Edgefield Advertiser.

VOLUME XL.-No. 14.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., MARCH 25, 1875.

JOHN E. BACON & THOS. J. ADAMS, Proprietors.

THE SPRIG OF ACACIA.

"It flourished in historic earth—
Land long and greatly sanctified;
It had its proud and noble birth
Amongst the hills where Hiram died;
It minds as of Masonic faith,
That knows no counterpart but death,

"Though torn away from native dust,
And faded from its mother-tree,
Its leaves still whisper 'sacred trust,'
And still impart love's mystery:
They blend in one all thoughts of them
'Who last were at Jerusalem.'

"How many graves these leaves embower!
How many forms they lie above!
Mingled with tears—affection's shower—
And bursting sighs, and notes of love:
But oh! the comfort they have given!
A balmy zephyr, straight from Heaven:

"Telling of that not distant day
When parted love is joined again;
Bidding the storms of sorrow stay,
Affording antidote to pain:
Suggesting that all-powerful Hand
Will raise the dead and bid him stand.

"Soon will these leaves be showered on thee!
Thy months are numbered, every one!
Soon the last solemn mystery,
Above thy coffin will be said,
Though thou, in silence will not heed.

"So live that when these Cassia leaves
Shall blend with thy forgotten dust,
Kind Mother Earth, who all receives,
Will yield, unchanged, her sacred trust;
While angels lead thee to the Throne,
And God, the Master, claims his own."

The Bounty Job.

The severest strictures that could be passed upon the Republican majority in the Forty-Third Congress, (says the New York *World*,) or its reckless neglect of public business and its close attention to political legislation during the greater part of the last month of its last session, are contained in the brief history of the Bounty bill which, after being tossed about between the demagogues and tricksters of the two Houses, escaped enactment into law by the merest accident. By reference to our money article this morning it will be seen that this scandalous bill, according to the estimates of competent experts, proposed to legislate out of an almost bankrupt Treasury over $350,000,000 for the substantial benefit of nobody under heaven but of gushing statesmen like Wilson and Logan and of a very business-like ring of claim agents who are accustomed to use gushing and demagogue statesmen for their own pecuniary gain. The "equalization" of soldiers' bounties provided for in the bill had neither patriotism, justice nor common sense to recommend it. It was merely a cheap fraud to commit the government to the payment of bounties which it found unnecessary to pay when soldiers were most urgent[illegible] newspaper publishers, but it is like[illegible] important to the people. The position assumed by Judge Cooke was indefensible and unwarranted from the outset. The libel against Runion was none of his business, since Mr. Runion was able to make complaint before the grand jury. He is the editor of the Greenville *Republican*, and is able to meet Speights on equal ground in this respect; he is not an orphan under the especial guardianship of the Court, and his recent conduct as County Auditor does not evince much respect for law and order, since Judge Cooke imposed a fine upon him for disobedience of an order made at the November term. Bro. Runion was able to take care of himself, therefore, and Judge Cooke was not warranted in interposing for his protection. Yet, this is slight and trivial compared to the peremptory and unprecedented order of Judge Cooke, in directing the grand jury to violate their oaths and consciences by presenting the *Daily News*. The members of the panel deserve commendation for their firmness and intrepidity, in resisting the mandate of an infuriated Judge, whose temper overcame all decency and propriety, when he declared that these men must serve without pay until their minds and consciences unbended to his imperious and haughty will. Such a proposition deserves the unqualified censure and rebuke of all good citizens, and the grand jury would have acted consistently in presenting his Honor for interfering with their rights and prerogatives as sworn officers of the Court. We are glad the termination of this unhappy affair does not call for further condemnation, and yet we cannot refrain from freely expressing our convictions on the subject. We must resist tyranny in whatever form it appears, and when the judiciary seeks to interfere with freedom of speech and freedom of thought, it is time for manly and uncompromising resistance."

Merchandize in the Mails.

Among the propositions which went by the board in the closing hours of the Congress just ended, was that in behalf of the express company interest, to keep four-pound packages of merchandize out of the mails. The proposition to double the rates, however, on merchandize in the mails, that is making it two instead of one cent per ounce, was adopted.

