The Modocs Again.

LAVA BEDS, MAY 7.—The Modocs captured a quartermaster's train, three wagons, eleven mules and three horses. Three soldiers were wounded.

Later, May 8.—There are several large fires in Jack's camp, evidently in celebration of their victory. Davis and staff left under escort of Lieutenant Miller and a detachment of the first cavalry.

Later.—Two squaws, sent to reconnoitre, report that Captain Jack left the position from which he had a fight on the 26th. The cavalry and Warm Spring Indians have been ordered to scour the lava beds to find the Modocs. The troops have been ordered to move, with five days rations. The indications are that the Modocs have evacuated the lava beds. Conundrum. "When and whither."

LAVA BEDS, May 10.—The remains of Lieut. Cranston and the other missing soldiers were found among the rocks. Lieut. Harris is sinking. All available forces will now be employed in hunting the Modocs in the country. Guerilla war has commenced, and as the Modocs are well mounted it may continue all the summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A despatch from Portland states that the rumors about the conduct and attitude of the Indians in Eastern Oregon are conflicting. Ocheo, chief of the Snake Pintes, says he will remove his people from the vicinity of the lava beds, and that none of them shall give aid to the Modocs.

YREKA, May 9.—The expedition to bring the bodies of Lieutenant Cranston and comrades, who fell on the 26th, buried the bodies where they were found. Decomposition prevented removal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A courier arrived at Yreka at 9 o'clock this morning with news of a battle between Hostrauck's command and the Modocs. The Indians were repulsed. No further particulars have yet been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the lava beds and fleeing towards the Goose Lake country. A company of Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Modocs are reported found four miles below their last stand, in a very strong position. They are near the foot of the Snow Mountain.

The War in Louisiana.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure water transportation. No metropolitans are in town. Everything is quiet as far as Centreville.

FRANKLIN, May 9.—Forty-three mounted metropolitans, commanded by Mike Cooney, passed here at nine o'clock this morning, unmolested; nothing is known to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinsville.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, May 9.—The negroes in this vicinity hold aloof, saying that it is not their fight.

Kellogg did not make a constitutional application to the President for assistance to suppress the insurrection. The President has no knowledge of such application.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1873.

To Col. Emory, New Orleans:

If the United States Marshal finds it necessary in the execution of his process to take possession of boats or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you or directs the troops which are already ordered as part of his *posse* to assist him in such seizure for that purpose, all necessary assistance will be given him in taking possession of and holding and using the same. GEO. M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Charles H. Rainey, who is accused of having fired the pistol at the Governor, was arrested today, and when arraigned before the First District Court gave bail to answer the charge in the sum of $5,000. He seemed quite cool and collected while the examination was in progress, and, though there was no bravado in his demeanor, it was easy to see that he did not consider himself a very great criminal.

But though Gov. Kellogg is at the present writing alive and unharmed, he is evidently in great personal danger. I have myself heard bets freely offered in bar rooms that the Governor would be a dead man before Saturday night. His friends are, however, taking every precaution to guard him from danger.

Not only are these threats freely uttered against the life of Gov. Kellogg, but hints of assassination are given in the case of other leaders of the party. No less than twelve men have been pointed out as marked men, and if the present state of affairs does not speedily cease, murder will undoubtedly result therefrom.

NEW IBERIA, LA., May 8, noon.—Col. Le Blanc has his headquarters on Cypress Island, three miles north of St. Martinsville, near the residence of Valentine Founeh. The island is surrounded by Bayou Fortu and Fortu marsh, both impassable to man or horse, and can be approached only by three narrow bridges, which a handful of men can defend against regiments.

Our town has become less excited, and deliberate measures are being taken to prevent the arming of the negroes. We are on the eve of civil war, and the measures necessary to the protection of the white race are being coolly and openly taken. A white man threatened on the streets last night that he would raise the negroes and put certain citizens in the stocks. The negroes are, however, peaceful, and say it is not their fight.

Yesterday evening Colonel Le Blanc's forces made a charge through the field against Col. Badger's field pieces. Badger held a commanding position opposite Colonel DeClouite's cigar house. The artillerist's fired a few rounds to check the impetuous Creoles, then limbered up and made meteoric speed to the town, pursued by the latter until checked by the Metropolitans.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator Cameron will leave here Monday night or Tuesday morning for home. He states there is not the slightest foundation for the published statement that the President would probably call Congress together for further legislation on the Louisiana question. The President will sustain the Kellogg government to the end of its term, unless in the meantime the Supreme Court shall reverse the decisions of Judge Durell, which is not likely. The latest news from Louisiana seems to encourage the hope that the whole difficulty will be speedily settled. General Emory informs the Secretary of War, by telegraph, of the arrival at New Orleans of troops from Jackson and Aberdeen, on Thursday. Up to the present time, there has been no occasion for interference of the United States troops with affairs in the city of New Orleans, and the Department has not been officially notified of the intervention of the Federal forces at St. Martinsville.

