Edgefield Advertiser.

BY D. R. DURISOE. EDGEFIELD, S. C., APRIL 4, 1872. VOLUME XXXVI.—No. 15.

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
" " Etna	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	8,365 50	8,639 30	7,859 10
Balance in favor of the Brooklyn.	$210 23	$611 39	$530 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	11,386 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

PLANTERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR.

SIBLEY'S SOLUBLE IXL GUANO.

IN AGAIN offering to the Planters of Georgia and South Carolina these highly esteemed FERTILIZERS of standard, fully equal to those heretofore sold, and at REDUCED PRICES, we would refer to all who have used them for testimonials as to their worth. Our stock in part will consist of

500 TONS WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR!
CASH PRICE, $60. TIME, do., $70.

500 TONS SIBLEY'S SOLUBLE IXL GUANO,
Manufactured under our own formula, of our own ingredients, and containing over 4 per cent. of Ammonia. CASH PRICE, $60. TIME, do., $70.

100 TONS WHITELOCK'S DISSOLVED BONES!
CONTAINING 30 PER CENT. OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE.

100 TONS PURE PERUVIAN GUANO.

100 TONS PURE NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

100 TONS PURE FLOUR OF RAW BONE.

Further particulars will at all times be cheerfully given by us, or by Dr. W. A. SANDERS, our Agent at Edgefield, S. C.

J. SIBLEY & SONS,
Cotton Commission Merchants and Dealers in Guano,
NO. 159 REYNOLDS STREET, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 24 tf 5

MAPES' NITROGENIZED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The Oldest Super-Phosphate Manufactured in this Country.

Composed of BONES, POTASH, PHOSPHATIC GUANO, CONCENTRATED ANIMAL AMMONIACAL MATTER and SULPHURIC ACID. No Salt, Salt Cake, Nitre Cake, Plaster, nor Adulterant or Absorbent of any kind used. Factory open for inspection at all times.

NINETEEN YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Introduced in 1852. Patented Dec. 29, 1759.

Quick Action and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

Testimony of Hundreds of Well-Known Planters in its Favor on Every Variety of Crop and Soil, even During Extreme Adverse Seasons.

$45 Cash—$50 Time, payable 1st Nov. 1st, 1872.

KINSMAN & HOWELL,
General Agents for South Carolina,
NO. 125 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. H. BRUNSON, at Edgefield C. H., and J. A. C. JONES, at Pine House Depot, Agents.

Jan 24 3m 5

For the Advertiser.

To the Memory of Mary Eliza Jones.

Winter is gone, and now in numbers low,
There comes a whisper of a loveller hour;—
The virgin spring—her garlands flecked with dew,
Breathing sweet incense over grove and bower.

Upon her pure fair brow a radiant crown,
No sheen of emeralds with her robes compare,
A rainbow spans the aisles she treads upon
And chimes of gladness fill the perfumed air.

But where is she, who one short year ago,
Made home so happy with her joyous smile?
Sweet type of spring upon whose lovely brow
Shone every virtue, gave no sign of guile.

Just sweet sixteen, the glad spring-time of life,
When hearts beat high with hope and joy and love;
The beauteous maiden took a seraph's form,
Plumed her bright wings, and sought the realms above.

Oh! it was sad to see the loved one fade,
To droop and pale and die and pass away;
To sit beside her couch, and mark the sign,
The hectic flush that whispers of decay.

To see the eye grow bright with hidden fires,
Which scorch and wither e'en the fount of life;
To pray and wrestle with the God who gave—
To faint with anguish in the spirit's strife.

'Tis sad to see the loveliest fairest one
Of all the throng of youthful maidens go;
To press the sod above the late bright form,
To leave her lying in the valley low.

But oh! so sweet to know how dearly loved
By mates and teachers was your precious one;
To mark the tokens when the birth-day came,
Offerings from hearts her innocence had won.

The "Stepping Heavenward," oh how true it was—
Her steps were bent to that fair blissful shore!
Not loving kindred, teachers, mates could keep
Their precious darling for one birth day more.

