A Sketch of Our Carpet-Bag Governor.

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.]

IONIA, MICH., July 30.

A few months since I read a newspaper article which gave a brief history of Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, and stating, among other things, that he had lived in and went from Napoleon, Ohio, to that State. Anxious to learn to what extent, if any, the article referred to was correct, I recently wrote to an old acquaintance of mine who has many years resided in Napoleon, Ohio, and is one of its most prominent, exemplary and trustworthy residents, making inquiries as to Gov. Scott, and received a reply, a copy of which is herewith forwarded for publication in your paper. It shows the kind of men which the Grant bayonet policy has been constantly forcing upon the Southern people as their rulers since the close of the war, and since too, he said, "Let us have peace." But how much "peace," I ask, would or could there have been in Michigan, with such a Governor, forced upon its people by some outside and irresponsible power, ruling over and plundering them.

Do Grant and his office-holders and thieves promise any reform of these infamous abuses? Is such rascality to go forever uncorrected and unwhipped of justice? "Is there no balm in Gilead, no physician there", for the South? Is there nothing in store for them but the vinegar and gall of robbery and iron rule? Is there nowhere in this broad land the intelligence to choose, the power to do the right by them—generously lifting them out of the slough of oppression and ruin and making them feel that we are again their brothers, and not eternal enemies? Are the voices of humanity, Christianity and lofty patriotism forever hushed as concerning their welfare? Are party and not country, office-getting and not peace-bestowing, tyrannical rule and not public good, the considerations which shall animate us as a people? Nay; I believe a bright and happy day is dawning—one which shall bring peace and healing upon its wings, and a perfect union of hearts, hands and purposes, of a redeemed and reunited and prosperous people, constituting one great and noble brotherhood, leaving to history the things that belong to history, and concerning themselves only with the present and future. May Deity, in the plenitude of His goodness and wisdom, speed the broad dawn of that day with its full light of glory.

But I have unintentionally and too much enlarged. Begging pardon, and hoping your readers will all carefully read and well consider the subjoined letter.

A. WILLIAMS.

NAPOLEON, O., July 29, 1872.

Hon. A. Williams:

Your kind favor came to hand to-day, and be assured I was glad to hear from you, and to learn that you are on the right track, politically. I am for Greeley since the Baltimore convention, and I hope and pray that he may be elected, and I really believe he will be.

Gov. Scott of South Carolina, I suppose, is really a resident of this place yet. His family was still living here, when he was first elected governor, and they have since spent about one half of their time here. R. K. Scott came to this country some twelve or fifteen years ago, and located in the little one-horse town of Florida, in this (Henry) county, as a doctor, having never graduated or attended medical lectures, content to practise some five or six years. He was a candidate for justice of the peace, and beaten in his township, while his party had a majority. Afterward he sought and obtained the nomination for county treasurer, ran and was defeated. He then went into the dry goods trade in his own town.

Afterward he came to this town and engaged in the same business and failed totally, worth nothing. Then he went into the army as lieut.-colonel and got to be brig.-general, and came home, and through the influence of Jim Ashley he got the appointment in command of the freedman's bureau at Charleston, South Carolina, and was finally elected Governor. Dr. Scott is a very clever fellow, large and portly, and very good looking, but very ignorant, yet tells a good story well. In writing letters fails in orthography very much. I presume he is now worth a million of dollars. He owns a large amount of real estate in this and adjoining counties, and thousands of acres in the northern part of Michigan in company with other men, and he has made this money off the people of South Carolina. It is said the Jay Cooke loaned him the money, and he bought $80,000 of these South Carolina bonds for forty-four per cent. on the dollar, and then, as governor, recommended that the interest on the State bonds be paid in gold semi-annually.

The Legislature passed the bill, and immediately the bonds were worth ninety cents on the dollar. I suppose he has several thousand or hundred thousand dollars of those bonds, many of which were fraudulently issued and, had he not bought off the Legislature last winter, he would have been impeached as Governor. Perhaps you saw some account of it. When he came home from war, and before he got the appointment in South Carolina, I asked him how he stood politically, and he told me he should go with the party that had the least to do with the negroes. He is now building a fine brick house in this place; laid it out into town lots, and has sold the most of them. He has some very valuable property here, including a tavern stand. He drinks, whiskey and gambles largely for money.

The Financial Board and Mr. Chamberlain's Connection Therewith.

The parties mainly and almost entirely responsible for the immense public debt which has been heaped upon this State during the past four years, while the property-holders had no representation in the Government, are the officials who compose the Financial Board of South Carolina. The General Assembly has indeed been made up of as corrupt and unprincipled a set of rogues as perhaps ever congregated together since the days of Adam; but the General Assembly could not issue, or have not issued, any bonds of the State, and in all their financial legislation, have followed the *moneyed* advice of the Financial Board. Upon them rests the odium of trebling in four years a public debt of near a century's accumulation, of well-nigh beggaring the State, and of damning with infamy the party to which they belong and the negro race which they have misled.