Brigham Young and the Indians.

SALT LAKE, May 9.—A correspondent of the Omaha *Herald*, yesterday, interviewed Brigham Young, and obtained his views on the Indian question.

Young said that in 1847, he settled in this country with 140 souls, and for thousands of miles around them the land was infested with hostile Indians. He gained their friendship by acting honorably with them and never stooping to deception—when he made a promise he kept it; that the hostility of the Indians had been augmented by robberies committed by unscrupulous agents of the government; that they had lost all faith in the honor and integrity of the government officials; that the Modocs did to commissioners just what they thought was being endeavored to be done to them, and that peace should be made at any cost, or the entire world would be embroiled in a general Indian war.

When the correspondent asked Mr. Young whether he endorsed President Grant's Indian policy, he replied: "I endorse the policy so far as it corrects abuses and tends to a lasting peace and to the civilization of the Indians." He also said that the Indian war would destroy commerce, capital and immigration between the Missouri and Pacific coast, and retard the progress of the country for twenty years, which would in itself be a great calamity.

THE ADVERTISER.

Edgefield, S. C., May 15, 1873.

Another Surprise by the Modocs.

So far, the U. S. officers, in charge of the matter, seem utterly ignorant of how to cope with the Modocs. On the 8th inst., a scouting party under Capt. Hasbrouck was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the Modocs—another complete surprise. Captain Jack, wearing Canby's uniform, rode boldly to within 100 yards of the camp, dismounted, and led the charge. The dispatch says, "Captien Jack took his position on the field in as lordly a manner as if he had been a Brigadier General." Four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian, killed Six soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian, wounded. The Modocs numbered thirty men.

The Tupper Trial in Columbia.

General interest and excitement prevailed in Columbia last week, over the trial of Capt. George Tupper for the killing of Capt. John D. Caldwell in September last. Our people doubtless remember the details of this affair in which were engaged Melton, Montgomery, Tupper and Caldwell.

The trial lasted three days, attracting immense crowds, and creating more sensation than any case we remember for years. On Thursday night, at midnight, the Jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter; and immediately notice of a motion for new trial was given. This motion is to be argued before Judge Carpenter on Saturday next. In the meantime, Capt. Tupper is in the custody of the Sheriff of Richland. The Defendant was represented by Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. Wm. Wallace, Capt. Jas. D. Tradewell, and C. F. Janney, Esq. The State was represented by Solicitor Runkle, of this Circuit, assisted by Jas. H. Dunbar and LeRoy F. Youmans, Esq.

The Homestead Law as Affecting Old Debts.

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the Homestead Law, is a matter of vital interest to our people—and is likely, we fear, to lead to considerable trouble and distress in the land. The point in question, stripped of legal technicalities, is this: Does the homestead law protect a man from debts incurred before the passage of the Act, or does it merely apply to debts contracted since its passage?

The constitution of the United States expressly declares that no State can pass a law impairing the validity of contracts; and the Supreme Court in this opinion has decided that the homestead law as affecting old debts is clearly unconstitutional and therefore void. The reasoning is plain. A person borrows money on the faith of certain property belonging to him which is security for payment. The State has no right, after this debt is contracted, to absolve the debtor from satisfying it. This is what the Legislature endeavored to do, and what some of our Circuit Judges and the Supreme Court of the State decided could be done. The Supreme Courts of all the Southern States in which the point was brought up, agreed with our Courts, but these decisions have all been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Swayne, in delivering this opinion, gave a severe rebuke to the State Judiciary.

As it now stands, the law is this: that debts contracted since the passage of the Act (1868,) and all future debts, are subject to the homestead; while prior incumbrances are good to the last dollar, except the few exemptions always allowed in the State. Not only this, but homesteads already laid off will, under this decision, be taken to satisfy old outstanding claims.

The Legislature, at its last session, also amended the homestead law in some respects. When the dwelling house is worth more than a thousand dollars, the owner must pay over the excess to the creditors, or else the house must be sold, and of the proceeds, a thousand dollars must be paid to the Clerk of the Court for the purchase of such a house as the debtor shall designate. And another provision is that no waiver of the homestead, however solemn, is binding against the head of the family, or in case of his death, against his heirs. In all cases where the homestead is allowed, the Sheriff must lay it off, under a heavy penalty for the first offence, and removal from office for the second.

