

Edgefield Advertiser.

Additional Details of the Late Fights IN VIRGINIA.

From Richmond Papers of the 9th.

The last few days have not been surpassed by any period of the war for the magnitude and importance of the military operations, and the justly absorbing interest which they excited. From the Rapidan and from the Appomattox, the sound of battle has filled the air, and the shock of conflict has shaken the earth. The waters, too, have afforded an arena for the fury of the combatants, and the shores and caverns of the James have resounded with terrific explosions.

The chief interest has, of course, centred upon the operations upon the Rapidan. The others were of great importance, but these were vital. Two great armies under the lead of the Generals, whom their respective countries regard as their ablest, there struggled for victory, with the life and death of our Confederacy as the stake of battle. The Army of the Potomac, under Lieutenant-General Grant, was there to destroy the renowned Army of Northern Virginia, under the lead of the General whom its soldiers love as their life, was there to defend. The people of two Confederacies were spectators; and awaited the conflict with deep anxiety and bated breath; if successful there, our victories elsewhere would be assured and confirmed; if defeated, our long gloomy war would have to be fought over again.

Most reverently and fervently do we thank God that our hopes have been realized, our fears dispelled and our enemies disappointed and put to confusion and defeat! As fast and as far as the news flies, the people of this Confederacy will lift their hearts in thanksgiving to Heaven for so signal a deliverance, and in praise and honor of the battle crowned heroes who have added the fame of this splendid achievement to their past laurels.

Grant's cavalry crossed the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, on Wednesday morning the 4th inst., about daybreak. His infantry followed, crossing the same day at Ely's Ford, which is not far from the mouth of the Rapidan, and at Germanna, which is some miles higher up. Both of these fords were below the right flank of Lee's fortified position. On the same day, Ewell's and Hill's corps were despatched from above, and, by the next morning, (Thursday, the 5th,) had gained a position very near Grant's line of march. Grant was thus forced to confront him, in order to save his flank from attack. And to do him justice, he seems to have crossed in order to fight; for he swiftly advanced upon Lee's line, and thus brought on

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE—THURSDAY, MAY 5.
Lee received the attack on this occasion. It consisted of a powerful assault on Ewell's corps, forming the left wing of Lee's army, and of several repeated, courageous and desperate attacks on two of Hill's divisions. The attack on Ewell seems to have been first and most successful. It resulted in the complete repulse of Ewell's right wing, with the loss of four pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners—how many is not definitely known.

Hill's corps was more obstinately attacked. The enemy are said to have charged with great vigor and bravery, advancing very near our lines. They were received with the heroism worthy of the veterans of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, and in every instance repulsed with heavy slaughter.

An attempt to turn our right flank with cavalry and artillery was successfully resisted and driven back by Rosser and his callant brigades of cavalry, though greatly outnumbered. This closed the operations of the first day.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE—FRIDAY, MAY 6.
The next day Longstreet's corps appeared in old position as right of Lee's army, (Ewell's position being on the left and Hill's in the centre.) It had, we believe, been posted back toward Gordonsville, convenient to the expected field of operations. It signified its participation in the battle by turning Grant's right flanks, and driving it from the field with heavy loss.

Hill's corps quickly recovered some ground lost early in the morning while relieving, with fresh troops, the divisions that had sustained the first day's fight. A general attack by our centre and right wing appears to have been then made, which forced Grant's lines back several miles to Wilderness, with great loss in killed and wounded.

Ewell, on his part, was not inert. A highly creditable flank movement was made by Brig. Gen. Gordon, of his command, which was rewarded with success, and as its fruits, the capture of a considerable number of prisoners, and the pressing of Grant's right from Germanna down to Ely's Ford. When it is remembered that Grant's right confronted by Ewell, rested on the Rapidan, the difficulty of flanking it will be understood and its success appreciated. Here the battle of Friday rested.