From the days of the Revolution to the advent into power of the Radical party in this State, in 1868, the entire public debt amounted, in round numbers, to only $5,000,000. For the creation of this debt, the State had an adequate consideration in various works of permanent importance. Since 1868, and more especially in the short period of last year, the public debt has been swung up to $15,000,000, in addition to of $11,000,000 not a dollar of which has been expended in any visible public improvements, an millions of which are unaccounted for in any way. This is the work of the Financial Board, the members of which are R. K. Scott, Governor of the State, Niles G. Parker, Treasurer, and D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney-General. —*Columbia Phoenix*, 18th.

The North Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—A letter received here from the Governor of North Carolina in response to a request for a copy of the certificate of election from the Secretary of that State, says: "The result of the election will not be officially made known until after the Speaker of the House assures all the returns in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, which does not convene until the third Monday in November. There are some fifteen counties yet to be heard from, except partial returns. The most heard from are semi-official, and it is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Caldwell's majority will range from 1,800 to 2,500. Signed, T. R. Caldwell.

☞ A negro, named Jessie Johnson, attempted to poison twenty-six persons, many of them young ladies belonging to the elite of Greensboro, N. C., society, by poisoning the ice cream. The party was in attendance upon the commencement of Rev. Mr. Fontain's Female Academy, at Reidville. None of them have yet died, but the physicians say that several of them will not recover.

That Mythical "Armed Force."

In February, 1869, the General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to arm and equip a company of one hundred men for the defence of the State. Under this resolution a body of constabulary was organized, and a large sum of money was expended. There being no further use for the "armed force," if there ever was any, it was supposed to be disbanded. It appears, however, that since the first of November last, $82,423.30 have been drawn from the State Treasury on account of this very armed force; this huge disbursement being made, as Justice Willard of the Supreme Court says, "in a year when no necessity for a report on the part of the State to military force is known to have existed, and when the resources of the State are inadequate to meet the current expenses of the government, or to provide for a proper administration of justice."

For our own part, we do not believe that the Armed Force is in existence. We believe that the money was corruptly used by Governor Scott in staving off the impeachment resolutions last winter. The list of persons who received the money tells the tale only too plainly:

J. Mooney, (unknown),	$25,545 00
D. H. Wilson, (unknown)	12,500 00
F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker House of Representatives,	11,000 00
J. Leggett, (unknown)	10,600 00
R. B. Elliott, colored member of Congress	10,500 10
John B. Hubbard, Chief of the State Constabulary	5,866 00
Employees of the Adjutant-General's office	1,015 00
S. L. Hoge, ex-Congressman, ex-Judge, &c.	1,000 00
H. G. Worthington, Hoge's law partner,	600 00
Major Louis Merrill, Fourth United States Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army,	500 00
Robert Smalls, colored State Senator from Beaufort Co.	500.00
C. L. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General,	380 00
Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company,	316 25
T. Sullivan, (unknown)	321 00
J. Kennedy, (unknown)	300 00
P. R. Rivers, colored Representative from Edgefield Co.	300 00
E. Cain, colored Representative from Abbeville Co.	270 00
Rev. Wm. M. Thomas, colored Representative from Colleton County,	125 00
F. J. Maddocks, colored Representative from Colleton County,	125 00
R. W. Cousart, Radical Representative from Lancaster County,	100 00
Sam'l. J. Keith, colored Representative from Darlington County,	100 00
J. A. Green, Radical Senator from Orangeburg Chairman Senate Finance Committee,	100 00
Dr. Patten,	66 66
John Lilly,	60 00
C. D. Lowndes,	50 00
M. W. Allen,	50 00
W. J. Whipper, colored Representative from Beaufort, Chairman House Finance Committee,	48 00
South Carolina Railroad Company,	19 65
C. M. Wilder,	19 60
D. A. Jones,	16 25
F. Y. Harper,	13 50
C. H. Greene,	10 50
John C. Dial,	5 89
Total,	$82,423 30

So the Speaker of the House gets $11,000. Congressman Elliott gets $10,500. Chief Constable Hubbard gets $5,866. Ex Congressman Hoge gets $1,000. Members of the Legislature get from $500 to $48. Unknown persons, presumed to be men of straw, receive sums ranging from $25,545 to $300. What did these men—the real men—do for this money? Is Moses, or Hoge, or Elliott, or Whipper, or Worthington, a member of the Armed force? We do not believe a word of it. They have now the opportunity of explanation. Let each man of them come forward and show what service, if honest service, he has rendered. But they can't do it. They will sink in trembling the vigorous prosecution which will prove, by the records, who was the briber and who were the bribed.

