

Dr. Palmer's Speech.

We publish below the very glowing and eloquent speech of that inspired patriot, the Rev. Dr. PALMER, who was appointed to welcome the Soldiers of the Hampton Legion, and of the 1st and 2d Regiments S. C. Cavalry, to the grand entertainment recently given them by the Ladies of Columbia.

SOLDIERS OF THE LEGION AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY: The graceful and delicate office is assigned to me by the ladies of South Carolina to bid you, after a long separation, a welcome to your native State.

Ever since the commencement of this heroic struggle, you have been in the presence of the foe. To-day, these tables are spread to remind you that you are in the presence of those whose hearts beat towards you only with kindness, gratitude and love.

Three years ago, a venerable mother may have laid her hand in benediction upon your head, never expecting to greet you again except in the land of the blessed; many a loving wife sobbed her last farewell upon your breast as you tore from her embrace; affectionate sisters may have girded on your armor, smiling amid their tears, as you have seen the sheen of Heaven's own bright sun dancing among the drops of dew; and your little ones may have grouped around you, and wondered as they gazed upon their fond and gentle father to see you transformed into the grim visaged and determined soldier.

Soldiers! you are too near the great events which stir the age in which we live to behold the grandeur of their proportions. Just as when we stand at the base of an overhanging mountain and lift our eyes to the precipices that are beetling above; we are unprepared to scan the proportions which are thrown in such gigantic outlines upon the canvass of the sky, so must we, with the philosophic historian of future years, look back upon these human events before we can behold them in their grandeur or have our hearts stirred by their sublimity.

It is not long since, when you and I indulged the grand dream of an American Empire which should spread its power from ocean to ocean. The generation now living have seen the tide of emigration rolling from the Atlantic board until it lay in the lap of the broad valley of the Mississippi; and then, over-leaping that barrier, sweeping onward in its flow, until breaking itself across the mountains, it rested on the edge of the Pacific sea, and the voice of California echoed to the voice of the Atlantic States.

But that fond delusion has been dispelled. The baseness of a vision has faded from our sight. The stern decree of God came down; that proud nation was cloven in twain, and now we see what we recked not before—that we had become too great for our good. Alas! the day had passed by when the noble statesmen of the country were too pure to become the hacks of party; and the time arrived when placemen wield the lion of power. Thus the demoralization of our country stood forth embodied in the last election. But when the coarse jester of the West occupied the seat once followed by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and the crafty politician of New York stood before the world showing that coarseness and cunning were to be ruling geni of the land—almost too late—just when the finger of the clock upon the dial-plate pointed to the very hour and moment of our destiny, South Carolina in the van, but followed shortly after by other sisters of equal courage and magnanimity, dissolved the bonds of that which had become a profane alliance; and these banners, to-day, wave over a land that is resolved to be free, and over a people who have sworn to pass through the most fearful baptism of blood to secure the rights and privileges which were about to be wrested from our grasp.

But I must pass to another grand feature of this struggle in which we are embarked. We are contending for the preservation of the Republican principles for which our fathers fought and which they have transmitted to us as a legacy. I must not be tempted into the discussion of a theme so fruitful as this; but I apprehend that what may be the difficulties we are called upon to grapple with, there is not a heart through all of this broad land which is not resolved to work out under God the sublime problem of a free Republican Government. So far as the North is concerned, she is disabled from taking part in this mighty enterprise. I will not advert to her rapid demoralization, but only point you to the single fact that in the whole structure of Northern society there is not a class which represents the conservative element, and therefore it is that the wild Democracy of the North—and I use the term in its broad and philosophical sense, and not as a technical application—like Mazarine, tied to his Tartar steed, bounding through the forests and breasting the broad rivers, will at last fail in

its mad career only when it falls exhausted upon the earth. But as for us of the South, we place our back against that institution which lifts itself up from the bed of history like a mighty rock in the midst of the broad ocean; and though the fanaticism of the age in which we live, like a wave of the sea dashes itself against this rock, it is only to be broken into spray, and to prove how powerless are human agencies when they wage war against the decrees of God. I believe, as I believe the fact of my being, that the only hope of Republican institutions on this continent, is to be found in the perpetuation of that institution which has been made the occasion of this war. (Applause.)