FIGHT ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
There was, we learn, severe fighting on Saturday night, somewhere near Chancellorsville, between the members of Wickham's and Lonsax's Cavalry Brigades, and the Yankees—the former being mostly dismounted and acting as sharpshooters. The engagement was severe, and resulted in the enemy being severely punished. The fight is represented to have been protracted into the night. A number of our men were killed or wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1864—8 p. m.
Hon Secretary of War: Gen. Gordon turning the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove him from his rifle pits.

Among the prisoners are Gen. Seymour and Shaler. A number of arms were also taken.

The enemy have abandoned the Germanna Ford Road, and removed his pontoon bridge towards Ely's.

There has been no attack to day—only slight skirmishing along the line.

(Signed), R. E. LEE.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.
Various rumors were afloat in regard to an engagement, but the only reliable intelligence received from the battle field was the following despatch from Gen. Lee, received at 5 o'clock p. m. Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8, 1864.

President Davis: The enemy has abandoned his position, and is moving towards Fredricksburg. This army is in motion upon his right flank, and our advance is now at Spotsylvania Court House.

(Signed), R. E. LEE.

ORANGE C. H., May 7.—The press correspondent left at 4 o'clock a. m., bringing the following reliable information: Gen. Ewell again repulsed the enemy yesterday, who advanced on his front, with five lines of battle. The Yankee loss is terrible, especially in Early's front. Ewell's loss is very small.

About 12 o'clock, yesterday, the enemy having previously attacked Heth and Wilcox and driven them back, Longstreet planned and was in the act of executing a flank movement on the enemy's left wing, when, by the mistake of our men, he was fired upon. Lieut. Gen. Longstreet and staff were severely, though not mortally, wounded. Gen. Longstreet was wounded in the shoulder—so say the surgeons with whom the press correspondent conversed, and who examined his wound. Brig. Gen. Jenkins, of South Carolina, was killed at the same time. Our troops continued to press the enemy, until about 4 o'clock, driving back their left and centre some two miles—our left standing fast in its position.

Last night our men held possession of the enemy's battle-field on the left and centre, capturing a number of the enemy's wounded and some of the dead. The enemy fought yesterday most obstinately on all parts of the line. Our success was very great, though not deemed decisive.

Just before day light, some picket firing was heard in front of Hill's corps, and about 6 a. m., cannonading, lasting half hour, was heard on Ewell's line.

Our loss thus far is about 5,000, of whom a large proportion are slightly wounded. The proportion of officers to privates killed and wounded, is very much larger than in any previous fight.

The Yankee Gen. Hays is reported killed, and a dead Yankee General, with initials H. C., supposed to be Couch or Casey, as found on Ewell's front.

The fight occurred in a densely wooded country. Little or no artillery was brought into action.

At one time, yesterday, when the enemy were heavily pressing Hill's men, Gen. Kershaw, opportunely, by double quickening with his troops, arrived on the field, checked, repulsed and pursued the enemy; thus turning the fortunes of the day at that end of the line.

The battle field extends over a space of eight miles in length.

Rosser's cavalry fought the enemy yesterday all day on our extreme right, losing heavily. Ewell captured two pieces of artillery in the fight of Thursday, and 1,200 prisoners. The wounded are arriving here and receiving every attention.

Gen. R. H. Anderson is now commanding in place of Longstreet.

Two thousand well and wounded prisoners have been captured thus far.

The battle-ground extends from the Rapidan River to the plank road, and is about twenty-five miles East of Orange Court House. The battle is not yet ended. The weather is hot and sultry.

Gordon's Georgia Brigade and Johnston's N. C. Brigade, of Ewell's Corps, turned the enemy's extreme right flank, about four miles above Germanna Ford, last evening, between sunset and dark, capturing 400 prisoners, including Brigadier-Generals Seymour and Shaler. The enemy, completely surprised, hastily fled on finding their breastworks turned and stormed. Our loss very slight.

Stuart was yesterday engaged with the enemy on our right, and it was reported he was compelled to give back until Hampton joined him, when he forced the enemy to retire.

The enemy's losses thus far are estimated at 18,000; ours will reach 7,000. The Yankee Gen. Hays is certainly killed. Wadsworth is wounded and a prisoner; he may recover. Oglesby is reported killed. 2,400 privates and 100 commissioned officers thus far have been registered here, not including the Yankee wounded, of which we captured some 1,500 chiefly in front of Hill and Longstreet, on Friday.