In Columbia it is universally believed that nearly all the "Armed force" expenditures was consumed in bribery. And, with the names and figures before them, it is hard to see how any sensible person can reach a different conclusion.—*Charleston News.*

The Ku-Klux Crusade.

Deputy United States Marshal John Hubbard has been raiding through Chester County in search of imaginary Ku Klux and substantial fees and mileage, distinguishing himself by insulting women and abusing helpless children, whom he dragged from their cradles and trundle beds on pretense of looking for Ku Klux. At the house of a Mrs. Ferris, near Turkey Creek, the door was violently burst open and the lock broken, while the lady herself was offering him the key and begging him not to break in the door. Another place visited was the plantation of William Carter, which is rented by two young men, Calvin Chalk and George Carter. Both of these men were absent from home on the night of the raid. Their house was broken into and searched; and when they returned home in the morning they found that seven quilts, four counterpanes, three pairs of pantaloons and three vests had been stolen and carried off. As a supporting force to the expedition, Hubbard had along Columbus Cranford, Giles Good and Bill Palmer, three of the most notoriously infamous and lawless negroes in the country. After they were relieved from duty on Wednesday morning, and while they were returning home, they took occasion to call at the house of Mrs. Press Estes, whom they insulted and threatened with their leaded guns. From here they passed to the residence of Mr. E. B. Rollins, and, that gentleman being away from home, they attempted to go into his yard. When ordered by his daughter not to do so, they insulted her and leveled their guns at her.

A detachment of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey, was assisting the doughty marshal on this raid, and the Chester Reporter, which publishes the above details, adds: "In justice, to Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey, who was in command of the cavalry, and whom we know and respect as a gentleman, we are assured by our informants that the soldiers had nothing to do with the breaking open of doors, throwing sick children about, &c. Lieutenant Godfrey, we are sure, would neither do anything of this kind himself nor would he suffer it to be done by any one under his command. Hubbard was in command of this expedition—the cavalry were only along so as to give the civil authorities assistance in case any should be needed—and upon Hubbard rests the whole responsibility for everything."

THE THIEVES IN TROUBLE.—The head thieves in Columbia are in trouble. If we may judge from what is transpiring in Columbia before the courts, and the disclosures recently made by men who are in positions to know, we may at least hope that the den of thieves in this State is in a fair way to be punished. The attempt, by mandamus, to compel Secretary Cardozo to affix his seal to more conversion bonds, has brought forth from that functionary a manifesto in which he expises some of the rascalities of the Financial Board. He shows that six million of fraudulent bonds have been used already, and hence he declines to seal any more unless compelled by the courts. On the showing made by the Secretary of State and his counsel, the court refused the mandamus. Enough has been established to warrant the belief that some of the official thieves in Columbia can be criminally convicted before the courts. Efforts are being made to that end. We trust they may be successfully prosecuted, and that the guilty parties may be convicted and transferred from their present quarters to the penitentiary, where they can amuse themselves cracking stones instead of stealing the people's money.—*Kingstree Star.*

THE ADVERTISER.

Edgefield, S. C., Aug. 22, 1872.

The Hon. W. D. Simpson's Railroad Plan.

In an intelligent and concise communication, our fellow-citizen, Dr. M. W. Abney, sets forth the views of the Hon. W. D. Simpson, of Laurens, in regard to the building of the long talked-of Railroad from Spartanburg to this place and beyond. Col. Simpson's plan, in our opinion, is unmistakably clear and feasible. We hope that all interested will read and consider it well. And by all means in the world—by love of money, by love of progress and civilization, by love of country and the common weal—the Corporators of the Road already chartered from Spartanburg to Aiken, should take the suggestion at once into their heads, their hearts, and their hands, and forthwith devise some steps towards the building of our Railroad. Gentlemen, to work.

The Mackevites and the Bowenites.

In Charleston the Radicals are fighting among themselves like a parcel of fierce and angry dogs. They are divided into two factions, hating each other with deadly hatred. The one faction is headed by Sheriff Mackey; the other, (the more decent of the two, we believe) by the notorious Bowen. On Thursday last, these factions held two distinct Conventions—the Mackeys in Military Hall, and the Bowens in Hibernian Hall—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention in Columbia.

The Mackeyites, even among themselves, were noisy, turbulent and vulgar. The Bowenites were more quiet and united. Each Convention appointed a full set of delegates—eighteen in number Mackey heads his delegation, and Bowen heads his. Delaney, the negro Major, was temporary Chairman of the Mackey Convention, and at the close of it, denounced Sheriff Mackey as a scoundrel who was endeavoring to cheat the negroes out of their rights.