We are then contending for the very principles of our fathers; and, gentlemen, permit me to say, that when the Convention of South Carolina, in that sublime vote which withdrew her from the old Federal alliance, threw off the shackles by which she was bound, it did seem to me as though the spirits of our fathers were in that hall—that the Rutledges, the Laurens, the Pinckneys, and the Haynes of the past had re-appeared in those grave and revered counsellors, who, with their hearts solemnly impressed with the fear of God, were not afraid to pit their State against all the fortunes of this fearful and bloody war. And when my thoughts have followed the soldiers of our armies on their lonely march and on the field of strife, it has seemed to me that the spectres of those who suffered at Valley Forge had risen from their revolutionary bed to hover around you, and testify to you that you were contending for the principles for which they fought, and for which they willingly surrendered their lives. Notwithstanding all the privations and hardships of the times, I rejoice that I live abreast of these mighty scenes, and that it is permitted me to lift my poor voice in the assertion of those immortal principles; and may this right hand forget its cunning, and this voice be hushed in death, ere it ceases to proclaim beneath Heaven's own dome, that it is for a free, happy and glorious Republican Government, that we are as prepared to strive and die as were our fathers before us. (Applause.)

Once more. There is an awful grandeur in this struggle in the loneliness with which it is conducted. All the nations of earth have turned away their eyes of sympathy, from us. All alone, but upon a platform as high as our own Blue Ridge, a spectacle to the world, and immediately under the eye of the Great God of Hosts and God of the true, Alone—all alone—upon the face of the earth! Let England and France coquette as long as they may—as it has been their policy through all the past to coquette until the balance of power can be grasped by them—but with a firm faith in the integrity of our principles, and with a religious trust in the power of Almighty God, we of the South, in our infancy, all alone, will grapple with our foes until God, in his own time, shall grant us our freedom, and we shall sit beneath our own vine with none to molest or make us afraid.

I cannot enter here into the discussion of the questions involved in these foreign affairs; but I must not deny myself the privilege of saying a word more to the issue of this struggle. Let none but the deist doubt. I am free to say to you that so long as there is a God, in whom I can believe, and whose hand I know, is stretched out in the righteous administration of human affairs, so long will I hope for my country and for my country's future; and when that hope shall die out of my heart, the spring of life will be broken. I shall die with the dying of my hope. What though odds be great against us? They are less now than they have been. For three years we have held the bloodhounds at bay, and for three years to come, so help us God, we are able to hold them still at bay. (Cheers.) Does not heaven spread its broad arch? Is not the early and the latter rain gathered by God into its cisterns in the sky? Do not our feet tread the fertile earth, which has given seed time and harvest to man? Where, then, is the danger of famine in such a land as this? When you shall gather around these ample boards, and receive the welcome of Carolina's fair daughters to the repast which we here prepared, you will understand that we are, at least by a quadrant of ninety degrees removed from all danger of starvation. And when in turn they look upon these brave men assembled here, and remember that the Confederacy is girded by thousands of such noble hearts, they will have to fear for the result.

Soldiers! do you remember that stirring incident in Grecian history, when the hosts poured through the narrow defile of Thermopylae, how Themistocles—perhaps the greatest name in all Grecian history—asssembled the fighters of Athens upon the ships which he had prepared, and standing upon the prow of a vessel, extended his arms over the fleet, and exclaimed: "This now is Athens!" Have you forgotten the Dutch war, when the Silent William, regarded as the great hero of history, never won a single battle, was always worsted, encountered almost insuperable difficulties in maintaining the organization of his army, and yet through an indomitable will conducted the conflict until all Europe recognizes the Dutch Republic as being the savior and guardian both of the civil and religious liberties of the continent. Shall I draw your attention near-home, and tell you how, through seven years of bloody war, our forefathers, with immeasurably less resources than we command, wearied out an important and powerful foe, and after he had occupied all of our cities, drove him at last from his strongholds and became the victors and possessors of the soil? So will it be with us; and when you are called again to face the enemy, remember the benediction of your countrymen and the preciousness of the treasure you bear; and when next you return to Carolina's fair soil, may it be our happiness to welcome you not as now, simply defenders, but as mighty conquerors over those who have fallen beneath your press. (Applause.)