But tender parents, wipe your weeping eyes,—
With sister angels does your loved one dwell;
The beauteous vestal kneels before the throne,
And joins the chorus which the arches swell.

S. A. L.

☞ This lovely young creature had just completed her sixteenth birth-day, and whilst lying on her sick couch, her teachers, and schoolmates with whom she was a great favorite, came, bringing tokens of love and esteem among which was "Stepping Heavenward" a new and beautiful volume.

Brevities and Levities.

☞ It has been said that there is only one man who has a correct idea of the size of the United States, and he is the man who drove a yoke of oxen in 1850-51 from Maine to California.

☞ A gentleman of Indianapolis, whose wife died eight or ten days ago, has since erected at the head of her grave a pine board with a cross painted on it, and presented a fine piano to the girl he has his eye on.

☞ Somebody has invented a bung-hole for beer barrels to prevent revenue frauds. There is but one hole that will effectually prevent frauds under the Grant Administration, and that was invented when the first man was buried.

☞ An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a glass or two, was accosted by the Inspector-General. "What makes your face so red?" "Plase, your Honor," said Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a general officer."

☞ The Columbia Union learns that a number of pickpockets have departed from the Northern cities in a Southern direction, and expresses the apprehension that some of them may turn up in Columbia. Don't be alarmed. No shrewd thief would ever expect any pickings in a place that the South Carolina Legislature had just visited.

☞ A candidate for constable, on the temperance ticket, in an interior city of Massachusetts, ruined his reputation for sobriety and his chances for political promotion, by attempting to step on a load of hay, which he mistook for a street car.

☞ A patriotic citizen boasts that "no people on earth can excel the Americans in the manly art of sitting on a bench and watching men play base ball."

☞ "Come here, my little fellow," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled. "Do you know me?" "Yith, thir." "Who am I? Let me hear." "You ith the man who kithed mamma, when papa wath in Philadelphia." Moral: Don't ask children too many questions.

☞ A good story is told of an engineer wh runs a locomotive on the western division of the Erie railway. The track runs through an Indian reservation up in Cattaragus county. One day a squaw, holding a papoose in her arms, was standing on the depot steps at Salamanca. As the engineer was drawing his train up to the station he, observing her, called, "Hello! have you got a little Injun there" No, said she, "it's half Injun and half injuneer!"

☞ A correspondent of the *Danville Advertiser*, says George Washington "never would have made an editor, because he couldn't tell a lie."

☞ A paper at Corpus Christi, Texas, says that if it does not rain soon Western Texas will be the greatest hide and bone country on the face of the earth.

☞ A pious but uncultivated judge closes a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which you go prowling round the country stealing ducks."

☞ A young lady wants to know whether a girl may be sure a man loves her unutterably when he sits in her presence for an hour without speaking.

☞ Two men having arranged to fight a duel in Rhode Island, the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding it, whereupon one of the parties sent him a note saying that one of them would stand in Connecticut and the other in Massachusetts, and shoot over his miserable little State.

☞ A bereaved widower, while receiving with due acknowledgements the condolence of friends—that it was indeed a great loss—a sad bereavement that he had suffered—added: "And just think! Only a few days ago I brought her a whole box of pills, and she hadn't time to eat half of them before she died!"

☞ A woman was arrested the other day for whipping her husband in the streets. And served her right, too. When a woman wants to whip her husband, she should take him by the ear, lead him up at least two pair of stairs, thrust him into a chamber, and then wollop him in a pleasant and civilized manner, and not make a public exhibition of the affair.

Live for Something.

"Live for something!" Life is the divinest of Heaven's gifts to man, and something divine should begot out of it. Put upon the model of the divine, and endowed with such God-like capabilities and powers, how inappreciably grand are life's possibilities in the way of achievement for earth and heaven!