And to day (Wednesday) both these delegations will appear in Columbia, and claim seats in the Convention. And then and there it is to be hoped they will fight it out—until not a shred, hair or toe-nail of either party shall be left to disgrace the State further.

Greeley Items.

A "Wall street man" writes that it is a mistake to suppose that Wall street is opposed to Greeley. He says that Commodore Vanderbilt, the heaviest operator in the street, goes for Greeley; and so does Daniel Drew, the Methodist speculator, and so does Anthony Dimock, the great steamship owner, and the boldest of all the young operators on the stock Exchange; and so do Davenport, and Van Schaick, and hundreds of other bulls and bears.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, for twelve years Republican Congressman from the Wilmot district of Pennsylvania, and the Speaker of the House during his last term of service, has formally repudiated Grant and declared for Greeley. Mr. Grow's record as one of the earliest, most earnest and most consistent Republicans has given him an unquestionable right to rank with the ablest and purest leaders of his party.

The venerable James Watson Webb, of New York, has written a letter in favor of his old antagonist Greeley.

The names of three Democrats were called from tombstones and made to do duty at a Wisconsin Grant meeting.

A fond father in North Carolina, who has rejoiced in the advent of nine daughters, recently had his first son born to him, and signaled the event by naming him Horace Greeley.

Ex-President Andy Johnson made a speech at Nashville, on the 17th, to about three thousand people. It did not vary much from his Knoxville speech, though more elaborate. He referred to the general preference for military men for office, and warned the people against it as of evil tendency; and while speaking of amnesty asked amnesty for himself. It is inferred from this that he desires the nomination for Congress for the State at large.

John Morrissey is offering to bet that Greeley will carry New York, without counting the vote of either New York city or Brooklyn. He also offers to bet that Greeley will have forty to spare in the electoral college.

Wm. J. Gillingham, President of the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia has resigned his office and declares for the honest wood-chopper. Is this thing never going to stop?

Grant is ready to clasp hands across the bloody chasm with the ex-rebel who will vote for him. But he is disgusted at the thought of Greeley doing such a thing.

Colonel W. R. Myers, of Charlotte, North Carolina, who entertained Secretary Boutwell when in that place on his recent stumping tour, has now repudiated Grant and declared his intention to vote for Greeley.

Ex-Governor John C. Edwards, of Missouri, now nearly eighty years of age, and an ultra Democrat, has written a letter to Colonel Peter Saxe, of California, which gives a most sensible view of the situation. He says: "I am against all banks, all monopolies, all subsidies, any and all tariffs, high salaries and heavy fee bills, and in favor of direct taxation. With all this, I have no trouble in supporting Greeley. In a desperate fight, we should pick up the best club to beat our enemies over the head."

The Charleston News Changing its Locale.

Our spirited and popular cotemporary, the Charleston *News*, has removed from its locale on East Bay to No. 19 Broad Street, the busiest and most frequented portion of the city. The *News* is a power in our State, and we hope the change may only add to its already admirable capabilities and opportunities.

The S. C. Medical Association.

"The Transactions of the S. C. Medical Association," at its Annual Session of 1872—superbly printed by Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston—now lie upon our table. We are pleased to receive it, and shall look through it with much interest.

Catalogue of Erskine College.

We acknowledge the receipt of a new Catalogue of Erskine College, at Due West. This pamphlet is beautifully issued by the Presbyterian Steam Power Printing Office of Due West. The number of pupils during the past session was 74. In the Senior Class we notice the name of T. J. O. Holloway, and in the Junior Class, that of S. P. Mathews, both of Edgefield.

☞ A negro named John Mitchell, confined in jail at Covington, Tennessee, for attempting to outrage a young lady and nearly killing her in the attempt, was taken from the jail last Thursday night by a party of citizens, who overpowered the jailor, after a desperate resistance, and shot Mitchell. He was a desperate character, having killed two men within the past year and succeeded in eluding the officers until his last outrage.

☞ The Columbus *Sun* learns that Mr. Frank Goldsby while attempting to shoot Mr. Zach Anglin, near Geneva, on Southwestern Railroad, on Wednesday last, accidentally killed his own mother, who rushed between the parties to prevent the shooting. A sad affair truly.

An Important Law Case.

In our notice on Saturday of the motion before Judge Melton, at Columbia, in the case of V. J. Tobias et uxor, vs. L. H. Pickens, Executrix et al., (says the Charleston *Courier* of the 19th) we failed to say that the great question of the discussion was the validity, or a judgment confessed in his lifetime by the late Gov. Pickens for money derived from the separate estate of his wife. Upon that question Judge Melton intimated an impression favorable to the judgment, though carefully withholding an opinion that would commit him, because this was not a hearing on the merits. His question, as it comes up in this case, is entirely new in the Courts of this State, though it has arisen and been adjudged in England by Lord Hardwick, and in the United States Court by Judge Story.

