EMILY GEIGER, The Gallant Courier-A Revolu tionary Story Founded on Fact.

BT THOMAS S. ARTHUR.

Fort Motte, Fort Granby, Fort Watson, the fort at Orangeburg, and every other post in South Carolina except Charleston and Ninety-Six had yielded, successively, to command of Greene, Sumter, Marion, and Lee; and now General Greene turned all his energies to the reduction of Ninety-Six, giving orders, at the same time, for Gen. Sumter, to remain in the country South and West of the Congaree, so as to cut off all communication between Lord Rawdon, who was at Charleston awaiting reinforcements from England, and Col. Cruger, who was in command at Ninety-Six.

Day after day the seige of Ninety Six went on, the Americans slowly approaching the fort by a series of works constructed under the superintendence of Kosciusco, and Cruger still holding out in expectation of reinforcements from Charleston, although not a single word of intelligence from Lord Rawdon had reached him since the investment of the post which he held with so much bravery and perseverance.

On the 3d of June, the long-expected reinforcement from England reached Lord Rawdon, and on the 7 h he started for the relief of Col. Cruger with a portion of three Irish regiments, and was joined soon after. by South Carelina royalists, swelling his force to two thousand men. But all his efforts to transmit intelligence of his approach to the beleagured garrison at Ninety-Six proved unavailing. His messengers were intercepted by Sumter and Marion. who held possession of the infermediate region.

received intelligence from Gen. Sumter of the approach of Rawdon. Directing Sumter to keep in front of the enemy, he reinforced him with all his cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, and urged him to use every means in his power to delay the advancing British army, until he should be able to complete the investment of the fort at Ninety-Six, and compe it to surrender. Then with renewhoping to obtain a capitulation be fore Col. Cruger should receive news of the approaching succor. and thus break up, with the exception of Charleston, the last rallying point of the enemy in South Carolina. But the commander of the fort was ever on the alert to make good his defences and to annoy and retard the beseigers in every possible way: and, though ignorant of the near approach of aid, he would listen to no overtures for a capitulation.

One evening, while affairs retained this aspect, a countryman rode along the American lines. conversing familiarly with the officers and soldiers on duty. No particular notice was taken of this, as, from the beginning of the seige, the friends of our cause were perm tted to enter the camp and go wherever their curiosity happened to lead them. The individual here mentioned moved along, seemingly much interested with all he saw and heard, until he arrived at the great road leading directly to the town, in which quarter were only some batteries thrown up for the protection of the guards. Pausing here for a few moments, he glanced cautiously around him, and then, suddenly putting spurs to his horse, he dashed at full speed into the town. Seeing this, the guard and sentinels opened their fire upon him. He escaped unburt, holding up a letter as soon as he was out of danger. The garrison, which had observed this movement, understood its meaning, and the gates were instantly thrown open to receive the messenger, who proved to be from Lord Rawdon, and brought to move, as soon as possible, with the welcome intelligence of his bloody tory recruits and their near approach.

Hoping still to reduce the fort before the arrival of Lord Rawdon, southern bank of this river to pulmonary complaints. Sold by Gen. Greone urged on the work of Orangeburg, he will thence make a druggists. Price \$1. investure, and by every means in junction with Rawdon at Friday's his power sought to weaken the Ferry." garrison, so as to make victory certain when all was ready for the final assault. But before he had accomplished his task, a messen by which he will not be slow to ger from Sumter arrived with the profit. Cauger will not be a day on be paid for school checks at the unwelcome intelligence that Rawdon had succeded in passing him "No," replied the neighbor. "If become a subscriber when you accupy their whole time and attenand was pushing on rapidly for I heard aright, it is Gen. Greene's bring in the check.