In the order of Providence, life's ministry is indeed lofty and sublime. Every man and every woman has his or her particular assignment in the duties and responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make the world better; to lift it up to higher summits of happiness and progress; to make its hearts and homes brighter and happier, by devoting to our followers our best thoughts and activities. It is the motto of every true heart, and the genius of every noble life, that "no man liveth to himself," lives chiefly for his own selfish good. By a law of our intellectual and moral being, we promote our own happiness in the exact proportion we contribute to the enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible in the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivious of the welfare of their fellows. That only is the true philosophy which recognizes and works out the principle in daily action, that

——"Life was lent
For noble duties, not for selfishness;
Not to be wiled away for aimless dreams,
But to improve ourselves, and serve mankind."

But to live for something, involves the necessity of an intelligent and definite plan of action. More than splendid dreaming, or even magnificent resolves, is necessary to success in the objects and ambitions of life. Men come to the best results in every department of effort, only as they thoughtfully plan, and earnestly toil in given directions. Those who have made money, acquired learning, wrought fame, or wielded power in the world, have always, in every age, and among all people, done so by employing a well-defined purpose in earnest, living action. The reason that thousands fail in their work of life, is the want of a specific plan in laying out their energies; they work hard for nothing, because their is no actual result possible to their mode of action. The means are not adjusted to the end; hence, failure is the inevitable result.

Live for something definite and practical. Take hold of things with a method and a will and they must yield to you, and become the ministers of your own happiness and that of others. Nothing within the realm of the possible can withstand the man or woman who is intelligently and determinedly bent on success. A great action is always preceded by a great purpose. History and daily life are full of examples to show us that the measure of human achievement has always been proportioned to the amount of human daring and doing. If not always, yet at least often,

——"The attempt
Is all the wedge that splits its knotty way
Betwixt the impossible and possible."

Be practical. Deal with the questions and facts of life as they really are. What can be done, and is worth doing, do with despatch; what cannot be done, and would be worthless if it could, leave to the dreamers and idlers along the walks of life. Discard the idea that little things are unimportant, and that great occasions only are worthy of your best thoughts and endeavors. It is the little things of life that make up its happiness or misery, its joy or its sorrow; and surely nothing is trivial that bears on questions so vital and personal as these. A kind look is a little thing, but it may fall like a sunbeam on a sad heart, and chase away its sadness. A pleasant word is a small thing, but it may brighten the spirits, and revive the hopes of some poor despondent soul about to give up in despair, before the conflicts and trials of life. A cup of water given to one athirst is a small thing; and

"Yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

Live for something, then, reader; make every day count something to the world, because you are in it, with kind feelings, pleasant words, and noble offices. Write your name upon the hearts and memories of your fellow-beings by doing them all the good you can. Life is short, but short as it is, you may do glorious work within its narrow limits. If the sculptor's chisel can make impressions on marble within a few hours, which distant ages shall read and admire; if the man of genius can create work in life that shall speak the triumphs of mind a thousand years hence, then may the true man, alive to the duties and obligations of existence, do infinitely more. Working on human hearts and destinies, it is his perogative to do imperishable work, to build within life's fleeting hours, monuments that shall last forever. If such grand possibilities lie within the reach of our personal action in the world, how important, reader, that we live for something every hour of our existence, and for something, too, harmonious with the dignity of our present being, and the grandeur of our future destiny.—Rev. F. S. Cassiday.

☞ A handsome young woman, an alleged widow, is Enoch Ardening New York with success. She gets a man to engage to marry her and settle on her in advance so much money; then her first husband rushes in, with a long beard and a revolver, and that is the last Philip Ray ever sees of the widow and the settlement.

SPEECH OF MR. VOORHEES.

In the *Daily Globe*, of March 24th, will be found the stirring speech of Hon. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, on the "Plunder of eleven States by the Republican party." The eleven States referred to are Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee. The speaker (says the *South Carolinian,*) considers the condition of these States, and remarks that, surrounded and confronted by this disastrous state of public affairs, he rises to address the House in behalf of free institutions, impartial justice, and of the oppressed and outraged citizen, wherever his home may be.

Mr. Voorhees first lays down the proposition that it is the dominant party who are responsible for the present outrageous condition of public affairs in the eleven States referred to.