Our men began Saturday evening to bury our own and the Yankee dead.

THE BATTLE NEAR FORT WALTHALL.
On Friday evening, May 6, the enemy attempted to advance from Port Walthall against Port Walthall Junction, the point where the branch meets the main stem of the Petersburg railway—a distance of some three miles. There was some sharp skirmishing in which the enemy was repulsed with a loss of a hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. On Saturday the enemy, after being reinforced, renewed his attempt to advance, and about twelve o'clock, after some sharp skirmishing along the line, a battle was joined by the opposing forces, and continued with great fury for some four or five hours. The enemy fought with great stubbornness, and showed a resolute purpose to reach the railroad. Our forces, under command of General Bushrod Johnson, resisted their advance most gallantly, and about six o'clock, after a spirited engagement, drove back their infantry. The artillery continued to fire slowly, but the enemy made no attempt to recover the ground they had lost. During the night, for prudential reasons, General Bushrod Johnson fell back upon Swift Creek bridge, a most important structure on the railroad, a mile and a half from Petersburg, and about the same distance from Port Walthall Junction, against which it is well known that this advance of the enemy is directed.

The enemy's strength was not known, but the best informed sources estimate it at not less than ten thousand. The prisoners taken report that this whole movement up the James river is under the direction of General Butler, and that he accompanies the expedition in person.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL JUNCTION.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the enemy having been heavily reinforced, the fight was renewed, and continued with great desperation for three or four hours. About 6 o'clock, the enemy was driven back with considerable loss. During the night, our forces fell back to Swift-Creek Bridge. The enemy is supposed to have been about 10,000 strong. Our troops were under command of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of Kentucky. Telegraphic communication remained open with Chester, nine miles this side of Petersburg, until 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, at which time the operator, learning that the enemy were within a mile of the place, and advancing in heavy force upon it, took up his instruments and left. Reconnoitering parties went as far as Port Walthall Junction, and ascertained that the railroad track was up about there, and that the Yankees had retreated towards Burnside Hundreds. The departure of some of their transports renders it probable that a portion of their forces have left to reinforce Grant.

THE VERY LATE T FROM THE SOUTHSIDE—ANOTHER GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

A dispatch was received in Richmond on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, from General Bushrod Johnson, at Swift Creek, stating that a gunboat on the Appomattox was destroyed Monday by artillery fire from Fort Clifton. She was disabled, and the enemy burnt her to prevent our forces getting her.

The other gunboat engaged in the attack on Fort Clifton retired from the conflict.

Haygood's (South Carolina) brigade met with heavy loss, enemy outnumbering them greatly—and were forced back into our works.

The enemy advancing on City Point in considerable force.

SOME OF THE GALLANT DEAD.
Gen. St. John died in Richmond on Sunday morning, from the effects of a wound in his shoulder inflicted by a small mine or musket

ball, ranging from the left shoulder to the right, and touching the spinal column. He was from Louisiana, had been in the war from its commencement, and had distinguished himself for his bravery. He was about forty-five years old. He leaves in his native State a wife and nine children.

Brig. Gen. Jenkins, another of our distinguished dead, is a great loss. From the first he had always been noted for his bravery. He was the youngest brigadier in the service, being scarcely twenty-eight years of age.

Col. John L. Miles, another gallant son of South Carolina, was among the killed.

THE YANKEES AT CHESTER.
The Yankees made their entrance into Chester Monday morning. Their force was about six thousand. There was no one in the place, but women and children. No damage was done to the place.

After remaining at Chester some three or four hours they left—their cavalry turning off in the direction of Clover Hill mills. A point about twenty-five miles in a westerly direction from Chester.