come. Greene must either hazard strike a more decisive blow." an assault upon the fort ere his works were in complete readiness, at the Saluda, when the opportunirisk a battle with Rawdon, or retire over the Saluda and thus give confidence and strength to the tories and royalist army. His first determination was to meet the relieving army under Rawdon, but everything depending on his not Geiger. the American arms, under the giving the enemy, at this particular crisis of affairs in the South, a victory, and seeing that his force country between this and Sumter's was much inferior to that of the station on the Wateree, is full of British, he resolved to make an the enemies of our cause. Bloodattack upon the fort, and if not thirsty tories, elated by the defeat successful in reducing it, to retire of our arms at Ninety-Six, who with his army towards North Caro- will to a certainty murder any man lina before Rawdon came up.

day chosen for this assault. But my weight in gold." made, as it was, with the besiegers' Gen. Greene ordered his troops to unmingled with mortification. retire, after they had suffered the killed and wounded.

Nothing was now left but retreat. away." For some twen y-six days the befallen into their hands. It was an instant." therefore deeply mortifying and dispiriting to be forced to retire, folly." just as success was about crowning river he passed in safety, and journey." and was a brave, well-disciplined her hands were not able to strike

and superior troop, and so permit- a blow for her country. ed them to pass the Enoree un- "If I were only a man!" molested. While Lord Rawdon mered the young girl again and paused at this point, undetermined again, as she mused on on what which course to pursue, Gen. she had heard, long after the neigh-Greene moved on towards the Broad | bor had departed. River, where he halted and made his encampment.

the fatigues of the camp would perform the dangerous service. have been under arms in defence of his country. The deep interest felt in the cause of liberty by Geiger, made him ever on the alert for information touching the progress of affairs in his State, and Southern army, he had been strugthe freedom with which he expressed his opinions created him hosts powerful enemy, whose disciplined of enemies among the evil-minded troops were daily strengthened by tories with whom he was surround- citizens of the country, lost to ed. Geiger had an only daughter, every feeling of true patriotism;

bued with her father's spirit. would often say, when intelligence with the force that he could comwhen news was brought of some reverse to the American arms. "If I were only a man, that I could fight for my country."

Geiger, a neighbor dropped in.

"What news?" asked the farmer. "Lord Rawdon has determined who was distant between one and abandon the fort at Ninety-Six." "Are you certain?"

"Yes, Gen. Greene received the an officer entered and saidinformation this morning. Rawdon has dispatched intelligence to Col. Stuart to advance with his regiment from Charleston to Friday's Ferry on the Congaree, where he will join him immediately. He leaves Cruger at Ninety-Six who is property, and to take a route that will put the Edisto between him and a specific for sudden colds, and

"Then they will divide their force?" said Geiger, eagerly.

"And give Greene an advantage the march before our General will make his acquaintance."

ty offered?"

"Gen. Sumter was not with him." "Nor is he now."

"And, I fear, will not join him s he so much desires."

"For what reason?" inquired

"He finds no one willing to become bearer of despatches. The who undertakes the journey. I The 18th of June 1781, was the would not go on the mission for

"And can no man be found to works incomplete, though the men risk his life for his country even on fought with desperate courage, the so perilous a service?" said the fort was successfully defended, and farmer in a tone of surprise, not

"None. The effort to reach Sumloss of one hundred and eighty-five | ter would be fruitless. The bravest man will hesitate to throw his life

"God protects those who devote seiging army had been at work be- themselves to the good of their fore the fort, and in three days country," said Geiger. "If I could more, all their arrangements would bear the fatigue of the journey, I have been completed and the post would not shrink from the service

"You would commit an act of

"No-of true devotion to my their efforts. But far-seeing, pru- country," replied the farmer, warmdent, and looking more to future ly. "But," he added, in a saddenresults than present triumphs, ed voice, "what boots it that I am Greene on the 19th commenced re- willing for the task. These feeble treating towards the Saluda, which limbs refuse to bear me on the

moved forward with all possible Emily Geiger, the daughter dispatch for the Enoree. Before heard all this with feelings of inhis rear guard had left the south of tense interest; and as she had often this river, the van of Lord Raw- said before, so she said now, in don's army appeared in pursuit. the silence of her spirit: "Oh, But the British commander hesita- that I were a man!" But she was ted to make an attack upon Green's simply a young ond tender girl, avalry, which was under the com- and her patriotic heart could only