It is a corrupt tree that has brought forth all this evil fruit he contends. Controlling the legislation of the country—controlling the purse as well as the sword, influencing more or less all the departments of the Government, including its vast patronage and its large powers—it is the Republican party who are responsible for the fruits of an unwise scheme of reconstruction. This is what Mr. Voorhees forcibly urges.

He next proceeds to call up the results which have followed, and considers in detail the financial and industrial condition of several of the eleven plundered States.

As the case of South Carolina most concerns us, we present Mr. Voorhees' views of what the State has been brought to under Radical misrule. We make the following extract. Whilst we find that the case is overstated as respects the debt of this State and the value of its bonds, the point made is strong enough, even when modified agreeably to the truth of the case. But to the extract:—

I turn to South Carolina, once the proud land of Marion and Sumter, now the most wretched State that the sun shines on in its course through the heavens. There is no form of ruin to which she has not fallen a prey; no curse with which she has not been baptized; no cup of humiliation and suffering her people have not drained to the dregs. I am told that disorder has reigned in some counties within her borders, and we behold martial law, worse than the lawless tyranny of the Dark Ages, ravaging her firesides and scattering her households. Bad governments are fruitful of such calamitous results. History has taught this lesson in every age. The wickedness of corrupt rulers breeds outbreaks among citizens. How has South Carolina been governed? The Republican party has held undisputed sway there every hour since the overthrow of the rebellion. Her entire delegation in both branches of Congress belong to the party now in power. Her State officers and Legislatures, of all colors, have been of the same kidney. What trophies of progress and civilization do they bring to propitiate the judgment of the world? Not one good deed adorns the polluted pages of their record. At the close of the war the valid debt of the State amounted to $5,000,000. A committee of investigation, in an official report made December 26, 1871, but a few weeks ago, say:

"In regard to the State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truth which stares us in the face that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company, $22,540,000, represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith and credit of the State, however unlawfully procured, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad indorsements swells the total up to nearly twenty-nine million dollars."

Add to this $10,000,000 more that is disputed as fraudulent, and we have an increase of $34,000,000 in the debt of the State since it fell into the hands of its present destroyers. All the lands in South Carolina are not worth over $55,000,000; showing that more than every alternate acre is now absorbed by her crushing and frightful indebtedness. If she was sold at public auction for two-thirds her appraised value she would scarcely more than meet the demands that have been created against her within less than seven years. The New York *Tribune*, of December 19th, 1871, announces that over six million dollars of her bonds have been fraudulently issued by her Republican Governor; but no mode by which the toiling tax-payer can escape their payment is pointed out to him. Taxation for the support of a good government often becomes a grievous burden, but when it springs directly and avowedly from fraud and forgery, it is a curse intolerable, and not to be borne.

The New York *Tribune* also states that one ignorant and mongrel General Assembly of South Carolina drew from the treasury the enormous amount of $583,651.44, to defray its own expenses for one session, and incurred a debt of $91.500 besides for furniture for the State House which is so foully disgraced. A session of the Legislature of the great State of Ohio at the same time cost the people of that prosperous Commonwealth but $90,000. This General Assembly of abject ignorance and irresponsibility in South Carolina levied, over $4,000,000 of taxes on the property of the State. It was in view of these and kindred facts that the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with all its party fealty, was forced to exclaim:

"The common fame of the South Carolina Legislature is, that it is a body in which no measure can be carried without bribery, and in which bribery can carry any measure; in which bribery is as much a part of legislation as the payment of wages to a field-hand is of raising cotton, and is almost as open, and in which the greater part of the members regard it as the privilege of the office to plunder the State in every possible way.

"Governor Scott gives some items going to countenance this impression. He says that the appropriations for the legislative expenses of the last session were $400,000, while that of the Ohio Legislature were but $90,000; that every Senator has his clerk, page and messenger, all at heavy pay, and besides, there is a horde of hangers-on, all on pay under various pretexts, and that there are innumerable leaks for the public money. In this we behold the gorgeousness of the African nature when it can be indulged at the expense of others, and the avidity of the political adventurer who knows that his haymaking sunshine will be short.