THE YANKEES KILL TWO OF OUR MEN AND NAIL THEIR BODIES TO TREES.
A gentleman connected with the naval service tells us of a most fiendish atrocity committed by the Yankees at Bermuda Hundreds. It appears that, a day or two ago, the Yankees spied a small party of our men engaged in laying torpedoes in the river, near Curly's Neck, and immediately started in hot pursuit of them. Our men, to elude the chase, took to a swamp near by, where they attempted to conceal themselves; but two of them were soon found and captured by the Yankees. On getting possession of them, the Yankees proceeded to put them to death on the spot in the most horrible manner. They bayoneted them to death, thrusting it through and through them, but this seemed even not to satiate their hellish passions; they took their dead bodies and nailed them through the flesh to the trees! This was done out of revenge for the blowing up of one of their gunboats on last Friday by a torpedo.

The two unfortunate men who suffered this terrible fate were a boatswain named Gundry, and a boatswain's mate, named Smith. There are two others of the party unaccounted for, and it is feared that they too may have fallen into the hands of the Yankees.

A YANKEE RAIDING PARTY ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
A Yankee raiding party appeared at Beaver-Dam depot, Monday. At the time they reached the station there were four trains heavily laden with bacon and other supplies, intended for Lee's army. One of these trains succeeded in getting off in time to save itself, but the other three fell into the hands of the Yankees, and, it is supposed, may have been burned. The party numbered about one thousand.

Beaver-Dam is about forty miles above Richmond, and the depot there is a very substantial brick building—among the finest on the road. It is a favorite point of attack for the Yankee raiders, and this is the third or fourth time they have dashed upon it.

FITZ LEE DRIVING THE ENEMY.
A letter received by the Fredericksburg train, Sunday, states that Fitz Lee engaged the enemy with his cavalry on Friday, and again on Saturday. In Saturday's fight, which took place at Todd's Tavern, in Spotsylvania County, a few miles from the court house, he drove the enemy to Mitchell's Ford, punishing them severely. Two captains and forty-eight privates, captured by Wickham's brigade, were brought down on the train—most of them belonging to New York regiments.

It was reported at Millford, when the cavalry left, that the cavalry were fighting the enemy Monday.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BUTLER.
Butler escaped capture one day last week by the "skin of his teeth." He rode up in the direction of Chaffin's farm to inspect his line of pickets, but mistook a Confederate picket post for one of his own, when he was fired upon. At once perceiving his mistake, he turned, and followed by his staff, galloped off as fast as his horse could carry them. Our pickets, however, succeeded in capturing his orderly, who was sent up to Richmond.

The Red River Battles.
The Springfield Republican publishes a private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, La., shortly after General Banks' battles. The writer says:

Gen. Banks was advancing with the confidence that he had only to advance, and advance faster than the rebels retreated. Seeing our exposed position, they brought on an engagement near Mansfield, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery which was irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden that all were panic stricken, the horses were cut from the wagons, and artillery and infantry precipitately fled to the rear. Then the cavalry became engaged, but only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses and fled. Then the Thirtieth Army Corps was ordered up, a brigade at a time. Thus this corps was nearly routed, losing some sixteen or eighteen hundred men, and those who did escape were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for the plunder in the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time. I have talked with many of the 13th Corps who were taken prisoners, and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The 13th is now almost without arms. It was commanded by Gen. Ransom and four brigade commanders. Gen. Ransom was wounded by a ball passing through his leg above the knee, and three of the brigade commanders were killed. The remaining one, Col. Raymen, is now in command of the corps. Gen. Banks is universally condemned by officers and men. The few rebel prisoners we have are very jubilant, and say: "Well, Gen. Banks has been the best commissary we have ever had in this department, since he has been in command. We could not get anything from Butler."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Grand Ecore, on the 10th inst., furnishes that paper the following lively description of the route and panic of the Federals before the veterans of Kirby Smith:

"Then came one of those unaccountable events no genius or courage can control. I find it impossible to describe a scene so sudden and bewildering, although I was present, partly an actor and partly a spectator, and saw plainly everything that took place. The battle was progressing vigorously. The musketry firing was loud and continuous, and having recovered from the danger experienced by Ransom's Division, we felt secure of our position. I was slowly riding along the edge of a wood conversing about the events and prospects of the day. We had drawn into the edge of the wood to allow an ammunition wagon to pass, and although many were observed going to the rear, some on foot and some on horseback, we regarded it as an occurrence familiar to every battle, and it occasioned nothing but a passing remark.