In the meantime. Gen Greene, who had heard through messengers Such was the aspect of affairs at from Col. Lee of the proposes the time our story begins-a story abandonment of Ninety Six, and of woman's self-devotion and hero- the division of the British and ed diligence he pressed the seignism. Near the place where Gen. tory forces, was making prepara-Greene had halted with his weary tions to retrace his steps, and strike, and disheartened troops, stood the if possible, a decisive blow against unpretending residence of a coun- Lord Rawdon. In order to make try farmer, in moderate circum- certain of victory, it was necesstances. His name was Geiger. sary to inform Sumter of his de-He was a true friend of the Ameri- signs, and effect a junction with can cause, and but for ill-health, him before attacking the enemy. that rendered him unable to endure But, thus far, no one offered to

> On the morning of the day upon which the army was to commence retracing its steps, Gen. Greene sat in his tent lost in deep thought. Since . taking command of the gling at every disadvantage with a eighteen years of age, who was im- and now, having weakened that enemy, he felt eager to strike a "If I were only a man!" she blow that would destroy him. But, came of British or tory outrages, or mand, it was yet a doubtful question whether an engagement would result in victory to the American arms. If he could effect a junc tion with Sumter before Lord Raw-On the third day of Gen. Green's don reached Friday's Ferry on the encampment near the residence of Congaree, he had great hopes of success. But the great difficulty was to get a messenger to Sumter,

> > "A young country girl is before the tent, and wishes to speak with the General.

two hundred miles. While the

General was pondering these things

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral our forces. Moving down the invaluable in all forms of

> Bring your school checks to the ADVERTISER office, if you want 95 per cent. of their face 95 cents on the dollar will

ADVERTISER office, provided you are a subscriber to the paper, or

Ninety-Six, The crisis had now intention to pursue Rawdon, and LIQUOR DEALERS O

"Why did he not encounter him To Fight the Dispensary - the Courts.

> CHARLESTON, Jan. 24-1 iundred persons attende vention of liquor dealers met here to-day. On a counties the following c were found present:

Richland-J H Mancl Meehan, J F L Habenich Sumter-Frank O'Doni Maheim, J H Wineberg.

Abbeville-G P O'Niell Barnwell-Mike Brown Coleman.

Berkeley--J G Linste Frank, C Mappus. Colleton-W B Sander Sanders, J D Elliott, G W

and H Fcentuck. Darlington-J R James. (inder, L. Lowenthal.

Florence-C Morgan, J B'I'a Kershaw-W Garsenheim Lancaster-J W McWhor' 09 Orangeburg-S H Link Harley, A H Linstedt, J B Jo H Fenchel, J L Hunting. About fifty delegates from C eston were present.

Telegrams and letters were rom dealers in Greenville and in other counties, pledging co-one

In calling the meeting to ord-Chairman Mantoue said that in one purpose of the convention to fight legislation that was in direct opposition to personal life ies. No politics would enter convention, it was simply to tect private rights.

After the temporary organization, a permanent organization was affected with the following officers: President, B Madtoue; secretariers, E E Welman and J H Wellbrook; treasurer, Simo

The following resolut y Mike Brown, was 1 "Resolved, That an exactive ommittee be

that the chairm of this convention of which members stra. ... retain counsel and obtain opinions

as to the validity of the Evans dispensary bill, to advise as to the course to be pursued; the committee to have full power to take such action as they deem proper." The chairman said that he would

appoint the committee at his leisure. Some names were suggested to him by out-of-town delega-

A report of the treasurer was read, and showed that \$1,500 was n the treasury and \$2,000 could

For the information of the convention, it was stated that the legal fight that they proposed to make might cost \$10,000 to \$12,000.

A gentleman from Columbia asked just how the war was to be carried on, and was informed that the committee would employ the best counsel and see that there was good case; then fight the law in

The convention then adjourned. The executive committee to be appointed hereatter will conduct he fight, which will be to a finish.