"This will give a glimpse of the elements that have multiplied the State debt with nothing to show for it; of the conditions which make the property-holders believe that the taxes exacted from them are robbery; of a rule odious to all the respectable inhabitants of the State, and of conditions which excite both white and black inhabitants to deadly hostility. These are some of the features of the Southern situation which have constrained us to remark that Congress should not only provide means for suppressing violence in the late rebel States, but should make a thorough and impartial inquiry into the situation, in order to find the real cause of these disorders."

Where is the man on the opposite side of this Chamber who has lifted up his voice in behalf of a thorough and impartial inquiry in order to find the real causes of disorder in the South? The greatest organ of your party proclaims Governor Scott himself a forger of more than six millions of bonds. He is said to be investing large sums at Napoleon, Ohio, where his home in reality is, and where he expects to retire when he is fully gorged with plunder. He went to South Carolina for pilage and rapine, and will soon return with his spoils. Your policy emanating from here made him Governor. The virtue and talent of the State were proscribed by your laws. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina a few weeks since, one of her citizens (Senator Sawyer) in the other branch of Congress used the following strong language:

"It is due to the circumstance that this large number of men in the Southern States were shut out from the possibility of holding State and Federal offices that we have had so many abuses in the local goverement of those States. It is due to that circumstance that in the State which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor we have to-day a State Government which is a disgrace to civilization. It is due to those disabilities, and to those disabilities only, that we had not an ample field from which to select honest, capable men for our local public offices, men who would have made faithful officers, and who would have been in complete harmony with the National Administration and the great Republican party on questions of public policy. Instead of that what do we see to-day? A spectacle alike disgraceful to the Republican party, under whose banner and in whose name gross abuses have been perpetrated, and to the men who have thus stained its honor; and yet Senators desire us to continue a system which has been fruitful of such results."

This was spoken by a leader of the Republican party, and I call upon those who may regard my statements as overdrawn to carefully consider and weigh his testimony. He deliberately pronounces the Republican State Government of South Carolina "a disgrace to civilization." There she stands, the result of your own handiwork, bankrupt in money, ready to plunge into the dismal gulf of repudiation, ruined in credit, her bonds hawked in the markets for sale in vain at ten cents on the dollar, her prosperity blighted at home and abroad; without peace, happiness, or hope; and all her liberties stolen as well as her material substances. There she stands, with her skeleton frame and withered death's-head, admonishing all the world of the loathsome consequences of a government fashioned in hate and fanaticism, and founded upon the ignorant and the vicious classes of mankind. Her sins may have been many and deep, and of the color of scarlet, yet they will become as white as wool in comparison with those that have been committed against her in the hour of her helplessness and distress.

The Arms Scandal in Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the Breslau Gazette writes that the opponents of Bismarck in German politics are overjoyed because of the curious debate in the Senate of the United States concerning the sale of muskets and cartridges by the American war department to the tools of the French Government during the time when the transactions in question took place, although he might have caused the Government of the United States some trouble if he had then possessed the information which Senators Sumner and Schurz have now laid before the Senate at Washington. Bismarck declares now that the matter was really of no consequence whatever, and his organs here have published soothing articles on the subject.

"His Majesty the Emperor, however, I am informed by trustworthy parties, does not look at the matter altogether in the same light as his chancellor, and he is reported to have read the stenographic report of the proceedings in the American Senate with mingled feelings of surprise and indignation. In our liberal circles opinion is greatly divided on this subject. There is of course a very general desire that there should be no disturbance of the amicable relations prevailing between the German Empire and the United States; but, on the other hand, Bismarck's policy of tacit acquiesence in transactions bordering very closely on violations of the first principles of neutrality is not altogether approved, and a majority of our prominent liberals seem to be of opinion that the cabinet of Washington should be promptly called upon for an explanation of the damning facts brought forward by Mr. Carl Schurz."