Every person, not the head of a family, is entitled to one-third of the annual proceeds arising from his labor, &c., free from liabilities.

Such is the present status of the homestead law.

The Cotton Tax Declared Unconstitutional.

We are in receipt of information, says the Atlanta *Herald* of the 7th, that the United States Court of Claims has decided that the cotton tax law, under which some eighty-eight millions of dollars were collected, was unconstitutional. It appears that a Mr. Berg, instead of petitioning Congress to refund the tax paid by him, brought suit in the Court of Claims for its recovery, employing eminent counsel, among whom was the present able Ordinary of Chatham county. This gentleman a few days ago received a private letter which announced that the court was against the constitutionality of the law, but its decision has not yet, we believe, been officially promulgated. To a very large number of our readers this intelligence will be most gratifying, as it will enable them to recover the money illegally wrung from them at a time when they were most in need of freedom from taxation.

Death of Chief Justice Chase.

This eminent statesman and jurist died at the residence of his daughter in New York, on the morning of the 7th. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, which attacked him at 8 o'clock, the day previous. He was perfectly unconscious from the time of the attack until within an hour of death. He failed to recognize any of his relations and friends assembled at the bedside. He died in the 65th year of his age.

"Oakes Ames Passing in his Memorandum Book."

Oakes Ames is dead, and many of the papers of the country characterize his demise as "passing in his memorandum book." This—irreverent and unfeeling though it may be—is suggestive. It brings to mind the "little memorandum book," with which Mr. Ames just before the adjournment of Congress, dealt death and destruction among the distinguished thieves of the Credit Mobilier Ring—all Radicals. This great railroad man, member of Congress, and chief of the Credit Mobilier, died at his home in North Easton, Mass., on the 8th inst. He was a tremendously sharp yankee, and died rich if not honored. He has gone now to a more terrible Court of Enquiry than Judge Poland's Investigating Committee.

The cotton factory company in Greenville was organized on Wednesday last by the election of the following officers: Colonel H. P. Hammett, president; H. Beattie, T. C. Gower, James Birnie, Alexander McBee, Eli Gragg, of Marion, and R. L. McCaughrin, of Newberry, directors. The cloth is one of the best in the country. The capital is to be $200,000. They have about $80,000 in good subscription. The president and directors are able, wise and experienced men, and the prospect of the enterprise is bright.

Gobbling the Taxes.

County Treasurer Allen, of Greenville, has published a statement in the Greenville papers of his receipts and disbursements since he has had possession of the office, and in it we find the following remarkable item of tax collected, $54,329 91. Paid to State treasurer, $18,435 17; paid on account school purposes, $10,055 70; *certificates of indebtedness*, $17,261 82; *State treasury note*, $500; *order of Governor Scott*, $3000. It will be seen from these figures that of the $54,000 collected, Mr. Allen has paid but about one-third of the sum into the State treasury; but has paid himself for the claims bought or held by him about twenty-five thousand dollars.

S. C. Loan and Trust Company, Charleston, S. C.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the above Company in another column. It offers inducements and security for the investment of savings such as are rarely to be met with. Interest on deposits at six per cent., compounded quarterly, is in itself a handsome return, while the depositor is able to rest satisfied that he is running absolutely no risk at all. For in addition to the fact that the Directors and Trustees are among the most prominent and trustworthy business men of Charleston, the whole amount of the banking capital, viz: $800,000, is a security for all deposits in the Savings Department.

Confederate Whites or Republican Blacks!

The Philadelphia *North American*, a leading Administration paper, says:

"The President was discouraged from making a tour through the South this season by a variety of circumstances. There cannot be a doubt that such a visit might have been productive of much good; and the more sensible people of the South, both Union men and Confederates, had began to look forward to it with interest. But as it became evident that his visit could only be successful under the patronage of conspicuous Confederates, it was considered not advisable. We cannot doubt that the mass of the Southern people would have received the President with sincere respect, but the conflict and prejudices of races would have either left him entirely surrounded by Confederate whites, or wholly in the company of Republican blacks, and in either case the effect would have been unfortunate."

What will the Republican blacks and their white brethren think of the fact of Mr. Grant discovering that there are people in the South whose prejudices or principles are worthy of respect? It is calculated, we think, to severely disgust them. It certainly surprises us.

The Confederate Dead.

The *South Carolinian*, in speaking of the beautiful and enthusiastic celebration of Memorial Day in Columbia on Saturday last, concludes thus:

As appropriate to the subject, we have culled the following extract from the beautiful address of Mr. John E. Bacon, delivered before the two Literary Societies of the State University in June last.