Vulgarity And Affectation.

William Hazlitt. and affectation. It may be said of roots will not have to forage them truly that "thin partitions through every inch of, soil for the do their bounds divide." There scant food that is ready for cannot be a surer proof of a low absorution. If an engineer is reorigin or of an innate meaness of quired to run his locomotive and talking of being genteel. We must minutes, he does not want wet have a strong tendency to that soggy wood, or green gum logs avoid; whenever we pretend, on but clean, dry, quick-burning coal all occasions, a mighty contempt -and plenty of it. Oats sown "Tell her to come in," replied sign that we feel onreelves very harvest in June, earlier or later, most distaste, the vulgar aping the which all the processess of genteel, or the genteel constantly sneering at, and endeavoring to jointing, and headening and distinguish themselves from the vulgar. These two sets of persons if the food supply is scarce and are always thinking of one another hard to gather, the crop will be to the lower of the higher with envy, that extent a poor one.

affectation. But the spirit of gentility is the mere essence of spleen and affectation; -of affected delight in its own would-be qualifications, and of ineffable disdain poured out upon the involuntary blunders or accidental disadvantage of those whom it chooses to treat as it inferiors.

Sowing Spring Oats.

We do not approve the practice of relying on oats sown in the spring. Those who do so urge that fall sown oats are so often killed by freezes that they have abandoned the idea, but we suspect that most of the oats that are sown in the spring, that is, after Christmas, are sown on the fields of those farmers who cannot find time for anything but cotton picking in the fall. However, we will not discuss the comparative merits of fall oats and winter oats at this time, for it is too late to mind the matter this season It is well to say that the later the sowing of oats the richer the soil should be, or the more highly manured. All quick growing crops, and those planted so late that they must depart from their natural habits in order to mature in time, must be Few subjects are more nearly supplied with abundance of availallied than these two-vulgarity able or soluble plant food so that protracted dry spell for 8 weeks, disposition, than to be always train of cars 500 miles in 500 I got—it was a good deal. which we are always trying to with which to charge the furnace, for anything, it is a pretty clear in February will be ready to nearly on a level with it. Of the according to variety. There 'are two classes of people, I hardly only one hundred and twenty or know which is to be regarded with one hundred and thirty days in weeks of wet and 8 weeks of dry

germinating, tillering, booting, ripening. It stands to reason that

the more fortunate of their less | Therefore, if you intend to sow happy neighbors with contempt. oats between now and 'March They are habitually placed in op- 1st, seclect good land, or use position to each other; jostle in plenty of fertilizers. plow the land their pretensions at every turn; as carefully and thoroughly as if and the same objects and train for a good crop of corn and use of thought (only reserved by the plenty of the best seed. If we had relative situation of either party.) to reey on a crup of oats yet to be

tion. The one are straining every 1. Select the best seed. For this scalp sores.

Net profit, ----- \$30.20 MEETING STREET, S, C., Oct. 22, 1892. JOHN H. HUIET, Esq., Pres't Globe Phos. Co.,

Columbia., S. C.: Dear Sir :-- According to promise

send you herewith result of my experiment with your fertilizer on one acre of corn:

In winter I broadcasted 100 bushels of cotton seed and turned it under; first of May bedded out land and put in water-furrow compost of 400 pounds of your Acid Phosphate, 30 bushels cotton seed, with some rough lo manure, ridging on this. On 21st of May split this ridge and dropped the corn six to ten inches, and put in the drill 200 pounds of your Alkaline Guano. When corn was about hand high I ran around the corn; the rain set in and and guarantee quick sales and prompt returns. continued about 8 weeks. Between showers I went in with plow and put in two more furrows, adding in drill 200 pounds more of Alkaline Guano; at last of the wet season I put two more furrows in the middle with rnnning shallow. After this weeks of wet weather, we had with no rain except one light shower, The corn fired up where it had been holding too much

water in the wet season. I do not know how much fodder

I gathered the corn and measured every ear of it. I measured 84 bushels. When I set out in the spring I wanted to make 100 bushels on one acre, and with the manure used and good work and seasons, I could have made my hundred bushels.