The argument of Mr. Youmans was spoken of in the highest praise for thoroughness of preparation, being exceedingly interesting and exhaustive of the subject. At the close he received the freely spoken commendation of the Bench and the Bar, including the opposing counsel, who did not hesitate to admit its great force and almost conclusiveness. They conceded that the property, while it remained in its original form, namely, a bracelet or necklace of diamonds—was, under the testimony produced, the wife's separate estate, but they contended that when she herself converted it into money and delivered the money to her husband, and he received it as a loan—but before doing so, executed his deed to secure the same to a trustee for her, and delivered it on receiving the money—then his marital rights attached and the separate estate was lost.

Mr. Youmans is about to remove to Columbia where all who know his amiable personal qualities and have felt the wonderful fullness of his professional preparation and knowledge, will wish and expect for him a prosperous professional career.

Prosperity and Peace.

A Greenville correspondent of the Charleston *News*, under date of the 10th, noticing the session of the U. S. Court, says:

Judge Bryan and Daniel Horlbeck, Esq., of the United States Court, arrived in our city on Tuesday, 6th inst., and were cordially welcomed. The courtesy, kindness and catholicity of these gentlemen have made them very popular, and their arrival was anticipated by our people with great delight. They are universal favorites, and I heard a gentleman well qualified to judge, say "That no man in South Carolina could, in these times, fill the office of United States judge so wisely and well and give such satisfaction as Judge Bryan." On Wednesday the court organized and the juries, grand and petit, were all arranged, and on Thursday the judge delivered a charge of great ability and eloquence, and containing the noblest sentiments of patriotism and virtue.

He said, first, that he congratulated the people on the superb agricultural prospects; that the fields all smiled in freshness, and that they laughed with their full and exuberant harvests.

Secondly, that he congratulated them that peace and harmony were prevailing to such an extent in the up-country, and that the two races were understanding each other better and co-operating more candidly for the country's good, and that thus each adjusts itself to its own wants, necessities and capacities, would, he hoped, bring a flood-tide of prosperity to our land.

Thirdly, that now that the public sentiment that rules the world had brought the whole country to one common platform, and that all parties harmonizing in granting the same civil and political privileges to the white and colored man, the whole *negro* question was now set *at rest*—was and should be no more before the public mind, but that all now should address themselves to the building up of the country and restore it to its former prosperity.

Fourthly, he dwelt with great power and fullness on the value of good government—the obligations of all citizens to promote it; that if not maintained anarchy, confusion and ruin would follow; insisted that we *must have a better government than we now have*, and that every man, white and colored, should unite to this end.

Fifthly, he commended the United States Government for repealing all internal revenue laws except on liquor and tobacco—two luxuries often pernicious and ruinous to men.

It was an excellent charge, reflecting credit on both his head and heart.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR: I have always thought that nothing could make a neighborhood more desirable, attractive and pleasant than good roads. Not only our private roads, but our public highways, are in many places nearly impassable, particularly in the clay country. This should not be so. The crops are now laid by, the overseers of roads are waiting orders, laborers are abundant and at leisure, and why not have the roads put in order before we commence our fall work?

Your humble servant served as Road Commissioner for a number of years, and his plan was to have all the hands called out in August, and have the roads well worked by side-ditching and throwing the dirt in the middle of the road. By following this plan, his roads were always in fine order, and a pleasure to the whole traveling community.

If we mistake not the Commissioners receive compensation? How about the pay, when they do nothing?

OLD COMMISSIONER.

How to Fill the Bloody Chasm.

Senator Schurz delivered an able address, Saturday night, to the Germans in Chicago, the mass of the German population being present. He reviewed the political situation, showed that the mission of the Grant party was ended, stigmatized its corruptions, its violations of law, and its unjust policy towards the South, and maintained that the Liberal party was now the only true party of national reform and regeneration. In referring to the South, he said:

"If it is necessary to fill the bloody chasm, as Mr. Boutwell said, before peace can be restored, let us throw the Grant party into it, [great applause,] with the thieves and those who have violated the Constitution and the laws, with those who have violated their official oaths and prostituted their office to personal ends, with those who have held the highest offices in the Government in order to secure their personal welfare. What can induce us to reject the hand extended by the Southern people? Should we not take it and be glad? I do not deny that there have been Ku Klux in the South within the past five years, but what is alleged of them now is not true. What was done years ago should not be urged against them now. The cry against them should cease. If any Ku Klux did exist, they would cease the moment an honest Government was given to the South. The reasons the Grant men urge why we should sustain the Administration are about these: Let corruption alone—it is of no consequence; let us reject these proffers of the South—they are not dictated by loyalty; all we ask is, that you give us further control of the Government; the country needs it."