"Twenty miles on the Via Appia, where the wheels of the Triumphal Car cut deepest the imperial way, are the twin *tumuli* of the immortal Romans—the Horatii and Curatii. Storied urn and animated bust mark not the spot, but within those green mounds rest the bones of heroes whose deeds have stirred the blood of ages. So sleep within their quiet graves, with cross and garland o'er their green turf, and their grand children's love for epitaph, the mighty host of martyred Confederate dead. At the dim sunset hour, when thoughts of loved ones come sweetest o'er the soul, and the *Ave Maria* is stealing freshest o'er the heart, the village maiden strews flowers on their graves, and the rustic tear hallows their last sad resting place with the refreshing dew of sorrowing affection.

"And after all, when the mockery of earthly grandeur shall have faded, and the proudest of the world's pageants shall have crumbled, genius cannot compose to their memory a purer panegyric, nor art erect to their virtue a nobler monument. Of them, naught now remains save that which is robed for the eternal rest, reposing on beds of glory, clad in the robes of immortality. Pilgrims may not throng their tombs; marble may not be worn by the knees of their devotees; but their patience in suffering, their fortitude in adversity, and their heroism in death, will be the boast of freemen in all ages and in all climes, the love and affection of their own native land, and the pride and admiration of the civilized world."

☞ The Abbeville *Medium*, of the 7th, says: "Captain Larkin Reynold died at his residence, near Whitehall, in this county, at eleven o'clock on yesterday, in the 67th year of his age. He was an excellent man, and many will regret to know that he is dead."

☞ In a recent sermon the Rev. James Freeman Clark, of Boston, nominated Ben Butler for Governor. As a reward for this holy lift Butler ought to give brother Clarke's church a communion service of silver—if he happens to have any of the old stock left.

☞ The death of Baron Liebig, of Munich, the distinguished German chemist, is announced. His contributions to physical science were recognized on the Continent as of great value.

☞ It is proposed in Alabama to exempt all widows from taxation whose property does not exceed $10,000 in value.

☞ The Newberry *Progressive Age* says: "We learn that a colored man was drowned while attempting to cross the Saluda near Chappell's Depot, last Friday. The unfortunate man went down in the presence of his wife and children who were in waiting for him at the river's bank. Their grief and heart-rending cries were truly distressing."

☞ If there be an elysium on earth, it must exist in a County of Virginia, the clerk of which reports that there is neither lawyer, doctor nor preacher within its precincts, nor has been for twenty years past.

☞ Senator Sumner has returned his back pay into the treasury. So far, twenty-seven Congressmen have experienced a change of heart and disgorged a total of $111,000.

☞ Tennessee. Mother aged seventy. Baby two weeks old. Both doing as well as could be expected. Don't believe a word of it.

☞ A certain prominent Western politician (Radical of course) is said to be naturally so dirty that soap and water would probably be sudden death to him.

—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, May 6th, says: "The dead body of William York, brother of Senator York, who figured so extensively in the Pomeroy bribery matters last Winter, whose mysterious disappearance some weeks ago caused so much excitement, has been found buried on the claim of a man named Bender, six miles north of Cherry Vale. The remains bear marks of violence. Other dead bodies were found under Bender's house."

—Galveston had cumulative voting at its charter election, and things are so mixed up that everybody was elected and everybody else beaten.

—Every member of the family of Crawford Nally, who left Paulding county, Georgia, last November, for Arkansas has died of small-pox since reaching the latter state. The family consisted of twenty-one persons.

While it is formally proclaimed that no beer shall be sold in Boston, Cincinnati demands a reduction of the price to three cents a glass. The Western pork-packers, with the awful example of Boston's private rum shops and public asylums before them, have resolved to make beer the popular drink by having it cheaper. The strike against five-cent lager is commendable; but it is to be hoped that the strikers will not seek solace in ten-cent whiskey.

For the Advertiser.

Bright Above Us.

See those things which are above.—Colossians 3.

When Jesus sits enthroned in bliss
At God's right hand above,
There is a brighter world than this—
There is a land of love!
And rays of promise from that land
Have reached this clouded sphere—
Then courage brother,—here's my hand,
And here's my heart with cheer.

Now let our minds with eagle soar—
The storm is passing by;
And weeping may to night endure,
But morning joy is nigh.
Above the fiercest storm below,
And cloud of darkest hue,
The sun is always bright, you know,
The sky is ever blue.

The beasts that grope upon the sod,
Have faces to the ground;
But men have faces toward God
As if for glory bound;
Yet there are men whose hearts are gone—
Joys are to them unknown;
For sordid dust, their souls have drawn,
And turned their faces down.

The clouds hung o'er us, and our feet
Have been the thorns among;
But, from the eater came forth meat,
And sweetness from the strong.
An opening in the cloud is seen,
And beams are pouring through;
Above the murky air, I ween,
Are joys for me and you.