Internal Revenue.

The tax on tobacco has been raised from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, and on cigars from five to six dollars per thousand, by the act of Congress, March 3, 1875, which goes into effect immediately. The tax on spirits has been raised.

Johnson.

[illegible] principal figure in the new Senate [illegible] Wilmington *Star*) is the irre[illegible] of Tennessee, the Volun[illegible] Here is what he says of [illegible] "An impression has gone [illegible] come here to avenge my [illegible]rances. It is not so. I have [illegible]gs to redress but my conn[illegible]ction settled all personal [illegible] inflicted. I consider that [illegible]cient and bury all of my [illegible]mind it. I come now, to [illegible]resent issues. Of course, [illegible] while President were [illegible] be necessary at some [illegible], but that side, [illegible] party man, but en[illegible] Johnson is un[illegible]tion where he may do [illegible] the country. We [illegible] statesmanship, and [illegible] to restore the [illegible]

Packages by Mail.

It is known that the express companies were interesting themselves before the late Congress to get a repeal of the provision of the law of the previous session allowing four pound packages of merchandise, &c., to go through the mails. They were not successful in that object, yet they or some other influence succeeded, during the dying hours of the session, in tacking on to the Funding Civil bill a very small amendment, which makes a very large and important change in the postal laws. And the change is as sudden as it is important. The amendment was to strike out two words—"two ounces"—in an existing postal law, and to insert the one word "ounce" in their place. This amendment, small as it looks, has revolutionized the rates of postage on what is known as "third-class" mailable matter. Without mentioning money at all, it just *doubles the rate of postage*, on every one of the following descriptions of articles: Books, pamphlets, maps, prints, engravings, *transient* magazines, periodicals and newspapers, circulars, handbills, posters, occasional publications, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other articles usually sent by mail, *except* letters and newspapers and periodicals mailed by the publishers. As the law stood prior to this little amendment, any person could send the foregoing articles by mail at the rate of one cent for every *two* ounces; *now* the rate is one cent for every ounce. The rate is doubled, and the additional cost to those who use the Post-office for sending these articles runs up to millions of dollars every year.

But this enormous and unexpected increase in the rate of third-class postage is not the only objectionable feature in the matter. The operation of this change in the law is extremely inequitable. The publisher of a paper can send to his regular subscribers, through the mails, a package containing *one pound* of newspapers for *two* cents, but the laboring man or woman who wishes to send to a distant relative a single copy of a newspaper has to pay two cents for that single copy. Here the person who cannot afford to pay heavy postage is obliged to pay as much for an *ounce and a quarter* as the publisher, who *can* afford to pay, is charged for a whole *pound*. The rate was sufficiently unequal before the change, and now the inequality is increased two-fold. The same injustice rests upon all the transient senders of magazines and periodicals, who buy [illegible]

Bank of the State.

It is reported that Mr. C. C. Puffer, the present Receiver of the Bank of the State, has been appointed by the President as Minister to Belgium, and if the United States Senate confirms the nomination of Mr. Puffer, there will be a vacancy in the lucrative position now held by that thrifty carpet-bagger. The Bank of the State has been a mine of wealth to several individuals, and the total commissions already allowed to Receivers amount to $135,790. Mr. Puffer's commissions aggregate the enormous sum of $40,355. If there is to be a successor to him in this beneficent sinecure, we presume that another "bonanza" will replenish the pockets of the lucky recipient, unless there is a decided change in the management of these funds. It is understood that Col. T. W. Parmele, who is an aide-de-camp to Gov. Chamberlain, will likely secure the place. But there ought to be no further waste of the assets in extravagant commissions, and we trust Judge Reed will interpose to prevent such a palpable fraud upon the people. The assets in the hands of the Receiver, from whence such enormous commissions are deducted, rightfully belong to the creditors of the Bank, and their interests are immediately and directly concerned. But the tax-payers are likewise interested in the matter, for the State is legally bound to pay any deficiency to the creditors of the Bank, when the assets are exhausted, and hence the necessity for securing greater prudence and economy in the administration of this fund than has been exhibited heretofore. A considerable time has elapsed since the Supreme Court ordered these assets to be apportioned equally among all the creditors of the Bank, and if within the province of Judge Reed, we expect to hear that he has ordered an early distribution to be made. In case this does not belong to his rightful authority, we feel confident that he will not allow these funds to be made the prey of another Receiver, without adequate service being rendered therefor. The record of Judge Reed so far on the bench is a guarantee that he will not hesitate to discharge a plain duty, and nothing can be plainer than the necessity of guarding these assets against any further unlawful drainage.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

Justice to the Grangers.