And now, General, (turning to Gen. Hampton.) I have an individual confession to make. It has been my privilege, as you know, through three and twenty years to hold forth to my fellow men the Gospel of the peace and grace of God, and I have not seldom been startled at the sound of my own voice, when I have been called upon again and again to lift aloft the red brand of war, and like the monk of another age, who came from his humble cloister, to summon my countrymen to arms in defence of all that was dear to the human heart. Still there is a spirit within this breast which I should perhaps be ashamed to avow, for it has sometimes chafed at the restraints of my calling; and I have almost wished that the decree which has gone forth, had not reckoned the priests among the women. There have been times when I wished there was a spur on my heel and a sword in my hand; and yet I must upon me by Divine Providence, and continue in the sphere to which I have been assigned. In this capacity, let me say that to you is allotted a noble destiny. It is given to you, with your brave command, to carve your name with the point of your sword upon the history of your country. The day will come when that blade, which gleams so brightly by your side in the hour of battle, will be hung as a relic upon your ancestral walls, and there will come forth some fair haired urchin who, as he takes it down and springs the rusty blade from its scabbard, will say this was the sword with which my great grand father passed through the many battles of the revolution of 1860 and '64. Mark you, he will not call it "the great rebellion," as neither you nor I do, but a mighty and stupendous revolution, which gave freedom to

our land. At the same time, there may be a flaxen-haired girl who, as she turns over the old family pages of her history, and her eye falls upon the name of "Hampton," will call to remembrance a family tradition, that on a certain April day, some seventy-five or eighty years ago, her great grandfather pinned the emblem of South Carolina and the Confederacy as near as he could get it over Gen. Hampton's head.

(Sitting the action to the word, the reverend speaker advanced to Gen. Hampton, and with a grace that cannot be described in language, attached to his breast an exquisite Palmetto badge, interwoven with a miniature Confederate flag. There was scarcely a dry eye in the vast assembly, and the brave soldier himself could not restrain the tears, which the act and its associations involuntarily called forth.)

And now, General, (resumed Dr. Palmer,) this is a secret which neither you nor your honored lady must ask to be revealed. A daughter of Carolina pins that symbol of the State and the Confederacy on your heart. I have only to say, in the name of the fair lady, see to it that South Carolina and the Confederacy are saved; and (turning to the concourse) I now point to you, ladies of South Carolina, the Chevalier Bayard of the South—the chivalric knight, "without fear and without reproach." (Great cheers.)

The Columbia & Hamburg Railroad. Jas. G. Gibbs, Chief Engineer, has, in company with his assistants, completed his survey of the route of the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad. In his report to the President and Directors, we find the following in reference to the location of the road:

With a full appreciation of the importance of a direct line, our first efforts were to find a route as near an air line as possible; but on examination of the country; and the result of surveys made, soon convinced us of the impracticability of what was called the direct line, except at immense cost. The distance from Columbia to Augusta in an air line is sixty-seven miles—the Stage Road, as it is called, round by the ridge, being about seventy-five miles.

After full and elaborate surveys of the country South of the ridge, or dividing line between the waters of the Saluda on the North and Congaree on the South, we were fully convinced that it would be the best policy for us to decide on a location on the ridge—expecting by this to obtain a line that would have but little heavy work on it, and would be but about seven miles longer than an air-line. The result, though, of subsequent surveys, proved the fact that if we followed round the ridge it would be impossible to make the descent to the town of Hamburg. The descent of over 450 feet having to be made in a distance of about six miles, would require grades of seventy feet per mile, which it would not be advisable to adopt. Our efforts were then directed to find a route by which we could get from Hamburg to the ridge, where the ascent could be made with lighter grades. The only practical routes being up the valley of either Big or Little Horse Creek; the result of the surveys was such as to cause us to decide on the line up Big Horse Creek as the most advisable, and the location has been accordingly made up that stream—making the entire line from Hamburg to Columbia a little less than eighty miles. Starting in the town of Hamburg, from a point on the Savannah River, about a half mile below the present railroad bridge, the line crosses the track of the South Carolina Railroad, about two and a half miles from Hamburg, and thence running nearly parallel to that road for several miles, crosses Little Horse Creek, and following up the North side of Big Horse Creek, a little North of the Bath Paper Mills, and near Graniteville crosses to the South or East side of the creek; thence passing through the streets of Graniteville and near Vaulouse, Hall & Miller Mills, the line ascends to the ridge at Kirkey's, just in rear of the Pine House—a distance of twenty-three miles from Hamburg, and where the line is within six miles of the town of Edgefield. The elevation of the ridge at this point being 550 feet above tide water, and 500 feet above the level of the starting point in the town of Hamburg, grades not exceeding forty-two feet per mile being necessary to make the ascent to the ridge. From Graniteville to the Pine House, a distance of thirteen miles, the work of graduation will be very heavy—Horse Creek having to be crossed several times. From the Pine House the line follows very much the course of the public road, crossing Shaw's Creek, near Hatcher's Mill, at an elevation of forty-five feet, thence by Lot's P. O. C. Ward's, Spann's Church, Major Watson's Dr. Youngblood's, Bates, on to Hendrix's, at which place it diverges South of the main Columbia Road, and passing across Gilbert Hollow, near the head of Little Juniper, it follows nearly the course of what is called the Two Notch Road, near the Honnd Hill Church, and within three-quarters of a mile of Lexington C. H., on to Sharp's. Most of the work from the point of ascending the ridge near the Pine House will be light, with the exception of the crossing of Shaw's Creek and the Gilbert Hollow. At this latter place an embankment of forty feet will be necessary for several hundred feet. From Sharp's, the line takes very much the course of the public road, crossing Six Mile Branch at an elevation of forty-five feet, and crossing the Congaree River about one mile below the present bridge at an elevation of fifty-eight feet, and where it is 900 feet wide, passes just in the rear of the new shops of the South Carolina Railroad and Greenville Railroad.