I noticed that most of those thus wildly riding to the rear were negroes, hangers on and serving men; for now that we have gone so deeply into this slaveholding country, every non-commissioned officer has a servant, and every servant a mule. These people were the first to show any panic, but their scampering along the road only gave assurance to the soldier, who pelleted them with stones, and whipped their flying animals with sticks to increase their speed. Suddenly there was a rush, a shout, the crashing of trees, the breaking down of rails, the rush

and scamper of men. It was as sudden as though a thunderbolt had fallen among us, and set the pines on fire. What caused it, or when it commenced, no one knew. I turned to my companion to inquire the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, but before he had the chance to reply, we found ourselves swallowed up, as it were, in a hissing, seething, bubbling whirlpool of agitated men.

We could not avoid the current; we could not stem it, and if we hoped to live in that mad company, we must ride with them. Our line of battle had given way. General Banks took off his hat and implored his men to remain; his staff officers did the same; but it was of no avail. Then the General drew his sabre and endeavored to rally his men, but they would not listen. Behind him the rebels were shouting and advancing. Their musket balls filled the air with that strange, fleecy sound, that war has made familiar to our fighting men. The teams were abandoned by the drivers, the traces cut, and the animals ridden off by the frightened men. A bare-headed rider rode with agony in their faces, and for at least ten minutes it seemed as if we were going to destruction together. It was my fortune to see the first battle at Bull Run, and to be among those who made that celebrated midnight retreat towards Washington. The retreat of the fourth division was as much a rout as that of the first Federal army, except that fewer men were engaged, and our men fought here with a valor that was not shown on that serious day, and that they succeeded in it or before the 10th of June, or else be liable to forfeit five times the estimated value thereof in default of payment in kind. No produce will be received over 42 miles from this place.

S. F. GOODE, Agent,
Depot No. —, Sec. No. —, 4th C. D. S. C.,
May 11

Head-Quarters,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. C.,
ABBEVILLE, April 29th, 1864.

Tax in Kind.
DEPOT No. —, Sec. No. —, 4th C. D. S. C.,
ABBEVILLE, C. H., May 7th, 1864.

HAVING been appointed Agent for receiving the Tax in Kind at this place, producers will take notice that I am now ready to receive the Title-Tax of Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Peas, Ground Peas, Molasses, Carrot, Potatoes, Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Melasses, Tobacco and Bacon, and that they must deliver it on or before the 10th of June, or else be liable to forfeit five times the estimated value thereof in default of payment in kind. No produce will be received over 42 miles from this place.

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THE MEDICAL BOARD for the examination of Conscripits in Fourth Congressional District, will meet, during the month of May, in accordance with the appointments below.

All persons between the ages of Seventeen and Fifty, who have not been exempt by the Examining Officer, will report.

All Surgeons' Certificates of Exemption, given previous to the first day of April instant, are hereby revoked, and all persons holding such certificates are ordered to report promptly.

APPOINTMENTS OF BOARD.
Abbeville, Monday, May 10.
Newberry, Tuesday, May 11.
Lantern, Thursday, May 13.
Lexington, Saturday, May 15.
Edgefield, Tuesday, May 24.
H. F. ANDREWS, Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
President Examining Board,
Fourth Congressional District, S. C.,
May 6

Tax Collector's Notice.
I WILL attend the times and places hereinafter mentioned to collect the State and District Tax for the year 1863, commencing the 1st October 1862. I will commence at