A great deal has been said about the enormous income received by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Washington from subordinate Granges in all parts of the country, and much curiosity has been expressed as to the disposition made of the fund which accumulates from the sale of "dispensations" and the [illegible] and whirled them about like feathers.

A letter was carried by the cyclone from Thomson to Edgefield county, and was found on the premises of Mr. H. T Wright, about six miles from Edgefield, a distance of sixty miles from Thomson.

On the Port Royal Railroad.

Private advices state that a serious tornado occurred at Jackson Station, on the Port Royal Railroad, eighteen miles from Augusta, last Saturday evening. Three houses were blown down and one colored woman was fatally wounded. The railroad track was covered for more than three hundred yards with falling timbers On an adjoining plantation three colored men were crushed to death. The falling trees obstructed the road, and threw the up day train from the track. Fortunately no material damage was done and no one on the train was injured. Two trestles on this road were washed away by the rain, but they have been repaired, and as this extra goes to press the track is reported clear and the trains are running as usual.

Barnwell.

Mr. William Woodward's plantation in Barnwell county, S. C., was visited by the storm, and great damage done. Every building on the place, except the dwelling, was blown down. It is reported that several persons were killed and injured in the vicinity."

Since the storm, we have seen and talked with a number of our fellow citizens of the desolated tract, and their accounts of the disaster are at the same time appalling and interesting. Gen. M. C. Butler gives a graphic account of the scenes in Meriwether Township. Among minor details he tells us that masses of clothing were picked up in his lowlands, blown across the river from the Georgia side—and not only clothing, papers, light *debris* &c., but also a large mattress, and a heavy, handsome, paneled door. He speaks of the ruin at Mr. John Briggs's as most complete and very melancholy—as also at Mr. Jas. Callaham's, Mr. Joe Thurmond's, Mr. Sam. Gardner's, and Dr. Hugh Shaw's. The devastation at Mrs. Sophia Tillman's, on the old Augusta road, is represented to us as being really awful That old landmark, "the Old Wells," suffered beyond almost every other point. Our friend, Mr. Geo. W. Turner, had the roof blown off his house, while his outhouses, fences, forage, supplies, cattle, were completely destroyed. Mrs. Ann Gray, widow of the late C. M. Gray, who lives in the same section, lost everything she owned—house and all. The Miles Mill neighborhood was also laid waste. Mr. E Keese, of our office, was in Graniteville at the time, and informs us that the storm was scarcely felt there. The whole face of the country for twenty or thirty miles on either side of the narrow track of this tornado, is literally strewn with strange boughs, bits, fragments and ruins—odds and ends of broken furniture, articles of clothing, planks and shingles, letters and papers from sixty miles away, books, inkstands, blocks of ribbon, &c., &c., &c The only lives actually lost in our County, so far as we have been able to learn, were those of two negros at Mr. John Briggs's. Several individuals however are seriously wounded.

Next week we shall probably be able to give more minute details of this great and destructive storm.

Transient Postage.

It should be borne in mind that the rate of postage on third-class matter, embracing books and all printed matter, samples, merchandize, &c., has been changed from one cent for two ounces to one cent per ounce. It will be well for all concerned to make a note of this fact and see that all such matter is duly prepaid. Heretofore, publishers, [illegible] as it cannot be prepaid. [illegible]

The Case of Mr. John Mitchel.

The election of John Mitchel in the middle of February to represent the county Tipperary in the British Parliament, and the subsequent action of that body in the matter, are interesting on account of his long residence among us, and of the important law questions involved.