Those joys, begin with men below,
In which they live above;
Then why not taste them as we go?—
Remember, "God is love."
Above the fiercest storm below,
And cloud of darkest hue,
The sun is always bright, you know;
The sky is always blue.

MIAMI, MO., May 7, 1873.

Dear Advertiser: The above lines, suggested by your very interesting Port Royal correspondent, in these words, "Above the blackest cloud, and the fiercest storm, the sunshine is always bright and the sky is always blue,"—and encouraged by the same sentiment, in different words, by Dr. Timmerman in his "Notes of travel on a recent trip to Texas,"—may be published if you consider them worth their room.

Do get "Home Improvement" to give us some more; and let us have his name. I would like much to shake hands,—whether it be "across the bloody chasm" or not—with such men as he and Dr. Timmerman are

Mrs. H. and Lula and I are quite well and happy. We are still delighted with our home in the West.

We are having delightful spring weather now. The wheat in our country is perfectly charming.

Miami is now shipping 150 to 170 car loads of Stock per month. The latter figures, reached last month, are the highest ever made at this point.

Very truly, yours,
E. W. HORNE.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser:

In your last paper, John H. McDevitt undertakes to reply to my charges against him, by bringing some against me. Whether this is the way an innocent and honest man proves and maintains his character, I leave to the public to decide.

In regard to the charge about the check, I dare him to prove it, as I have dared him before to prove any charge which he has made. I have said, and I now again repeat, that no respectable white or colored man would believe McDevitt on his oath.

In regard to my opposition to the bill to appoint a Committee to investigate the [illegible] in the Senate by Senator Cain, I will say that I did oppose it, not because I was against the investigation, but for the reason that the proposed Committee was to be composed of Messrs. Laurence Cain, Paris Simkins and Elisha Harris, who, in my opinion, were not qualified to discharge this important duty. I am strongly in favor of searching investigation, and endorse fully the action of the late meeting at the Village.

I now take leave of John H. McDevitt through this paper, and will confront him before the Republican party, which will hold a meeting at the Court House on next Saturday, the 17th of May. He will have there an opportunity, by the aid of his corporal's guard, of ascertaining the opinion of the party in regard to his fitness for the office he now fills.

DAVID GRAHAM.

The Emperor of Austria has invited all the sovereigns to be his guests during the Vienna Exhibition. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany were present at the opening on the 1st of May. The Czar and the German Emperor have each announced his arrival for the end of June. As regards the Sultan nothing has yet been settled. The great lion undoubtedly will be the Shah of Persia.

An old negro, Bailey Wheeler, living in Charleston, Md., Saturday boasted he could drink a quart of whisky and not get drunk. Some young men offered to pay for it if he would drink it. The party repaired to a saloon. Wheeler drank the quart in three drinks and left the saloon, walked a short distance, stopped to talk with some friends, remarking he had drank a quart of whisky and could drink another if anybody would pay for it. In a few minutes he started to go home, after walking two squares with a very steady gait, suddenly fell in a senseless condition. He was taken up shortly afterwards and carried home, where he lay totally unconscious until 7 o'clock Sunday morning, when, in spite of every effort the physician could make to save his life, death intervened between him and any more whisky.

The tide of immigration from Germany is rather on the increase. On the 3d instant the North German steamship Berlin, which arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, brought eight hundred immigrants, all Germans. Without waiting to inspect the Eastern cities, they left at once for Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and other points in the West, where they propose to settle. They occupied twelve cars, and had five car loads of baggage.

President Grant, who declined to take a tour through the Southern States on account of official engagements, has been off on a pleasure excursion to the Rocky Mountains longer than it would have required to take a run through the South. Having given that excuse for not visiting the South, he ought to have had the decency to stay in Washington.

☞ Gen. Sherman, who with the memory of Columbia's burning clinging to his military fame, is a very judge of such matters, disapproves of paying bounties for Indian scalps. In a conversation last Monday he said he considered it "beneath the honorable profession of a soldier." Sherman is right, of course; for every humane instinct revolts at the barbarous practice. Still there is a smack of the ludicrous in Tecumseh lecturing on soldierly honor. But we suppose even the Thugs sometimes discuss honesty, the debauchee virtue, and the murderer the sacredness of human life.

☞ The railroad traveler will find a remedy that is pleasant and perfectly harmless, and a sure preventive of the evil effects from Constipation or change of water and diet, by using Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Republican Meeting.