South Carolina Game Law.

By recent enactments of the General Assembly of South Carolina, the old and long obsolete game laws of the State are revived and declared a part of the statute law. As a matter of interest to those of our readers who are fond of the chase, we give a summary of the provisions of these laws. It is declared unlawful for any one to kill a doe or fawn from the first day of January to the last day of July in any year, or to kill a buck from the first of September to the last Friday in October, or from the first of March to the last day of April in any year. And the period when it shall be unlawful to kill a doe is extended to the first of September. The penalty for a violation of either of these provisions is a fine of ten dollars, while the same penalty is attached to fire hunting at any time, with an additional penalty of twenty-five dollars for every deer and fifty dollars for every horse or head of neat cattle killed while so doing. Another equally important provision attaches a fine of ten dollars to any one who shall hunt on any lands whatsoever at a greater distance from his or her place of residence than seven miles, without the consent of the proprietor; and also declares any entry upon the enclosed or unenclosed lands of another, after notice from the owner or tenant prohibiting it, a misdemeanor punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. In case of a failure, on conviction, to pay the fines, one half of which goes to the informer, the trial justice before whom the case is tried is required to commit the convicted party to jail for periods not exceeding two or three months, according to the offence.

A TALKATIVE GIRL.—Oh! if there is anything in this world that can be enumerated among the blessings of life, it is a pretty, smiling, vivacious and loquacious girl. Not one that will talk at you, in gossip, in scandal and in affectation; but one who beams upon you like a new fledged meteor every time you speak; whose eyes sparkle like ten thousand diamonds in so many gas jets. Whose ruby lips open and shut, as the geranium when its petals sway before the unchecked wind. Such a one is to a grief-besieged father an angel. To a mother an indispensable blessing.—To her brothers and sisters a God-given boon! And to a lover—oh! our pen fails to coin an adjective deep enough, brilliant enough to do her justice. She transcends the power of pen!

A Legal Thumbscrew.

The act to amend the tax laws, which received the approval of Governor Scott, on March 12th, was a part of the financial scheme by which the administration expect to make valid all their monetary transactions, and to obtain an income sufficient to pay off their old debts and current expenses. By the Validating Act, as it is called, the bonds issued by the present government are declared to be a binding obligation upon the people, and a tax is required to be levied and collected sufficient to pay the interest on the whole public debt. As some security that the coffers will be locked fast, now that they are completely emptied, a joint resolution was unanimously adopted for a constitutional amendment prohibiting any increase of the debt, except with the sanction of the people. A tax of six mills was levied for general expenses, and of two mills for school purposes. The License Law was conjured into existence. But these were not enough, without such changes in the tax laws as would allow the State authorities to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes—amendments made all the more necessary by the certainty that a total tax of two per cent. for the fiscal year would leave thousands of persons in arrears.

It was understood that, up to January, 1872, over one million dollars of taxes remained unpaid. This snug sum would help to "relieve the treasury, liquidate the debt, and make money easy at the capital." These are the considerations which led, we presume, to the framing of the tax law of March 12, 1872, a law which will wrench the taxes from the people, or send their property to the hammer with a State warranty of title to the purchasers. The full force of this legal thumbscrew does not appear at the first glance. It requires a plain statement of the changes made in the pre-existing laws to enable the tax payers to comprehend the desperate boldness of the administration.

1. The provision that, when delinquent land exposed for sale, except in cities and villages, cannot be sold for one-fourth of its assessed value, the State shall buy sufficient at that rate to satisfy the amount of the taxes and penalty, is repealed.

2. After the expiration of ninety days, deeds may be made for any real estate sold at delinquent land sales. The act of 1868 forbade the making of deeds until the expiration of two years.

3. Real estate sold for taxes may only be redeemed in ninety days, instead of within two years; i. e. it may be redeemed within thirty days, instead of one year, without penalty, and within ninety days, instead of two years, with a penalty of fifty per cent.