One important argument in favor of the present location is the practicability of uniting temporarily with the South Carolina Railroad at Graniteville, and thereby save ten miles of distance. If the road is constructed during the war whilst iron is so difficult to be procured, this will be a very important item. The location is such that a connection can readily be made at that point, and the completion to Augusta made at any future day. The business, too, that will come to the road from the Graniteville and Vaulouse Manufacturing Companies will be no inconsiderable item in the estimated business of the road. Every effort has been made in the location of the road to avoid short curves and high grades. Still, the character of the country has rendered absolutely necessary the use of grades of forty-feet per mile, and in one or two instances of grades of 50 feet. On a road that is expected to do mostly a passenger business, these grades will not prove objectionable, especially as the grades descend each way from the ridge—the consequence of which will be that maximum loads will never be necessary on the up grades. The curvature is generally light; curves of large radii being used in most instances.

In considering the arguments in favor of the ridge line, we took into consideration not only the business that would be obtained by the road through the rich section of country along the ridge, but another matter, that may eventually be an important one—a road from Aiken to Ninety-Six has long been in contemplation. The location of this road on the ridge will obviate the necessity of the construction of more than one-half of this proposed line, as its point of intersection, the business and trade of the rich valley of Saluda will have all the facilities desired, by a direct connection both with Columbia and Augusta, the terminus of this road, and would have no inducements to continue their line to Aiken, involving, as it would, the construction of fifteen to twenty miles of very expensive

road, without gaining anything material by so doing. A connection with the town of Edgefield can also be made by a short road of but six miles, the construction of which would no doubt be made by the citizens of that place. As regards the crossing of Savannah River into the city of Augusta, I would merely say that the present location is such as will admit of the line being carried in any direction that may hereafter be found most advisable, immediate action on that point not being deemed necessary.

Message of President Davis. RICHMOND, May 2.—Both Houses of Congress assembled and organized at 12 m. today, a quorum of each being present. Thirty Senators and sixty members of the House were in attendance. All the officers were re-elected without opposition. Speaker Bock delivered an eloquent address. Mr. Hunter was elected President pro tem of the Senate. During a debate on an incidental question, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed the opinion that the session would not continue longer than two weeks. The President's message was delivered at half past 1 by his private secretary, and was read in both Houses. The following is a passage: Congress has assembled, under circumstances of deep interest to the country, and it is peculiarly fortunate that the newly elected members will be able to devise measures adapted to the wants of the public service. A sufficient time has not elapsed to test effectually the important laws the last Congress passed. The war commenced against us is still characterized by the barbarity with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. After mentioning some of the recurring atrocities of the enemy, the President says Christendom, sooner or later, will mete to them the condemnation such brutality deserves. The people of the invaded districts have borne their sufferings patiently and with fortitude, while the army is in a state of cheerfulness and hope. From every camp comes the sterling soldier patriot, invoking all the devotions, and their whole energy in the cause, in the success of which their confidence has never failed. Congress meets again, notwithstanding the threats of our subjugation, made three years ago, by a people who presume to assert their title to the Government of States, whose sovereignty is recognized by France and Great Britain. The President comments upon the simulated neutrality of foreign Governments, and sees no prospect of any change in the course heretofore purged by them. The same reasons exist now which have existed heretofore, why we should continue to employ every available element of success. The exchange of prisoners has been resumed by the enemy, but no assurance is given of his intentions to report out the provisions of the treaty. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is alluded to, and it is stated that the law of the last session contracting has had the desired effect and that by the first of July the amount will be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$230,000,000. The President resolutely advises against an increase of circulation. Assures Congress the discipline of the troops has kept pace with the improvement in material equipment. The special attention of Congress is invoked to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in relation to the army. After alluding to the recent campaign, in which the enemy has been defeated, the President closes as follows: Let us then stand resolute, devoting our energies to the realization of the bright anticipations which encourage us, and not forget that our humble and yet grateful thanks are due to Him, who, with whose grace and protection all human efforts are of no avail.