At the instance of many dissatisfied Republicans—Republicans who wish to see honest men in office and the State and County funds properly disbursed—a public meeting will be held at Edgefield C. H., on Saturday, the 17th, for the purpose of discussing the fitness of John H. McDevitt for the office of County Treasurer, and also to obtain the voice of the people of Edgefield and surrounding country as to the propriety of petitioning the Governor for his immediate removal from said office.

The people generally—Republicans and Democrats—white and colored—are invited to be present.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Edgefield, S. C., May 13th, 1873.

Throughout the South generally there seems to be an expectation that the incoming cotton crop will be the most valuable ever raised in the United States. The Montgomery *Advertiser* thinks that the money paid for it in its raw state will not fall short of $830,000,000. Of this sum about $35,000,000 have gone to the speculators and first purchasers, leaving $265,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum is nearly $35,000,000, estimating her crop at 400,000 bales.

☞ Mr. O. F. Cheatham has in store two dozen Cloth Gaiters for elderly ladies.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Graniteville, on the 26th of April, 1873; Mr. PETER G. HORNE, in 28th year of his age.

Says the author of this obituary: Having had the deceased under my charge for several years, I can, in confidence, say that he was a youth of honest, steady and industrious habits, and that he possessed as many noble traits of character as any youth with whom I am acquainted.

We can truly say that he was an obedient son, a kind brother, and more than all, a kind and devoted husband. When very young he volunteered his services to contend in war for Southern rights, and was severely wounded in a conflict out in the West. The effects of this still lurking in his body, together with an attack of measles brought forth his death.

He has left a bereaved widow, without one child, together with many relatives and friends. "But they should weep not as those without hope."

He was trained up by parents who endeavored to train up children in the way they should go. He appeared to have followed their counsel, and had become a consistent Christian.

Another soldier passed and gone
From whence no traveller can return;
He shed his blood in the Western wars,
Sustaining by arms the Southern cause.

Now passed away—slayed to the land
By the grasp of death's all conquering hand,—
In the silent tomb his body lies—
His spirit soared to worlds on high.

E. W. S.

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA, May 13.

GOLD—Buying at 1⅛ and selling at 117.

COTTON.—The market to day was quiet, and being a sort of half holiday, but little was done; prices closed easier. Middling, 17¼. Sales, 53 bales; receipts, 150.

BACON—Clear Sides, 11¼@12; C. R. Sides, 11¼; Shoulders, 9@9½; Hams, 14@16; Dry Salt Sides, 10½; D. S. Shoulders, 8@8½.

CORN—White—by car load, 90@95; yellow, 90.

WHEAT—Amber, $1 95@2 00; red, $1 90; white, $2 00@2 15.

FLOUR—City Mills are: $9 25@9 50 for superfine; $9 50@10 00 for extra; 10 50@11 25 for family, and $12 00@12 50 for fancy; Western and Country, $7 00@11 00.

OATS—White and mixed, 57½@60; Black Seed, 85; Red Rust Proof, 65@68.

PEAS—We quote at $1 30@1 50.

If You Want

A PLEASANT AND REFRESHING GLASS OF

Arctic Soda Water,

Call at

Penn's Iceland Fountain.

May 8 tf 20

The Law will be Enforced.

I will enforce the law against any one giving employment to, or harboring one Jeff Cummings, colored, with whom I had made a contract to labor for me during the present year, and who has left my employ without just cause.

S. C. STROM.

May 13 tf 21

Wool Wanted.

I will pay the highest market price for Wool. C. F. CHEATHAM.

May 14 tf 21

Just Received

AT J. H. CHEATHAM'S
20 Pieces Checked Cambric,
20 " Striped "
20 " Plain "
Swisses, Nainsooks, Mulls, &c.

May 14 tf 21

Parasols and Fans.

J. H. CHEATHAM has in Store One Thousand Pametto Fans, Also, a splendid line of Parasols.

May 14 tf 21

White Linen Duck Suits,

AT only $11,00 per suit,—a splendid article and vey cheap.

J. H. CHEATHAM.

May 14 tf 21

Prints Prints!

JUST Received at J. H. CHEATHAM'S 100 Pieces BEST PRINTS.

May 14 tf 21

Fair Notice!

ALL persons indebted to me for Goods purchased during the year 1872, are URGENTLY REQUESTED TO CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE. Nineteen per cent. per annum will be added to all such accounts after 1st January. Henceforth my Terms will be 19 per cent. per annum, with ten(10) days of grace after maturity. H. CHEATHAM.

May. 7, tf 20

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to T. Jones & Son, except those who have given Nov. papers, are notified if their bills have run over thy days, they are expected to settle once. When we sell goods on thirty days we do not mean six or twelve months The attention of those interested is respectfully called to this matter. T. JONES & SON.

May 7, 2t 20

Lager Bee on Draught.