Mitchel, it will be remembered, was convicted in Dublin in May, 1848, of felony in having plotted to depose his sovereign and to levy war against her, and was sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years. He was sent to Van Dieman's Land, where, in 1850, he was given a ticket-of leave on condition that he should not attempt to escape from the colony. One day in June, 1853, he suddenly presented himself, in company with a friend, at the magistrate's office at Bothwell, in Van Dieman's Land, and handed him a brief note saying that he resigned his ticket-of-leave and revoked his parole of honor. According to that officer's report, before he could read the notice, Mitchel had mounted his horse and was out of sight. Pursuit was unavailing. He succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police and escaping to this country in a sailing vessel. Mitchel's friends assert that ample time was given to read the notice, and that Mitchel acted as a man of honor, while on the other hand the general sentiment in England always has been that the escape under such circumstances was at best a colorable evasion of his pledge. Upon this moral issue, however, the debate in the House of Commons on February 18, did not turn at all. The legal aspect of the case was declared the only question for consideration, and the speakers averred that they were uninfluenced by political bias.

When Mitchel visited Ireland last summer no attempt was made to arrest him, and on his recent arrival he found himself returned for Tipperary unopposed. Immediately thereafter Mr. Disraeli—whom Mr. Mitchel has rather weakly tried to deprecate by calling him a novel writer—moved a resolution that "John Mitchel, having been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and not having endured the punishment to which he was adjudged for such felony, or received a pardon has become and continues incapable of being elected a [illegible] was changed by naming the three members of the commission. The names inserted by the senate were changed by the house of representatives, the changes were concurred in by the senate, and the act as thus modified is substantially the act which is now before me.

Recurring now to the circumstances and motives which led me to consent to the measure in its original form, I am compelled to say that changes of circumstances have taken place since I was consulted concerning this measure, sufficient of themselves to warrant an entire change of attitude on my part, apart from the complete change made by the most essential feature of the measure. The response given by the general assembly to my efforts to enforce a policy of rigid retrenchment and reform in our public expenditures has not met my expectations. The passage of the legislative appropriation act, the failure to cut down appropriations to their lowest reasonable limit in the general appropriation act, the defeat of the bill reducing the salaries of public officers, and the passage of a multitude of miscellaneous claims, have rendered it impossible for me to consent to add another dollar to the weight of taxation which will now oppress the people of the State. In addition to what has been specified, the passage already of acts for the levy of special taxes in no less than fourteen of the counties of the State—these special taxes ranging from one and one-half mills to three mills on the dollar—and the prospect of the passage of many more similar acts, is sufficient of itself to make my approval of the present measure an act, in my judgment, of unpardonable injustice to all those whose interests I am sworn to protect.

The supply bill for the present fiscal year has not yet reached me, but as it passed the house of representatives it provided for taxes amounting to eleven and seven tenths mills on the dollar for general State purposes. Adding to this in most of the counties six mills for regular and special county taxes, and from one to three mills for local school taxes, we have an aggregate of taxation wholly without precedent, as it is without justification. To all this are yet to be added the taxes for town, village and municipal purposes—in some instances amounting to more than all the taxes for all other purposes.

Nothing will induce me to contribute to swell this already intolerable burden of taxation. But if you look at the character of the claims covered by this act, there is nothing in general to commend to favor and scarcely to toleration. Included in the vast mass, there are doubtless, honest and just claims. There is no doubt, moreover, that many of the present holders of these claims are suffering by the delay in their payment. For all such I have profound sympathy, and would gladly do anything reasonable to relieve them. But speaking generally of the vast majority of these claims, what are they, and what do they represent? They are, for the most part, the unpaid balance of the certificates issued during the last four years, under the guise of legislative expenses of various kinds. That certificates for legislative expenses have been made the cover for vast frauds no man will dispute. They are universally regarded as the last culminating evidences of a prevailing system of corruption which has disgraced our State and offended the nation. The State has already paid on account of such claims an aggregate amount which, if we were not familiar with the facts, would pass the bounds of belief.