Return of Confederate Prisoners. By the Yankee flag of truce steamer New York, three hundred and sixty Confederate prisoners arrived at City Point last Thursday night. They were brought to this city Sunday night, reaching the wharf at Rocket's at eight o'clock, p. m., when they were met by a large number of citizens with a band of music and escorted to their quarters. The men were carried to Chimborazo hospital. Some of the officers, of whom there were twenty-five and sixty, went to private quarters, to the officers' hospital, on 10th street, between Marshall and Clay.

All of the officers and men are invalids either from the effects of uncurved wounds or sickness. Private J. C. Sheppard died on our boat between City Point and this city. There are now at Point Lookout, of our prisoners, three hundred and forty-seven officers, two of whom are Colonels, and nine thousand enlisted men. On the 25th ult., on which day his installment of prisoners left, there were eighty of our men at Point Lookout in the small pox hospital.

A new horror has been added to prison life at Point Lookout since the capture of Fort Pillow. The post is garrisoned by negroes, and they seem to have been made perfect demons by the atrocities of the "massacre" of the blacks at Fort Pillow. They not only tyrannize and insult our men, in every conceivable manner, but they have taken to shooting our prisoners on the mere pretext, in revenge for the Fort Pillow affair. Up to the time of the leaving of our informant three of our men had been shot, one killed, by these negro guards, and such was their revenging passion and the wantonness of their firing that our prisoners had to be very guarded lest the slightest pretext might be seized upon as a cause for one of these black savages discharging his musket upon them.

At a meeting of the directors of the Columbia and Hamburg S. C. Railroad, held on the 25th ult., it was resolved that the President be requested to go to Richmond and advise with the government as to the propriety of a vigorous prosecution of the work of construction, and that, in the mean time, a few contractors who are ready to put to work.

The Selma Dispatch learns from gentlemen from Deupouls, who arrived in that city that a courier arrived at Gen. Polk's headquarters Wednesday morning, bearing a dispatch from Col. Scott, announcing the capture of Banks and his entire army by Gen. Smith's forces.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. BY Virtue of an order from W. F. Durison, Ordinary of Edgefield District, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of L. W. MAYS, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 19th MAY, all the Real and Personal Estate said deceased, embracing ONE TRACT OF LAND OF 415 Acres.

More or less, adjoining lands of Dr. J. A. Devere, T. W. Latham, Josiah Latham and others. The Personal property consists in part of 12 Likely Negroes, HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, PEAS, SHUCKS, COTTON IN THE SEED, Green Hides in Tan, Plantation Tools, one Road Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Double barrel Shot Gun, one Saddle, &c., &c.

TERMS.—For all sums of and under \$20 Cash; over that amount on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale. GEO. H. MAYS, Exor. May 3 21 19

RAISE YOUR MULES! A SUPERIOR JACK will stand the ensuing Spring Season at Dr. R. T. Mims' Sawmill. Terms \$20 the Season—the money to accompany the Mule. The Season to commence the 15th March and close the 1st June. J. H. MIMS. Feb 18 19

Tax Collector's Notice.

