a further increase in the expense account. Third. Then again, with a very large crop, the cost of the labor to work it will be increased. Contracts are at present, we understand, being made with the freedmen at about last year's rates; but when the busy season comes and extra help is called in, there will be increased competition, and consequently increased wages to be paid. Here, then, are three causes operating to enhance the cost of the present crop to the planter. Fourth. On the other hand, suppose a five million crop is received, what can we reasonably expect the price will be? Planters, we know, are, many of them, deceived by the high quotations now ruling, and believe that this year is, in that respect, to repeat itself. The truth, however, is that consumption cannot in one year be very largely increased; the spindles must be made before they can be run. With a good season, then, for growing, and with a supply from America considerably in excess of any possible consumption, and with other countries, too, growing all they can, as we have every reason to believe they will, it cannot be a very difficult problem to determine what the average price will be. And with a very poor price for cotton and all the wheat and corn and provisions to buy, in what condition is another winter likely to leave the planter? Is there not enough in these suggestions to lead the planter to see the folly of giving up all his land to cotton? Would it not be wiser to raise all the food you want, and after that raise all the cotton you can economically.

Presidential Prospects.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 19th, says:

The recalcitrant republicans have been contemplating a conference for some weeks to agree upon a plan of action in view of the coming campaign. For one reason and another no full meeting of the discontented patriots was had till to-day, though several abortive meetings were previously held and the whole political situation canvassed.

The first meeting of any significance was held at Mr. Sumner's house, that distinguished Senator expressing himself fully and clearly as to the course which ought to be adopted. Mr. Sumner was of opinion that Grant was stronger with the people than is desirable, and that to insure success in the canvass it will be necessary to go before the people to demonstrate the misdoings of the President. This did not have a very cheering effect on the assembled braves, and they hesitated till to-day, when they decided to send one of the discontented Senators to Cincinnati to confer with General Cox and other leaders of the new movement in regard to the Liberal Republican Convention. It is understood that Senator Tipton will be entrusted with this mission. The intention is to have a grand convention, and every effort will be made to secure full delegations and a large attendance. The conferences, so far, have included only the recalcitrant Senators, the members of the House not yet having shown the courage to kick out of the traces, though Governor Blair, of Michigan, and a few others have been talking very earnestly and loudly for some time. The Conference busied itself more with discussions of the best way to get a crowd at Cincinnati than with the principles or candidates of the coalition, which, it is expected, will be formed. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Fenton and Tipton were at the Conference on Saturday and most of them again to-dry. They have agreed not to abide by the action of the Philadelphia Convention if it nominates Grant, but to look to Cincinnati for a candidate and success. A disposition to accept Judge Davis as the candidate is manifested; but this matter is held in abeyance.

Mr. Sumner is understood to favor Davis as the candidate, and to say that if his advice is taken and the canvass vigorously pushed that even Massachusetts can be carried against Grant. Mr. Schurz is equally sanguine of the German element. The unhappy Senators believe that Parker will not accept the nomination of the labor party for Vice President, and that this place will be given to the Cincinnati Convention if it decide to ratify Judge Davis' nomination. Fenton will probably receive the nomination if this course be adopted.

The election in New Hampshire has not dampened the ardor of the enemies of President Grant, and the democrats accept it as a decree of the inevitable necessity of a coalition with the discontented republicans. They see no hope for the democracy as a party, and express themselves to-night as heartily in favor of the action contemplated by the recalcitrant republican Senators in their conferences on Saturday and today. The New Hampshire election was waited for by all parties as an index of strength, and while the friends of the administration are jubilant and assert that Grant will be elected by an overwhelming majority, its enemies are not inclined to look unfavorably upon the situation, and declare that the republican victory in that State will provoke renewed opposition and concentrate all the hostile elements.

At the same time there is no disguising the chagrin of both the democrats and the discontented republicans with the nomination of Judge Davis. Trumbull was the choice of all the men who took part, in the beginning, in the movement for a coalition, and they give him up not without bitterness, and only give him up because they see in Davis their only chance of success. This is understood to be the reason for no decided movement in behalf of a candidate and the bending of every energy to make the outward demonstration at Cincinnati imposing.