The way the season was the last manuring did no good. Eight weather, with only 6 furrows, and they put in too wet, I made 84 The cost of manure, guano, cot-

on seed and labor all was \$32.80. I had fourteen acres of corn planted besides, and not manured as well. I gathered 565 bushels. My cotton crop was poor; will not quite average a bale to the

· Yours truly. W. T. WALTON.

Halls Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter the hair, and medicin herbs for the scalp, curing gray. ness, baldness, dandruff, and EDGEFIELD C. H.,

You can never tell what a slight cold may lead to; it is best, there fore, to give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and cure it as soon as possible with Ayers's Cherry but poor spite; a ask us.) Next a good strain of Pectoral. A day's delay, sometimes an hour's delay, may result in serious consquences.

duetiset.

ging common sense purpose, spring sowing, the Burt

enteel; the others oat is perhaps the earliest and

object or idea in best and it is rust proof. (We

n not to be thought don't know who has seed, so don't

e of ambition. To Texas rust-proof, or Georgia rust-

tion. It plumes third acid phosphate, Say:

ils in the homely Acid phosphate (with potash

se of real qualities, 2 or 3 per cent of potash in its

et affinity. The it will not bear three bushels of

nall" is mostly February, were better planted in

mstances. The something else. Medium land may

the dress of the be sown in the fall but it requires

t cavils at the good land or a well fertilized soil

their self-love main crop of Indian corn. We do

it ignorant peo- not give dates because The

th at in strang- Constitution goes over so wide a

satire prevail territory, north and south that a

es; and a pro- general rule-referring to some

very the slight- local custom-is better and more

easily applied.

s common sense in growing, say in a month or six

and decency. True worth does not weeks after sowing, they will be

exult in the faults and deficiency. greatly benefitted by a top dress-

to others; as true refinement ing of fifty to one hundred pounds

turns away from grossness and de- of nitrate of soda, per acre, sown

to indulge in an unmanly triumph | Thirty bushels per acre should

over it. Raphael would not faint be the minimum yield provided

ormity, instead of being tempted just before or just after a rain.

the illiterate. to make spring oats.

"Great seed oats to the acre, sown in

The acid phosphate should have

3. Having the ground well

plowed, sow not less than three

bushels of seed per acre, Land so

poor or so poorly fertilized, that

4 Sow. about one month before

the usual time for planting the

5. When the oats get.well started

that which one proof, or Appler.

, is a very humble

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by name, fashion,

s, is still worse.

2. Select naturally rich, or To Road-Overseers. artificially fertile land. If not THE Road Overseers and citizens convenient to do this, use not less generally in my division are rely a more select than 500 pounds. and on up to on the dates given below—the purpose being to confer as to new appoint-1,500 pounds of cotton seed meal out by a sort of per acre, mixed with about one to the better working and mainten-ance of the roads. The dates and places given correspond with Auditor Davis's appointments: mass of man- 250lb Cotton Seed Meal500lb

Peurfoy's, linard's. Caughmans, It. Willing. Watson's.

Final Settlement and Dis-NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a final settlement of the guardianship estate of M. L. Timmerman in the Probate Office at Edgefield

on the 18th day of February, prox, and at the same time application will W. H. TIMMERMAN.

charge.

Notice to Debtors and Cred-

A LL persons holding claims against the estate of Miss Annie May, dec'd, will present them to me as ad-

ith Auditor ministrator, properly attested, on or before the 15th day of February, 1893, and all persons owing the estate will please pay the same at once.
A. A. WERTS,
Adm'r estate Miss Annie May.

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200 BUSHELS Cotton Seed. "Peterkin's Cluster," for exchange, at the rates of one bushel for four of other seed.

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In fact anything and all things in the way of Machinery that may need repairs will receive the most careful and conscientious attention at my hands. All work guaranteed and done at short, notice. Give

Prices Low and Stricty Cash.

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