I WILL attend the times and places hereinafter mentioned to finish collecting the State and District Tax for the year 1863, commencing the 1st October 1862. I will commence at Edgefield C. H., Monday, 2d May, Pine House, Tuesday, 3d " John Curry's, Wednesday, 4th " Ochokechee Bonds, Thursday, 5th " Hamburg, Friday, 6th " Beach Island, Saturday, 7th " Graniteville, Monday, 9th " Hatcher's, Tuesday, 10th " John Seigler's, Same evening, 3 o'clock " Lybrand's, Wednesday, 11th May " Ridge, Thursday, 12th " Dr. J. C. Ready's, Friday, 13th " Edgefield C. H., Monday, 16th " Wiley Glover's, Tuesday, 17th " Red Hill, Wednesday, 18th " J. A. Talbert's, Thursday, 19th " John Cheatham's, Friday, 20th " Pleasant Lane, Same evening, 3 o'clock " Shafterfield, Monday, 23d " Liberty Hill, Tuesday, 24th " White House, Wednesday, 25th " Woodlawn, Thursday, 26th " J. S. Mays's, Friday, 27th " Rounts Mills, Saturday, 28th " Dourant's Store, Monday, 30th " A. Kemp's, Tuesday, 31st " Haltiwangers, Monday, 6th " Isham Culbreath's, Tuesday, 7th " Coleman's X Roads, Wednesday, 8th " Parry's X Roads, Thursday, 9th " Jacob Huiet's, Friday, 10th " Mickler's, Saturday, 11th " Richardson's, Monday, 13th " Mt. Willing, Tuesday, 14th " Mrs. Gibson's, Wednesday, 15th " George Addy's, Same evening, 4 o'clock " Mrs. Norris's, Thursday, 17th " Dr. John Mobley's, Friday, 18th " Mrs. Allen's, Saturday, 18th "

After which time my Books will close for the State and District Tax. I hope Tax payers will be punctual in making returns and paying the same, and save being double Taxed. At the same time and places in the 12th Collection District for the Confederate War Tax, composed of the 9th and 7th Regiments, I will receive Returns and Assess the same, of the additional income Tax. This is an additional Tax on profits derived from buying and selling during the year 1863, any Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Whisky, Cognac, 1863, any Sugar, Molasses or Syrup, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Rice, Beef or Cattle, Hides, Sheep, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Raw Hides, Leather, Horses, Mules, Boots, Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Wooden Cotten or Mixed Cloths, Hats, Wagons, Harness, Coal, Iron, Steel or Nails. Also, all profits made by buying and selling Money, Gold, Silver, Foreign Exchange, Stocks, Notes, Debts, Credits, or Obligations of any kind, or any Merchandise, Property, or effects of any kind, not enumerated, a Tax of 10 per cent is levied. I will also receive Returns of the net Pork slaughtered by any Person between the 21st April 1863, and the 1st of March 1864, as all are subject to this Tax in Kind except those who did not slaughter more than 250 lbs, and they are exempt. Also Registered Persons are required to make returns of their quarterly sales for the quarter commencing the 1st January and ending the 31st March 1864. Also, on the amount of all Profits exceeding Twenty-five per cent made during the year 1863, by any Banking Company, Railroad, Telegraph, Manufacturing or other Joint Stock Company, a Tax of Twenty-five per cent is levied in addition to the Income Tax of such Banks or Companies under Act of 24th April 1863. THOMAS DEAN, Assessor 12th Collection Dist. Apr 26 19

Assessor's Notice. I WILL attend at the times and places indicated below to receive returns of Taxes levied, under the Act of Congress of 17th February, 1864. This Tax is an addition to the Tax on Income and Profits under the Tax Act of 24th April 1863. Allen Kemp's, Monday, 3d May. J. S. Smyth's, Tuesday, 3d " Dorn's Mills, Wednesday, 4th " Dourant's Store, Thursday, 5th " W. N. Koonce, Friday, 6th " Isham Culbreath's, Saturday, 7th " Coleman's X Roads, Sunday, 9th " Parry's, Wednesday, 11th " Mickler's Store, Thursday, 12th " Mickler's, Friday, 13th " Richardson's, Saturday, 14th " Mrs. Allen's, Monday, 16th " Dr. J. C. Ready's, Tuesday, 17th " Ridge, Wednesday, 18th " James D. Watson's, Monday, 23d " Mrs. Norris's, Tuesday, 24th " George Addy's, Wednesday, 25th " Mrs. Gibson's, Thursday, 26th " Mt. Willing, Friday, 27th " Dr. J. R. Mobley's, Saturday, 28th "