Since the regular session of the general assembly for 1870-71, the State had paid prior to the present session, on account of legislative expenses, the vast sum of $1,601,000. According to the registry already made by the clerks of the two houses, under a recent resolution of the general assembly, there are still outstanding claims of the class embraced by the present act to the amount of $833,000, of which amount over $5,00,000 consists of claims for legislative expenses. Is there any one to be unmoved by the payment of such expenses? Is there any one who does not think such claims are outstanding to be successfully pleaded in justification for their payment without feeling sure that he had sufficient excuse, [illegible]

The Khedive's Reception.

HOW A SWELL PARTY GOES OFF IN THE LAND OF THE IBIS AND CROCODILE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus writes from Cairo, Egypt:

Last Sunday (January 17) was a great holiday here. The Khedive received calls from seven until after ten a. m.—an example for early rising it would be well for Mr. Americans to imitate. It was quite a sight to sit in the garden watching the carriages pass by with gentlemen in court costume, brilliantly decorated, and private gentlemen in dress suits, with cravats and white gloves. At nearly 11 a. m., Prince Arthur, of England, drove by with his suite on their way to call on the Khedive who returned his call in two hours. The Prince attended church at our hotel in the afternoon. Last Wednesday night (January 20) the Khedive gave a grand ball, three thousand invitations being issued. We received cards of invitation through our consul. I did not wish to go, as, like Flora McFlimsey, I had nothing to wear; but R. insisted, and strengthened his arguments by the gift of a new dress, so we went.

The ball was given at the Guezirch palace, situated on the Nile. As one entered the avenue leading into the garden of the palace, fairy land began—Chinese lanterns suspended along the avenues, and gleaming amid the broad green [illegible] palms, giving them the appearance of being covered with gorgeous flowers; fountains sparkling like sprays of diamonds in the flashing light; graceful statues draped with garlands as if trying to conceal their loveliness, gas jets placed closely together round the top of the palace, giving the effect at a distance of an unbroken chain of flame; revolving lights in many colors, so arranged as to be reflected in the river for almost a mile, combined to form a scene of magical beauty unequalled by any in the "Arabian Nights." When the invited guest reached the grand entrance his eyes were dazzled by the flood of light poured upon him from the richly gilted chandeliers in the vestibule; the marble pavement and the broad marble steps were covered with rich Persian carpets. As the ladies stepped from their carriages, officers dressed in the native costume offered their arms to cloak room, then up the grand staircase, and as they could not speak English, nor most Farmers Arabic, they could not present the ladies whom they escorted; but now and a gentleman who had been presented, and who understood French, conducted the ladies to the room where the Khedive stood alone, receiving his [illegible]

—A child of Mr. James Ellis, of Due West, died a few days ago, by getting a chip in its throat while playing about a wood-pile

—Miss Galloway of Due West, who has gone to Egypt as a missionary, has been heard from. Her voyage across the Atlantic was stormy and rough but she landed at Queenstown without damage to body or property. Her first letter appeared in the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* last week. She writes with great beauty and force.

—In Spartanburg, the price of salt has come down from $2.25 to $1.65 per sack, by reason of competition brought about by the completion of the Carolina Central railroad from Wilmington, N. C, to Charlotte. Complete the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad to Lincolnton, and salt can be sold in Yorkville as cheap as at Spartanburg.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

—Last week, in Fairfield county, Maj. Woodward and Mr. P. M. Rembert, with their hounds, caught two wild cats weighing respectively sixteen and eighteen pounds, and three gray foxes, in one hunt.

—County Treasurer Runion, of Greenville, has been on trial before Judge Cook, on sundry charges, but was declared not guilty.

—A lady in Greenville present [illegible] Columbia several thousand [illegible] of State bonds to be funded, they proved to be fraudulent and worthless.

—The Legislature has been in session now going on four months, and yet no prospects of an early adjournment.

—Sheriff Place, of Kershaw, came to his death on Thursday last, from a blow delivered by a policeman. It appears that Sheriff Place was on a frolic and making considerable noise in the street, when the policeman ordered him to be quiet or he would arrest him. Capt. P. replied in a threatening tone, at the same time placing his hand behind his back, as if intending to draw a weapon. The policeman promptly knocked him down with his club. The injured man was carried to a physician, who directed him to be kept warm until he recovered his sober senses. About two hours afterwards it was discovered that he died. The skull was fractured and the brain injured. Capt. Place was formerly a United States soldier, we believe. He had many friends in Kershaw, and also in Sumter, where he formerly resided.