In conclusion, the Senator addressed himself particularly to his audience as Germans. He said they had come to this country to enjoy the privileges of personal liberty, and they would never submit to become the willing and base instruments of centralization. His heart was gladdened by the position his fellow-countrymen had always retained. In the war of the rebellion they had fought side by side with their native-born brethren to preserve the Union, and now they again stood in the front of the phalanx that sought to secure the blessings which the bloody war had vouchsafed. They were the sons of freedom, and would not become the willing tools of any despot, no matter what pretext was alleged to hold them in bondage.

☞ On the 18th, Mr. T. S. Williams, living near Ridge Spring, shipped the first bale of new cotton to Augusta, consigned to Messrs. Warren, Wallace & Co. We have not ascertained the price received.

Our Rail Road.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR: A Railroad from Aiken via Edgefield C. H. and Ninety-Six to Laurens C. H., is practicable and easy.

Hon. W. D. Simpson, our former representative in Congress, whom we all know, by reputation at least, has devised a plan for building the road which seems practicable and easy, provided the citizens of the country through which the road is to pass, take hold of the matter earnestly. He requests that it be made known to the citizens of Edgefield, and I thus present it, Mr. Editor, through the columns of your paper.

It is known that nearly every landholder along the line has a large surplus of real estate upon which he is paying almost ruinous taxes. Now, the plan is that each land-holder along the line, ten miles out each way, subscribe one-fifth, or one-fourth, as circumstances shall render necessary, of his land, at about two-thirds of its value, with the privilege of redeeming it when the road is finished. If not redeemed, it will go as so many shares of stock in the road. Now it is believed that along the line of road, real estate would be increased in value at least fifty per cent., and in some instances a hundred per cent.

This idea will encourage men to subscribe, as, instead of being losers in the transaction they would be gainers. Every person so subscribing, would, after the stock is taken, make title and surety, upon which, with the road, bonds would be issued, on mortgages of the real estate with the road; and it is believed upon this plan any amount of money could be raised in New York or other places.

Upon such a basis there is no doubt but that the money could be obtained, as there is no security in the world equal to mortgage on real estate. The bonds would be payable in five and ten years. Subscribers of land would not even be disturbed in the use and cultivation of the land subscribed before the expiration of the mortgage, and at that time every one would have the privilege of redeeming at original assessed value. Hence it would seem to be a money making operation in case of redemption. Those not seeing proper to redeem would of course have their lands sold, and thereby hold so much stock in the road.

There seems to be but one difficulty in the plan, and that is the taxation upon these lands; but surely the Legislature could be induced to release so much of real estate from taxation as would build the road. Legislation is intended for the general good, and to release so much real estate as would build such a road, would benefit the entire State, although it might interfere with some local interests. Hence the conclusion is that the Legislature could be induced to release from taxation said lands for a period of five years; or say the State shall contribute this much to the building of the road.

I have, fellow-citizens, attempted to make this communication as short as possible. It contains no complication. The matter is plain and easy to be seen by all men. Then let us talk it over and canvass it, and when we have done so, let us appoint meetings in Aiken, at Pine House, at Edgefield C. H., at Pleasant Lane, at Trapp's Mills or Lake's Store, at Ninety Six, at Waterloo, and at Laurens C. H.

These meetings shall be held all on the same day, so that we shall have simultaneous action. Books shall be opened at each place of meeting, and at each place of meeting an Agent shall be appointed to traverse the line in his department to complete the subscription if needs be.

Then, fellow-citizens, let us go to work immediately, and put into operation the only practicable plan of building a road for us, and thus make ourselves a thriving and prosperous people.

I traveled the route from Laurens C. H. via Ninety-Six, on the 15th and 16th insts., and I believe from my observation that there is not an easier route on which to build a road in the State, and the line is just 72 miles.

I respectfully submit these views to your careful consideration.

M. W. ABNEY.

For the Advertiser.

Tribute of Respect.

During the recent session of the Edgefield Baptist Sunday School Convention, held at Dry Creek Church, on the 2d inst., Rev L. Broaddus submitted the following Preamble and Resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to take from earth, since our last meeting, our worthy brother, A. G. TURNER, Superintendant of the Graniteville Sunday School, who was brutally murdered on the night of the 8th of November last.

Therefore Resolved, That we do hereby attest our appreciation of his worth as a faithful, conscientious, laborious Sunday School worker, and an humble disciple of Jesus, who, though not personally known to most of us, was yet well reported of among us for his works' sake, and shared with us in the toils and privileges of this great cause; and that, while we mourn over his untimely and tragical end, we bow with submission to the will of the Great One who has permitted it thus, but who "Doeth all things well."