Tax Payers are required to return all profits made by buying and selling during the year 1863, the 1st day of January 1863, and the 1st day of January 1864, any Spirituous Liquors, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rice, Sugar, Molasses or Syrup, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Hogs, Beef or Cattle, Sheep, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Raw Hides, Leather, Horses, Mules, Boots, Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Wooden Cotten or Mixed Cloths, Hats, Wagons, Harness, Coal, Iron, Steel or Nails. Also, all profits made by buying and selling Money, Gold, Silver, Foreign Exchange, Stocks, Notes, Debts, Credits or Obligations of any kind, or any Merchandise, Property, or effects of any kind not enumerated in the preceding paragraph a tax of 10 per cent shall be assessed and collected. Net Pork.—Those persons who have failed to make their returns of Pork will save themselves much trouble and expense by doing so forthwith. Registered Tax Payers are required to make returns of their quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 31st March, or they will be liable to a double tax. R. C. GRIFFIN, Assessor 13th Col. Dist. Apr 19 19

State of South Carolina. EDGFIELD DISTRICT. ORDINARY. BY W. F. DURISON, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District. Whereas, Pickens E. Ryan has applied to me for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on and in respect to the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Barnet E. Ryan, late of this District, deceased, dec'd. I have, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be held at Edgefield C. H., on the 14th day of May next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence of South Carolina. W. F. DURISON, D. E. D. May 3 21 19

Notice. CAMP 24th S. C. V. NEAR DALTON, Ga., Apr. 19th, 1864. ALL ABSENTS FROM Co. K, 24th S. C. V., without proper authority, will report to their command immediately. If they are not able to report in person they will send a certificate from a Medical Examining Board. Certificates of private Physicians will not be noticed. Those who fail to report will be published as deserters and treated as such. T. C. MORGAN, Capt. Co. K, 24th S. C. V. May 2 19

Notice. ALL persons who are defaulters in sending their returns to this District to WORK ON THE CONFEDERATE COAST, are hereby notified that they are required to deliver their returns on Saturday the 14th instant, 6 o'clock A. M., at Hamburg, S. C., where an Agent will attend to receiving and forwarding them to Charleston. Those who fail to send their returns will be immediately arrested and sent down at the owner's expense. WM. SPIRES, a. s. n. Edgefield C. H., May 2nd, 1864. 2110.

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Susan F. Talbot, dec'd, are notified to render them in forthwith properly attested. JAS. A. TALBERT, Ad'or Nov 24 19

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of P. Rambo, dec'd, are requested to present them on or before the 1st of June, 1864, in order to have a final settlement on said Estate on that day. JAS. CALIBERT, Ad'or Apr 26 19

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of J. B. HARRIS, dec'd, are requested to present them on or before the 1st of June, 1864, in order to have a final settlement on said Estate on that day. JAS. CALIBERT, Ad'or Apr 26 19

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of J. B. HARRIS, dec'd, are requested to present them on or before the 1st of June, 1864, in order to have a final settlement on said Estate on that day. JAS. CALIBERT, Ad'or Apr 26 19

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Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of J. B. HARRIS, dec'd, are requested to present them on or before the 1st of June, 1864, in order to have a final settlement on said Estate on that day. JAS. CALIBERT, Ad'or Apr 26 19

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of J. B. HARRIS, dec'd, are requested to present them on or before the 1st of June, 1864, in order to have a final settlement on said Estate on that day. JAS. CALIBERT, Ad'or Apr 26 19

CANDIDATES. For Tax Collector.

BENJ. ROPER, STARLING TURNER, C. M. MAY, CHARLES CARTER, BERRY HORNE, W. H. HOLLOWAY.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT. S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA & FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4th, 1864. In order to expedite the forwarding of packages to the Soldiers in this command, Lieut. J. J. MELLON, in addition to his general duties, is hereby announced as Agent for the reception of packages forwarded to the troops in this Department by their friends.

He will make arrangements to receive at the Railway Depot, and from the Express Company, all packages or parcels addressed to soldiers, and will be held responsible for their prompt distribution. Special attention should be paid to the direction of boxes, &c. The name of the soldier, and letter of the Company to which he belongs, or the name of the Captain, as well as the number of the Regiment, should be in the address.