—A person once living in Branchville who was heard to say that a poor man smelt worse than a wet dog. His assets were $66.83.

—The Hon. W. D. Simpson has been invited to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies at Wofford College.

—The Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier* writes that very active canvass is springing up for the vacant comptroller-general's office, which probably will be filled by an election in joint assembly. W. H. Jones, N. B. Meyers, T C. Dunn, Gen. S. McGowan, J. L. Little and about a dozen members of the Legislature are mentioned as probable candidates for the position.

—Rev. Lewis M. Ayer, of South Carolina, ex-member of the United States Congress and ex-member of the Confederate Congress, and a life-long politician, but for a few years past a Baptist preacher, has received a call from the church at Jefferson, Texas, and is preaching in that city.

—Judge Mackey, of the Sixth Circuit, mingles justice and jocularity when occasion permits. Recently, when empanelling a Grand Jury, he excused those desiring to be excused from service, to come to the bar, and state their excuse. Two hundred in vain, when the third, [illegible]

From the Wimington Journal.

Mississippi Officials.

The officials in Mississippi are gentlemen of a rather careless and haughty temperament. They serve the people of that commonwealth as a mere matter of condescention, and not because they deem the field afforded for the exercise of their talents a suitable one. His high mightiness Adelbert Ames has declared that he would not live in Mississippi an hour if his duties as Governor did not compel him to remain among the poor creatures over whom he is set as satrap. The son-in-law of Ben. Butler doubtless looks upon his position in a rebel State somewhat as an English noble would regard the governorship of some distant British colony with a colored population and a tropical climate. An Executive whose heart is in his work to that extent, and no more, cannot expect to make remarkably appropriate selections for subordinate positions. The haughty Adelbert, therefore, chooses gay and festive officials, who look upon their duties with the same lofty scorn as himself. He has recently made a new judge. He used a man named Clarence Cullens for the purpose, and Clarence, who is the new chancellor of the Corinth district, has, in the fullness of his heart, confided to a friend the lofty aspirations with which he ascends the judicial seat and dons the stainless ermine. He remarks cavalierly "Governor Ames has offered me the chancellorship of Corinth District, or to give it to the person I may select. Law, like medicine, is an infernal humbug. The place is a good one, for four years good pay, $3,000 a year, and but little work. I shall take it." Observe the good natured cynicism with which Cullens disposes of two great sciences at a breath. The law and medicine are both to the initiated merely infernal humbugs useful to frighten the profane vulgar; but as the judgeship furnishes a good salary and a haven of repose for four years, the careless Sybarite will take it. Shades, of Kent and Hale, the time has come when a man assumes the judicial seat as a place of rest! Well, there might, perhaps, have been a worse appointment made than that of Clarence Cullens. He is not mean enough to sell the place as he intimates that he might do, and he evidently does not contemplate retailing his judgments to the highest bidder or else in the frankness of his soul he would have mentioned that traffic as an additional source of income.

A case of sickening cruelty on the part of the sheriff of San Antonio, Texas, toward a prisoner confined in jail, is reported. The prisoner was held for murder, and when a circus came to town the other day the sheriff refused to allow the man to at[illegible]

SECOND DAY.

Purse $300—Free for all.

First Horse to receive	$200 00
Second Horse	70 00
Third Horse	30 00

All the above races to be Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, to Harness, and governed by the Rules of the National Turf Association.

Entries to close on Thursday, the 25th March inst., either with the Secretary in person, or through the Post Office at Augusta.

Ten per cent. of Purse required for entrance. Three to enter and two to start

LEWIS JONES, Sec'ry.

Augusta, Mar. 17, It 14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Manufacturers of Patent Breech-loading, Military, Sporting, and Creedmoor Rifles. **The Best in the World.** Winner at International and nearly all other principal matches at Creedmoor. (See Official Record.)