Eulogistic addresses were delivered in connection with the foregoing Resolution by Bros. B. M. Talbert, B. C. Bryan, L. Broaddus, R. J. Towel, D. D. Brunson, G. W. Bussey and J. Connelly.

The Resolution was then unanimously adopted. As was also the following:

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Edgefield *Advertiser*, and that the Secretary furnish a copy to the family of the deceased.

T. H. CLARK, Sec'ry.

The Bankrupt Law.

From the Yorkville Enquirer.

MR. EDITOR: As doubts have been expressed as to the extent of the relief afforded by the bankrupt act of 1867, and the several amendments thereto, I deem it proper to make the following statement:

The amendment to the act, approved 10th June, 1872, allows to the bankrupt all the property exempted by the laws of each State of force in 1871, in addition to the five hundred dollars worth of property allowed under the original act.

This gives to each bankrupt, in this State, two thousand dollars' worth of property, to wit: One thousand dollars' worth of real estate, and one thousand dollars' worth of personal estate. After the bankrupt has been discharged his property becomes his absolute estate to dispose of as he chooses, either by sale, gift, devise, or otherwise.

It is not necessary, as has been supposed, that the estate of the person applying shall pay fifty per cent of *all his debts*; but if the estate which comes to the hands of the assignee is sufficient to pay fifty per cent. of his *individual* debts, contracted since 1st January, 1869, exclusive of the debts contracted before that time, he is discharged from all his debts. If it is not sufficient, still he is discharged from all individual debts contracted before that time, and from all his security debts, whether contracted before or after that time, leaving nothing to be paid but his individual debts contracted after 1st January, 1869.

WM. I. CLAWSON,
Register in Bankruptcy.

☞ Dr. J. S. W. Duncan, a prominent citizen of Barnwell, S. C., died suddenly at his residence last Friday morning. He was near seventy years of age, and had lived in Barnwell all his life.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says: A. T. Stewart writes to a prominent official in this city that he has better use for his money than to give a dollar to the Greeley cause; that he has not and will not give a cent to elect Horace Greeley.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life, on the 29th of July last, Mrs. MARGARET P. ZIMMERMAN, in the 55th year of her age.

A good neighbor, a firm friend, an affectionate mother, and a consistent Christian, has passed from among us. She leaves several children, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss. "But they mourn not as those without hope, for we believe that our loss is her eternal gain."

A FRIEND.

DEPARTED this life, in hope of a glorious immortality, on the 25th July, 1872, Mrs. S. C. HOLSTON, wife of Mr. WILSON HOLSTON, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

She embraced religion early in life, and joined the Baptist Church, and was a devoted and consistent Christian. Quiet and unassuming, her's was that religion that finds its home not in the noise and fashion of a sensational life, but a "life tried with Christ in God;" a religion of the heart, not born among outward observances, but through inward convictions, on bended knee, in shaded chamber, and with the prayer of the penitent it shone in this dying saint, lighted up by the glorious promises of the Gospel. Her's was a life of patient continuance in well doing, and by liberal, though unostentatious alms-giving; by love unfeigned, "by all good works."

For more than a year previous to her death she was, by reason of her affliction, called to pass through trials most severe. She continued to grow weaker and weaker, but not a murmur escaped her lips. About two weeks previous to her death, after all hope of recovery was gone, she seemed to have come to the land, Beulah, the lovely and joyful borders of heaven, so beautifully described by Bunyon in his Pilgrim's Progress, as a delightful low land to which the soft breezes of Canaan come; where the dying saints solace themselves for a season; where they hear continually the singing of birds, and see the flowers appear in the earth, and hear the voice of the turtle in the land; where the sun shineth night and day.

It was the privilege of the writer of this sketch to stand by the bed-side of this dying saint, and see her countenance kindle with unearthly smiles. She could shout praises to the blessed Saviour "who giveth us the victory." She called her family around her, and made them all promise to meet her in heaven. Some of her children are not Christians, and this seemed to be the only shadow on her mind. But her strong faith seemed even to overcome this. In her exhortation to her three sons, who are out of the ark of safety, she said "You can obtain religion if you will seek for it; you must seek for it; God will make you seek for it". She prayed for them until quite exhausted. Who can but believe that this strong faith and these earnest prayers will be answered in the salvation of those precious boys, though it tarry long, and though it may take afflictions and death to bring it about.

She continued in this happy state of mind, her life hanging as it were upon a thread, realizing in her suffering that fellowship with the suffering Saviour, in the fullness and sufficiency of the promises, the assurances of his grace, the strength of his sustaining arm.

It is thus the perfume of Jesus' love fills the soul when it is crushed and broken. The aromatic plant must be crushed; the ore must be submitted to the furnace, the pebble cut and polished, and the fragrance, the splendor, and the fair colors are brought out. This leaf, this stone—it is thy heart—

It must be crushed by pain and smart,
It must be cleansed by sorrow's art,
Ere it will yield a fragrance sweet,—
Ere it will shine a jewel meet
To lay before thy dear Lord's feet.