4. The county auditor is required to warrant the titles to all lands sold for delinquent taxes.

5. All lands upon which any State or county tax for 1868, 1869, 1870 or 1871, remains unpaid shall be sold on the first Monday in June, and conveyed in fee simple without the right of redemption. If no person offer as much as the delinquent taxes and charges, the State is declared the purchaser, and becomes the owner of the land.

These provisions, as we before remarked, point to the conclusion that the State Government are determined, by hook or by crook, to raise money sufficient to relieve them from all embarrassment, and to them. As a part of the programme, all the lands in the State upon which any tax for 1868, 1869, 1870 or 1871 remains unpaid will be sold outright on the first Monday in June. To give courage to purchasers, the State warrants the titles to all land that may be sold. To frustrate any combination on the part of the citizens, the State becomes the owner of the lands if the amount bid is not equal to the delinquent taxes and expenses; and it is required, besides, that if any purchaser does not pay forthwith the amount of his bid, the lands shall be *immediately* resold, as if no previous sale of them had taken place.—*Charleston News.*

"Self-Made Men"—The Secret of Success.

Horace Greely, in a recent disquisition on "Learning Without Teachers, or Self-Made Men," advises the "youth lacking money, and ambitious for knowledge" not to go to college and run in debt to pay his way, but to follow a trade and study in his spare hours. This does not suit the mediocre *literati*, who, having spent their prime in acquiring all the living and dead languages, find, at last, the application of this education will not, in the "struggle for life," net them much more than what is reaped by the average laborer, without the so-called polite education.

It is a fallacy that to become scientific the youth must first master all the languages, dead and living. In fact, so far as agriculture is concerned, the student may acquire a practical knowledge of so much as relates to this art without a thorough knowledge of the dead languages at all. He may acquire the technical terms as he goes along, and the student in science, we think, in such institutions for instance as the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, and perhaps the Polytechnic School at Troy, may support himself or nearly so by honorable industry during his course.

There is a great deal of buncombe in the laudation of "self-made" men. As a rule they have become celebrated from their innate talents, and in spite of the difficulties experienced in self education. The higher the education the better—*if only that education is tempered by practical art and practical science.* This is the talisman to success in "these times," and has always made such men as Galileo, Newton and Agassiz, in science, and the host of thinkers and workers in every department of technical art.

That greater progress has not been made in agricultural science is due to the fact that it has been treated from the old educational stand. But progress is being made in this direction, and we must be content to wait. The next ten years will show such advance in this direction as will astonish the world. We are yet only on the threshold of agricultural science. We are yet to find that the laws underlying the most successful prosecution of this industry are as simple as they are beautiful. We must work and wait.—Western Rural.

A New Production Adapted to the Southern States.

Our attention has been called by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly to an article not now produced in the country, but which is especially adapted to the climate and soil of our Southern States. The liquorice root now imported from Spain, Italy, Sicily and France is especially adapted to the soil of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and many of the Western States could also make it a profitable article of culture.—From ten to twelve million pounds are imported every year into this country, either in the crude or manufactured state. It is largely used by tobacco manufacturers and for medical purposes, and some few are engaged in making it into a paste formerly obtained entirely from Europe. A slight duty now exists on manufactured liquorice, and this should be maintained; also, let the rough article be sufficiently taxed to encourage our Southern farmers to invest in its cultivation. The root is grown in England, and yields five hundred dollars to the acre. Here, or in the South it would yield three or four times that amount. The root is worth from five to ten cents per pound, according to quality, three pounds of root being used to make one pound of paste necessary to the manufacture of tobacco.—*Washington Republican.*

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ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

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That has been offered in this market since the war.

Our Stock throughout being **Entirely New**, and purchased from First Class Manufacturies, we warrant every article we sell as **Pure** and **Unadulterated!**

Having just returned from the North, where our personal attention was given in selecting our Goods, and having paid Cash for them, we were enabled to buy at Low Figures.

We are now offering the following Goods at astonishingly low prices:

100 oz. Quinine, at $3 per oz.
100 Bottles Morphine, $1 per bottle,
6 lbs. Brom. Potash, 25 cts per oz.
4 lbs. Iodide " 75 cts per oz.
6 lbs. Chloroform, 35 cts per oz.