A strong movement against Mr. Colfax as the republican candidate for Vice-President is developing, and a combination is forming to make Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, the second man on the ticket. This course, it is declared, will be generally acceptable to the Eastern States and conciliate all the hostile elements in Pennsylvania, satisfying Tom Scott, Cameron and Forney, and even healing the McClure breach in Philadelphia. The elevation of Senator Scott to the Vice-Presidency would make a vacancy in the Senate which could be given to Forney without disturbing Cameron. It is generally understood that the White House is unfavorable to Colfax, and if he is beaten the nomination will probably be given to James F. Wilson, Henry Wilson or Senator Scott. This is a new element of trouble, and it is impossible to tell what may come of it.

Judge T. J. Mackey visited this place on last Saturday for the purpose of making arrangements for a permanent residence. He secured the house in East Chester that belongs to Mrs. S. E. Albright, and expects to move his family here by the first of April. He was called upon during his stay by nearly all the members of the bar, and impressed them favorably as to his determination to do his whole duty as an upright and independent Judge. He is bold and out-spoken on the outrageous violations of law that have been enacted by the Federal authorities under the pretended sanction of the Enforcement Act. It is his avowed purpose to impress upon the Grand Juries in his Circuit the duty of finding true bills against all the Federal officers who have arrested citizens without warrants. This is an issue we would be glad to see made.—Chester Reporter.

NOTICE!

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Grocery and Commission business, Messrs. RICHARD SUMMERALL and P. M. MULHERIN.

The business will be carried on under the firm name of M. O'DOWD & CO.

I ask for the new firm a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me.

All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay the same to Capt. Wm. Spires, or to M. O'Dowd & Co. Parties indebted have no right to expect longer indulgence.

M. O'DOWD.
Augusta, Ga., Mar. 1, 1872 1m 11

Seed Potatoes.

JUST received 20 Bbls. choice SEED POTATOES, for early and late planting.

The Peerless is a favorite Potato, producing from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. They boil mealy, and are a very fine quality. G. L. PENN.
Jan. 23, tf 5

Stono Fertilizers.

WM. JOHNSON, Agent,
Dorn's Mills, S. C.

Edgefield Male Academy.

THE Trustees give notice to the public that Dr. R. T. MIMS has consented to take charge of the Edgefield Male Academy from and after the first Monday in March next. He is well known throughout Edgefield to be thoroughly competent to conduct a first class School, and we bespeak for him the support of the community and the public.

M. L. BONHAM,
R. G. M. DUNOVANT,
Z. W. CARWILE,
W. W. ADAMS,
A. J. NORRIS,
Trustees.

Feb 21

IN accordance with the above announcement of the Trustees, I propose to take charge of the Edgefield Male Academy for the present year.

I can only promise to do my best in giving the pupils, committed to my care, thorough instruction in all the branches usually taught in first class Schools; and with the co-operation of parents at home, I hope to give satisfaction to my patrons by the advancement of their children in learning.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of Twenty (20) Weeks each. The first Session will commence on the first Monday in March, and end on the last of July. The second Session will be announced in due time.

TERMS—The Primary and higher English branches, per session, $15,00
The same with Languages, 20,00

Payable half in advance at the beginning, and half in the middle of the session. R. T. MIMS.
Feb 21 tf 9

Land Surveying.

I WILL attend any jobs of Surveying within 10 or 12 miles, that I can do from 2 o'clock on Friday till Saturday evening. R. T. MIMS.
Feb 21 tf 9

To the Citizens of Edgefield and Aiken Counties.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the general public that he will make to order Cylinder and Frail Wheat THRASHERS, FAN MILLS, COTTON PLANTERS, PLOW STOCKS, and other Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Common FURNITURE of all kinds, and other articles for domestic use.

Newel POSTS and BANNISTERS for Stairs, Piazzas, &c., turned.

Flouring and Grist Mill HOOPS and HOPPERS, &c., ready for use.

Elevator PULLIES with Shafts attached,—BOXES, &c., complete. Solid wood PULLIES, any size or diameter, with eyes, Iron plated. Also, PULLIES built with wood Arms and Rims, on Cast Iron Spiders. Hard wood BOXES, any size for Shafting, with or without metal lining. BOLTS ready for use.

COTTON GINS put in thorough good order, if brought to the Shop. Gin Saws Sharpened at Gin House, if preferred, at lowest rates.

General Repairs done on any Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

All work done promptly and at reasonable prices.

Orders solicited, and correspondence invited.

Shop five miles below Pine House, on Edgefield and Aiken Road. Post office address: Pine House, S. C.

JNO BROWNE.

N. B.—On hand and for sale Cylinder Thrashers, Fan Mills, Cotton Planters, Plow