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds—be well secured—and sent at the expense of the shipper. By command of General BRANTZMAN, H. WEMYSZ FILLDEN, Captain & A. A. G. JOHN J. MELLON, Lieut., &c. Apr 19 19

Barter! Barter! THE GRANITEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY will Barter Cloth for Produce, on the following terms: One Yard 4-4 Sheeting, Driller Omburgs, or lighter Cloth in proportion, for a pound of Bacon Sides, a pound of Lard or Tallow. Three yards of the same, and in the same proportion for light goods, for a bushel of Corn or Peas, or a hundred pounds of good Fodder. Fifty yards of the same, and same proportion of light goods, for a barrel of Superfine Flour. Three yards as above for a gallon of Sorgho Syrup. All articles must be delivered at Graniteville where the exchanges will be made. The highest price given for good white clean Cotton, with or without cloth covering—and the same paid for in Cloth at market rates. WM. GREGG, Pres't. Apr 12 19

Sam Houston. THIS THOROUGH BRED, four mile horse, will stand the present season at the following places, viz: One-third of his time at Curryton; one-third at the plantation of John A. Wise, and one-third at Euther Getzen's, at the following prices: By the Season, \$30; by Insurance, \$66. \$1 to groom in each case. SAM HOUSTON is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands and 12 inches high, combining size, action, form, style, speed, stamina and symmetry unsurpassed. SAM HOUSTON was sired by William Worth; he by Shannon; Shannon by the celebrated race horse Felix. Shannon's dam was the celebrated race mare Clara Fisher; Worth's dam was old Flora; Flora was a full sister to old Bartoo. Sam Houston's dam was sired by Shannon's top dam by Belair; grand-dam by old imported Top Gallen. SAM HOUSTON is reputed a sure foot galloper. Season to commence from this date, and to continue until the 10th June. H. A. SHAW. Apr 11 19

Estate Notice. PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Dr. E. Bland, dec'd, are requested to present the same forthwith to Mr. James M. Harrison, who is my authorized Agent in settling up the business of the Estate. R. E. BLAND, Ad'm'r. Nov 4 19

Take Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Jas. S. Adams, dec'd, are notified to render them in, properly attested, before the 1st Dec. 1864, and those indebted to said Estate will please pay the same without delay. A. G. TURNER, Ad'm'r. Nov. 25, 19 47

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Toney, dec'd, will pay the same without delay, and those having claims against said Estate are notified to render them in, properly attested, to Dr. J. B. Courtney, Agent for the Administrator, forthwith, as we desire to close up the Estate as soon as possible. GEO. J. TONEY, Ad'm'r. Nov. 25 19 47

Burial Cases! I keep constantly on hand a full stock of Walnut and Mahogany COFFINS, which, from and after this date, will be sold for CASH, and at prices as reasonable as the times will admit of. The use of the HEARSE will be charged for according to the same rate. JOHN M. WITT. Edgefield, S. C., Oct. 19, 1863. 19 49

Estate Notice. ALL persons in anywise indebted to the Estate of E. M. Penn, dec'd, are, as aforesaid, requested to come forward and settle up without delay. Those having claims against said Estate will render them in, properly attested, as early as they can. G. T. MANN, Ad'm'r. Aug 4 19

Notice. MRS. NANCY JONES, living at the old toll gate, on the Pleasant Road, two miles below the Pine House, tells her late husband BAY HORSE, fifteen and a half hands high, one hind foot white, with a small white snip on his nose, and shod all round, supposed to be ten years old; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to be worth \$300. A. JONES, M. E. D. Feb 6th, 1864. 19 47

Notice. A FINAL SETTLEMENT on the Estate of A. Wintry Whitlock, dec'd., will be made in the Ordinary's Office, on Tuesday, 7th June, 1864. The Heirs of said Estate will take due notice and meet the Administrator on the day above mentioned. GEO. W. WHITELOCK, Ad'm'r. Mar 7 19

Notice. A FINAL SETTLEMENT on the Estate of Elizabeth Whitlock, dec'd., will be made in the Ordinary's Office, on Tuesday, 7th June, 1864. The Heirs of said Estate will take due notice and meet the Administrators at the time and place above specified. GEO. WHITELOCK, G. W. TURNER, Ad'm'r. Mar 7 19

Ethan Allen! THROUGHOUT the young STALLION will stand the Spring Season at the Suburban plantation, at \$35 the Season, or \$75 as instructed, the money due on the 1st June, at the end of the season. ETHAN ALLEN is a Messenger mare by Ethan Allen, by Flying Morgan—the best trotting stock known. ETHAN ALLEN is a beautiful bay, 16 hands high, seven years old,