A Fresh Supply of Dr. Tutt's Patent Medicines.

4 Doz. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant,
4 " " Sarsaparilla,
4 " " Jamaica Ginger,
8 " " Liver Pills,
4 Doz. Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
4 " " Cherry Pectoral,
6 " " Pills,
3 Doz. Radway's Sarsaparilla,
3 " " Ready Relief,
4 " " Regulator,
2 Doz. McLean's Strengthening Cordial,
2 Doz. Hegeman's Ferriated Elixir of Bark,
1 " " Calsaya Bark, with Bismuth,

Also, numerous other valuable Remedies of the day, too tedious to mention.

Prescriptions compounded at all hours with the greatest care, and at the Lowest Figures.

Family Groceries.

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If you wish the best Green or Black TEA you can always get it at
MARKERT & CLISBY'S.

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And best grades of Coffee SUGARS can there be had at from 14 to 15 cts.
Superior HAMS at 16½ cts.
1000 lbs. RICE at 11 cts per pound,
Choice Tea and Soda CRACKERS,
SARDINES, OYSTERS,
PICKLES, TOMATOES, FINE APPLES, &c.

CANDIES BY THE WHOLESALE.

Now arriving **400 Pounds** Fresh and Well Assorted CANDIES. Those in search of Candies, and Confectioneries generally, should give us a call.

Fruits! Fruits!

2 Barrels Superior APPLES,
1 " Fine ORANGES,
1 Box Fresh LEMONS,
4 Boxes very fine RAISINS.

YOUR ATTENTION, LADIES.

We have on hand a superb assortment of Toilet and Fancy ARTICLES, embracing in Part—

TOILET SETS, Rich, Rare and Beautiful;
VASES, PUFF BOXES, and Extra PUFFS,
TOILET POWDER and PERFUMES, in an endless variety,
3 Doz. Lubin's genuine EXTRACTS,
3 " " Toilet POWDER,
2 " Coudray's EXTRACTS, assorted, something extra,
1 " " Hair POMADE,
1 " Japan Tea ROSE, very fine,
1 " Atkin's ESSENCE WHITE ROSE,
1 " Coudray's LAVENDER WATER.

And if you wish something Extra in the way of HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth and Nail BRUSHES, and infant Hair BRUSHES, Dressing COMBS, &c., you can find them at MARKERT & CLISBY'S.

We beg leave to call the especial attention of the ladies to all the above line of Goods, feeling assured that we can please the most fastidious taste, and would be gratified to show them to any who may honor us with a call.

Sincerely thanking our friends for their liberal patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of their trade.

MARKERT & CLISBY.

March 20

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Our Stock of WINES, WHISKIES and BRANDIES is not to be equaled in this Market in AGE, PURENESS of QUALITY, and LOW PRICES. We have in store, and to be received in a few days, the following:

20 Bbls. of assorted WHISKEY,
2 " " Celebrated Hunter WHISKEY, at $8.00 per gal.
1 " " Kentucky Belle WHISKEY, at $7.00 per gal.
2 " " Baltimore Club WHISKEY, at $5.00 per gal.
4 " " Zeigler Old Rye WHISKEY, at $3.50,
3 " " Old BOURBON, at $4.00,
4 " " Pure C. D. CORN, at $2.50,
4 " " Cheap Rye WHISKEY.

To which we call the attention of those who wish to buy to sell again.

4 Cases Old Hennesey BRANDY, very fine,
20 Gals. Californ'a BRANDY,
20 " Holland GIN for Medicinal purposes,
20 " Jamaica and N. E. RUM,
20 " Pure Old Sherry WINE,
20 " Madeira WINE,
20 " Old Port WINE,
5 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
2 Cases RHINE WINE.

And in addition to the above we would urge upon those who indulge in the luxury of fine SEGARS, and Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, to give us a call.

MARKERT & CLISBY.

Mar. 20 tf 18