I HAVE made arrangements for a fresh supply of LAGER BEER each week during the spring and summer. Therefore call at my Counter whenever you wish a delightful article of FRESH LAGER BEER—healthy drink, and a pleasant one.

R. S. ANDERSON.

Apr. 30, tf 19

Horse-Shoeing a Speciality.

ALTHOUGH PHIL JOHNSON, a well behaved and polite colored man, makes to order all kinds of Ploughs, &c., and does likewise all kinds of Blacksmith work gendly,—and all which he does in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner,—still he is most other artists now-a-days, he has a Speciality, and his Speciality is HORSE-SHOEING. In this branch of his trade he professes to be master of his profession. And he has just received a fresh assortment of Horse-Shoes, Nails, &c which he warrants of the best quality, and which he puts on any horse so that they can be worn with perfect ease, and the great advantage of the horse. Try him once, and you will be his friend and patron ever afterwards.

Apr. 30, tf 19

Through Mistake!

EXCHANGED through mistake, a new Set of Harness, belonging to Mr. J. R. Blackwell, on April last, and left at my stables and paid instead. The fortunate one will please return the same.

A. A. CLISBY.

May 7, tf 20

Bed Bug Poison!

AN Excellent and reliable preparation. At CLISBY'S Drug Store.

A CARD.

M. M. PERRY begs to inform his friends and the public generally of South Carolina and Georgia, that he is now in the WHOLESALE LIQUOR business with Messrs. APPLEGATE & SONS, Louisville, Ky., and that any orders entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

May 14 tf 21

SOUTH CAROLINA

LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Office, No. 17, Broad Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

The deposits in the Savings Department of this Company are invested as a Special Trust, and, therefore, are not subject to the hazards of banking.

In addition to this special security, depositors have the guarantee of the entire Bank Capital, which amounts to three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.)

This department will enable all classes to find a safe security for their savings; however small; and at the same time bearing a remunerative interest (six per cent. compounded quarterly.) Currency can be remitted by express, and drafts by mail.

F. A. MITCHELL, CASHIER.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES.

Geo. S. Cameron,	G. L. Buist,
E. H. Frost,	W. J. Middleton,
W. C. Bee,	A. J. Crews,
W. B. Williams,	E. Waltjen,
H. H. Deleon,	C. G. Memminger,
B. O'Neill,	Wm. L. Webb,
A. P. Caldwell,	J. T. Welsham,
J. M. Shackelford,	Geo. H. Walter,
J. C. H. Claussen,	R. D. Lazarus.

May 14 3m 21

Ladies of Edgefield!

REMEMBER that Mrs. N. BRUM CLARK'S, 251 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., is the place to buy

Bonnets and Hats,

Made of good material, at low prices. All the fashionable shapes in abundance.

New Goods received tri-weekly.
Real and Imitation Hair Goods,
Laces, Embroideries,
Fancy Dry Goods, usual variety.

Thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance.

☞ Madame Demorest's Patterns for sale. Send for Catalogue.

MRS. N. BRUM CLARK,
251 Broad St., Augusta, Ga

Apr 23 2m 18

SODA WATER!

PURE and Delightful, with the BEST SYRUPS, will be drawn daily from my Beautiful Arctic Soda Fountain.

The Ladies in particular are cordially invited to do their "drinking" at this Fount—and will be waited on promptly and politely at all times.

A. A. CLISBY, Druggist.

May 8, tf 20

State of South Carolina

AIKEN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Caroline Hankerson, formerly Caroline Glover, *et al.* against Missouri J. Glover, *et al.*

Order for Sale and Partition.

IN pursuance of an order from the Hon. Henry Sparnick, Judge of Probate, in the above cause, I will proceed to resell, at Aiken Court House, on the first Monday in June next, the following real estate of John J. Glover, late of said county, to wit:

I. All that tract of land known as the "Gluckler Tract," containing two hundred and eighty-six acres, more or less, and bounding on the north-east, east and south-east, on lands of the estate of John J. Glover, and west on the lands of ——.

II. Also, all that tract of land known as the "Bradly Tract," containing two hundred and eighty-eight acres, more or less, bounded on the north and north-east by lands of Miriam Holloway, on the east and north-east by the Barrett tract, and the south by Town Creek, and on the west by lands of Jackson Gluckler and the estate of John J. Glover.

III. Also, all that tract of land known as the "Barrett Tract," adjoining the Bradley tract on the west, and containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, more or less. The dimensions of the Bradley and Barrett tracts, their buttings and boundings, can be more fully ascertained by reference to a plat drawn by W. L. Roberson, D. S. E. C.