Sporting Rifles, - - - - $30 to $38
Creedmoor Rifles, with Elevations for 1300 yds., $90 to $125.

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IMPROVED & WARRANTED. Also Scraper, Hoe, Weeder & Blocker. Does the work of other 6 men & 2 horses with 1 man & horse. **Cotton Planter** & Fertilizer, **Corn Planter** attachment. All warranted. Agents wanted in Cotton Districts. Send Circular with warranties and testimonials, to J. W. HINSDALE, Sec., Fayetteville, N.C., or to Local Agt.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article *valuable as gold*. Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

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"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents: together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Pubs, Philadelphia. 4t 14

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. *7,000 NOW IN USE!* Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory. Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

Mar. 24, 6m 14

CASE of heavy BROGANS, Women's SHOES, just received at JAS. M. COBB'S.

Mar. 10, tf 12

HIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Beautiful black Alpacas, Ladies' Dress Goods, Opera Flannels, Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Silk Velvet, Ribbons and Velvet Buttons, at

4t 11 ALVIN HART'S.

For the Farm.

Plow Lines, Hames, Trace Chains, Long Handled Shovels, Forks, Collins' Axes, Nails, Strap Hinges, Hook Hinges, at

4t 11 ALVIN HART'S.

New Goods for the Spring Trade!

25 Pieces of Spring Prints, and a great many other Goods, expected this week, direct from New York.

tf 13 J. H. CHEATHAM.

Spring Prints, Bleached & Brown Shirting and other Domestic Goods, to arrive this week at

2t 13 JAS. M. COBB'S.

HOW TO RESTORE THE PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.—Keep your money at home. Do not send away for anything which you can obtain as well here as elsewhere. We do not advocate paying $5 for that which you can buy abroad for even $4.50, but when you can buy your Blank Books, of the best grade, at prices as low as New York, then send to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., and purchase what you need. All their Blank Books are made in Charleston, and your encouragement will sustain a worthy manufacturing enterprise.

More new Shoes from Baltimore! My stock is now complete for Ladies, Misses and Children. Dress and walking Shoes warranted good and prices guaranteed.

8t 13 J. M. COBB.

Fresh Arrivals.

6 pieces Bed Ticking, all grades.
10 " Bleaching, all grades and prices
Sea Island and Domestic Shirtings, in all grades and prices.

ALSO,

Black Alpacas,
1 Piece Bobinet Lace,
Hair Pins,
Knitting Pins, &c., &c., &c.,
at
at
at
at

tf 11 J. H. CHEATHAM'S.

Spring Calicoes.

Just received from New York, 25 pieces of the best brands of Spring Calicoes, at

tf 10 ALVIN HART'S.

A full line of Coffee, Soda, Starch, Black Pepper, Soaps, Sweet Crackers, Candies, &c., &c., can always be found at

tf 10 J. H. CHEATHAM'S.

Please Notice This!

THOSE owing interest on BONDS to FURMAN UNIVERSITY are earnestly and respectfully requested to make payment to B M. TALBERT, an authorized Agent for the same, and his receipt will be valid. Come, Brethren and Friends, please pay up soon, as the University is much in need of the funds.

C. H. JUDSON, Treas.

Mar. 16, 2t 13

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

J. H. Cheatham, Guardian, *vs.* John T. Mundy, J. T. Adams and M. A. Mims. —*Execution.*

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, in the above stated cause, I will sell at Edgefield C. H, on Saleday in April next, the following property to wit: One Tract of land containing Six hundred and thirty acres, more or less, bounded by lands J. P. Norris, Mrs. C. Armstrong, W. F. Prescott and others—levied on as the property of J. T. Adams, one of the Defendants. Terms Cash. Titles Extra.

H. WALL, S. E. C.

Mar. 11 4to 13

CHRISTOPHER'S ALTA SAFETY OIL,

Warranted 150 deg. Fire Test.