Red Hill,	Thursday, 19th May.
J. A. Talbert's,	Friday, 20th "
John Chamberlain's,	Saturday evening, 21st "
Plainsboro Lane,	Saturday, 21st May.
Shafterville,	Monday, 22d "
Liberty Hill,	Tuesday, 23d "
White House,	Wednesday, 24th "
Edwards,	Thursday, 25th "
Woodlawn,	Friday, 26th "
A. Morgan's,	Saturday, 27th "
J. S. Smyly's,	Sunday, 28th "
Portus Mills,	Monday, 29th "
House of Store,	Tuesday, 30th "
A. Kemp's,	Wednesday, 31st "
Haltiwanger's,	Thursday, 1st "
Isham Culbreth's,	Friday, 2d "
Coleman's X Roads,	Saturday, 3d "
Perry's X Roads,	Sunday, 4th "
Jacob Huiet's,	Monday, 5th "
Mickler's,	Tuesday, 6th "
Richardson's,	Wednesday, 7th "
St. William's,	Thursday, 8th "
Mrs. Gibson's,	Friday, 9th "
George Addy's,	Saturday evening, 4 o'clock.
Mr. Norris's,	Thursday, 16th "
Dr. John Mobley's,	Friday, 17th "
Mr. Allen's,	Saturday, 18th "

W. C. BEE, President of the Imparting and Exporting Company of South Carolina, has recently contributed to the Soldiers' Wayside Home at Charleston the magnificent donation of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Candidates for the Legislature.
DR. H. R. COOK,
GEN. R. G. M. DUVOVANT,
MAJ. A. J. HAMMOND,
COL. JOHN HUIET,
CAPT. LEWIS JONES,
DR. W. D. JENNINGS,
REV. A. W. LINDLER,
J. P. MICKLER, Esq.,
GEO. D. TILLMAN, Esq.,
DR. A. W. YOUNGBLOOD.

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

P. M. Butler,
vs.
A. P. Butler,
vs.
Abner Perrin, et al.

By virtue of an order of the Court in this case I will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th June next, at Edgefield C. H., the Real Estate of Mrs. M. Julia Butler, deceased, to wit:

ONE LOT in the Village of Edgefield, having on it a comfortable Two Story Dwelling, and all necessary out-buildings, conveniently situated to the business part of the Village.

Sold on a credit until the 1st of January next, with interest from day of sale, except costs of suit which must be paid in cash. Purchasers to give bond with at least two good sureties to secure the purchase money, and pay for titles extra.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.D.,
May 9, 1864

Also,
AT THE SAME TIME, I will sell all the personal Estate of the late Mrs. M. JULIA BUTLER, deceased, consisting of

THREE NEGROES,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Sold on a credit until 1st January next with interest from day of sale. Purchasers to give notes with approved sureties.

Z. W. CARWILE, Adm'or.
May 9th, 1864

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of W. F. Duriso, 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 of said deceased, embracing ONE TRACT OF LAND OF

415 Acres,
More or less, adjoining lands of Dr. J. A. Devore, T. W. Lanham, Josiah Lanham 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.

SUGAR AND SALT!
I HAVE on hand a large lot of Choice SUGAR and SALT, from the authorities of BARKER for CORN or BACON. For further particulars call on
JAS. P. BRYAN,
May 3 19

Barter! Barter!
I WILL BARTER GRANITEVILLE GOODS and SALT into YARNS—for BACON, LARD, WHIART, CORN, CORN MEAL, CHICKENS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.
A. WRAY,
Hamberg, May 24, 1864. 4c 19

PIANO TUNING
And Repairing!
JOSEPH FREY, from Charleston, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edgefield and vicinity, that he is here prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, ORGANS and MELODEONS.

Persons desiring to have their Instruments in order will please call soon at the Artist's Office.
May 3 19

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EDGEFIELD C. H., May 7th, 1864.

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Mr. 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, as a extra 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, Molasses, Whisky, Corn, Molasses or Syrup, Salt, Bacon, Pork, Rice, Sugar, or Beef Cattle, Sheep, Oats, Hay, Poultry, Raw Hides, Leather, Horses, Mules, Beets, Shoes, Cotton Yarns, Wool, Woolen, Cotton or Mixed Cloth, 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 24th April 1863, and the 1st of March 1864, as all such pork is subject to this Tax in Kind except those who are exempt, slaughterers, merchants and others are required to make returns of their quarterly sales for the quarter commencing