She thus passed away, without a struggle, and on her cold marble face rested a calm sweet expression like bright ribbons of rainbow on the storm-cloud that has passed over.

Husband, children and friends many truly sit at the tomb of the beloved one, filled with the spirit of pious hope, and sing

"Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
There in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

N.

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 20.

GOLD—Buying at 113 and selling at 115.

COTTON—Middling quiet at 19; low middling, 18½; receipts, 3, and sales 125 bales.

BACON—Clear Sides, 11½@11¾; C. R. Sides, 11½@11¾; Shoulders, 8½@9; Hams 15@16; Dry Salt Sides, 9½@10; D. S. Shoulders, 7.

CORN—White—by car load, 90@92½; yellow, 80@82½.

WHEAT—Amber, $1 65@1 70; red, $1 60@1 65; white, $1 70@1 75.

FLOUR—City Mills are; $8 25 for superfine; $9 for extra; $9 50 for family, and $10 50 for fancy; Western and Country, $5@10, and dull.

OATS—White and mixed, 57½@62½.

Prince Edward Island, $1

PEAS—We quote at $1 25@1 50.

Edgefield Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the first Monday in September next.

Terms, $12,00, $16,00 and $20,00 according to grade, per Session—One-half payable at the commencement of the Session; the other half at the commencement of the second quarter.

MISS M. K. DOBEY, Principal.

Aug 21 2t 35

Edgefield Male Academy.

WILL be re-opened on the 1st Monday in Sept. next.

Terms, for all English branches, per session, $15,00; Languages, $20,00. Payable one-half at the beginning, and half in the middle of the session.

Pupils will be received at any time, and charged for tuition till the end of the session

R. T. MIMS.

Aug 21 4t 35

WANTED,

A Situation as Teacher in a School of high grade by a young gentleman, a graduate of Oxford, Ga. Has one year's experience in Teaching. Best of reference given. None need apply unless stating terms. Address J. A. T., care of J. L. Addison, Esq., at this Office.

Aug 21 2t 36

MILL NOTICE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale at his Mill, one mile North-West of Lott's, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER—a portion of which is well seasoned.

F. M. GIBSON.

Aug 21 1m 36

Atmospheric Fruit Jars.

FOR PEACHES, TOMATOES, &c. I have a few left. Call early and get your supply.

O. P. CHEATHAM.

Aug. 21 tf 35

TO THE PLANTERS.

WE take pleasure in saying that we are now ready to fill all orders for

Bagging and Ties.

We also sell Second Handed BAGGING very cheap.

C. K. HENDERSON & BRO.

Graniteville, S. C., Aug 14 4t 34

A Card!

WE take great pleasure in announcing to our many friends and patrons in South Carolina, that we are now prepared to open the Fall Trade with an average Stock of

1000 BARRELS FLOUR,

STRICTLY GRADED,

And

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction!

We will always sell at the lowest market prices.

In addition we will have on hand at all times

Ample Stocks of Grain,

And

Other Produce.

And also be prepared to fill orders for all lines of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

Thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are

Yours, Truly,

F. E. STEVENS & CO.,

289 Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Aug 21 tf 34

GRAHAM & BUTLER,

FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILL furnish the BEST BAGGING and TIES at the lowest market prices. And will SELL COTTON AT ONE DOLLAR PER BALE.

Augusta, Ga., Aug 20 1t35

E. S. MIMS

WITH

C. A. ROWLAND,

Cotton Factor

And

General Commission Merchant

Corner Jackson and Reynolds Streets,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Commissions for Selling Cotton $1,00 per Bale.

Best BAGGING and TIES for sale.

E. S. MIMS will give his personal attention to the Weighing and Sampling of Cotton.

Aug 21 tf 35

BAGGING AND TIES!

150 BUNDLES ARROW and WALLIS TIES.

25 Bales Second Hand BAGGING,

— Rolls Extra Heavy BAGGING,

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES E. COOK.

Graniteville, S. C., Aug 21 2m35

BAGGING AND TIES

AND

No Commissions

For Selling Cotton!

I AM now receiving a large supply of the best

BAGGING AND TIES,

Which I will sell at Augusta prices.

I will also SELL COTTON at the highest quotations, free of any charge for Selling.

A share of the trade solicited.

L. G. SWEARENGIN.

Graniteville, Aug 21 2m 35

Bagging and Ties

At Augusta Prices!

PARTIES in want of BAGGING and TIES are respectfully informed that I now have on hand full supplies

Bengal, Borneo, Double Anchor and John Dements 2¼ and 2½ BAGGING,