This Oil is guaranteed to be entirely free from Volatile Hydro-Carbons, rendering it impossible to explode or take fire from breakage of lamps, and after a trial in general use of three years, is pronounced by Scientists and Experts

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER OIL,

in those qualities which constitute a first quality ILLUMINATING OIL, namely: *SAFETY, HIGH FIRE TEST, GREAT ILLUMINATING POWER, PURITY OF COLOR AND ABSENCE OF ODOR.*

Suitable for any Coal Oil Lamp. Manufactured by

CHRISTOPHER & CO.,
PATAPSCO OIL WORKS,
BALTIMORE.

Also, Standard Illuminating Oil—110° Fire Test; Christopher & Co's. Special Carbon Oil—125° Test. Gasolines and Pure West Virginia Lubricating Oil.

Feb 2, 2m 7

Lemons, Oranges and Apples

ALWAYS on hand at

PENN & SON'S.

Feb. 9, 6t 8 Drug Store.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
FOR 1874 AND 1875,
AT THE
FREDERICKSBURG
DRY GOODS STORE!

TO Persons living at a distance, we will, upon application, send a PRICE LIST and SAMPLES of any Goods we can cut, and if an order to the amount of $10, or over, is sent to us, we will pay the EXPRESS FREIGHT to the Customers' NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE.

We keep all the year round one of the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCKS of

DRY GOODS,

To be found in the Southern Country; and paying Cash for our Goods and selling them in the same way, we can afford, and do at all times offer them, at the bottom prices. Our Stock now consists of all kinds of

Colored DRESS GOODS, Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
Colored and Black SILK MOURNING GOODS, Silk VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, Velvet and Cloth CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
FURS, JETS and other TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, COLLARETTS, CORSETS,
UNDERVESTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Goods of all descriptions for Gents and Boys,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BED SPREADS, LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Linen SHIRT FRONTS, Beaded and Leather BELTS,
JET JEWELRY, NECK TIES, SMALL WARES of all descriptions,

and all other kinds of Goods ususually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We respectfully solicit an examination, or *orders for Samples.*

V. RICHARDS & BRO.,
301 Broad Street,
(Corner by the Planters Hotel) AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta, Oct. 27, 1y 45

C. K. HENDERSON.

I AM NOW

C. K. HENDERSON. REDUCE MY STOCK.

GRANITEVILLE, SO. CA.

C. K. HENDERSON SELLING GOODS

March 16, tf AUGUSTA, GA. 13

WISE & HUGHES,

PINE HOUSE, S. C.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET OUTFITS, FANCY GROCERIES, FINE LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, and STATIONERY,

HAVE removed to the commodious Store formerly occupied by Sams & Carwile, where the best of articles are sold for the very lowest cash prices.

LIVERY STABLE!

Our LIVERY STABLE is in good repair. HORSES and VEHICLES to hire. The best attention will be given to Horses left in our care.

Parties indebted to us will please settle at once.

WISE & HUGHES,
PINE HOUSE, S. C.

March 16, 1875, 1y 13

W. H. BRUNSON & CO.,

(*Successors to JOHN B. HILL & CO.,*)

No. 1, Park Row,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the Public to their Stock of

General Merchandise,

Which they are offering at panic figures for Cash. They will keep a full Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, at the LOWEST CASH Prices. Their best efforts will be put forth to please all who may favor them with their patronage.

They also invite a renewal of business acquaintance with former friends and customers.

W. H. BRUNSON & CO.

March 3, 1m 11

BLACKSMITH & WOOD SHOP,
—AT—
Pine House, S. C

ALL work in my line done promptly, and at the lowest figures for cash. My SWEEPS are hard to beat, WAGONS and PLOWS repaired at short notice. Give me a call.

SAM'L. CLARK.

Mar. 16, 3t 13

Soap! Soap! Soap!

JUST received 15 Boxes pure Turpentine SOAP, at

PENN & SON'S.

Feb. 9, 6t 8

CHEAP CASH STORE!

By GEO. J. TONEY,

(Store House enlarged,—double)

JOHNSTON, S. C.

A FULL line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES and SWEET CIDER.

Agent for BRADLEY'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS, sold for cash alone,
SEA FOWL GUANO,
C. C. COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE,
Bradley's AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES,
ROYAL GUANO COMPOUND.

GEO J. TONEY,
Johnston, S. C.

Mar. 2, 6t 11