IV. Tract No. 4, of the Carter Tract, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, bounded by lands of G. Dunbar, W. Freeman, William Glover and sub-tract No. 3. The dimensions, buttings and boundings of the four subtracts of the Carter tract will more fully appear by reference to the several dimensions of said sub-tracts drawn by Edward Morris, Surveyor.

V. Also that other tract of land known as the ——— tract, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Wade Glover, Jackson Gluckler and others, containing an excellent mill site, Town Creek passing directly through the tract, all of which will more fully appear by reference to a plat of said land drawn by W. L. Roberson, D. S. E. C.

The above land is re-sold at the risk of the parties who purchased it at the original sale which took place on the first Monday in February last: said purchasers having failed to comply with the terms of the sale.

TERMS.—One-third cash and the remaining two-thirds in one year, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, with a mortgage on the premises for the balance of the purchase money. Titles extra. Plats referred to can be seen at the office of Messrs. Finley & Henderson.

HIRAM JORDAN, S. A. C.

May. 14, 2t 21

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The United States,
vs.
John Fraser & Co.

IN pursuance of the orders made in this case, the undersigned offers for sale the PROPERTY mentioned and described in the conveyance to James Robb and Charles T. Lowndes, Trustees, dated the 29th February, 1868. Bids for the Property, or any portion thereof, will be received by the Referee under seal until the first day of June, 1873. Such bids to state whether for cash.

Or for one-third cash, balance in one and two years, secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the property and assignment of policy of insurance.

Or in the bonds of T. D. Wagner and W. L. Trenholm, payment of which is secured by the said mortgage to Messrs. Robb and Lowndes, which are commonly known as "A" Bonds.

No bid payable in "A" Bonds will be received for an amount less than the appraised value of the property as set forth in the said mortgage. Bids may also be made embracing all or either of the above alternatives.

Lists of the property and description thereof, will be presented as soon as they can be prepared.

SAM'L. LORD, JR., Referee.

Charleston, Apr. 29, 5t 19

Sheriff's Sale.

Branch Sons & Co., Assignee, Pl'ffs.
vs
David Graham, Defendant.

Execution, Foreclosure of Lien and Mortgage on personal property.

BY virtue of an order directed to me in the above stated cause I will sell on Friday, the ninth of May next, at the residence of the Defendant, David Graham, the following property levied upon in this cause, viz:

2 HORSES,
2 MULES,
9 Head of CATTLE,
13 Head of HOGS,
1 Lot of Seed COTTON,
1 WAGON,

Terms Cash.

H. WALL, S. E. C.

Apr. 23, 3t 18

SAMS & CARWILE,

PINE HOUSE DEPOT,

ANNOUNCE to the public that they are now opening a fine Stock of GROCERIES and PLANTATION GOODS, which they will sell at the lowest rates.

☞ Examine our Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.

Pine House, Mar. 5, tf 11

School Commissioner's Office,

EDGEFIELD, S. C May 13, 1873.

THE following Circular from the State Superintendent of Education, has been received by the undersigned, and the special attention of the Board of Trustees of each School District throughout the County is respectfully invited thereto. G. A. MORGAN,
School Commissioner, Edgefield Co.

OFFICE STATE SUP'T. EDUCATION,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1st, 1873.

To George A. Morgan, County School Commissioner of Edgefield County, S. C.

DEAR SIR: Section 49 of "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina," approved March 6th, 1871, provides that "An annual meeting of each School District shall be held on the last Saturday in June, of each year, at 12 o'clock M., notice of the time and place being given by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, by posting written or printed notices in three public places of the District at least ten days before the meeting."

Section 51 of the said Act provides that "The inhabitants qualified to vote at a school meeting, lawfully assembled, shall have power:

1st. To appoint a Chairman to preside over the meeting.

2d. To adjourn from time to time.

3d. To choose a Clerk, who shall possess the qualifications of a voter.

4th. To raise by tax, in addition to the amount apportioned by the State to their use, such further sums of money as they may deem proper for the support of public schools, said sum not to be more than three dollars for every child in the District between the ages of six and sixteen, as ascertained by the last enumeration; said sum to be collected by the County Treasurer, and to be held by him, subject to the order of the Trustees, countersigned by the County School Commissioner, such sums of money to be used as shall be agreed upon at the meeting, either for the pay of teachers' salaries, or to purchase or lease sites for school houses, to build, hire or purchase such school houses; to keep them in repair, and furnish the same with necessary fuel and appendages; or to furnish blackboards, outline maps and apparatus for illustrating the principles of science, or to discharge any debts or liabilities lawfully incurred.

5th. To give such direction and make such provisions as may be deemed necessary, in relation to the prosecution or defense of any suit or proceeding in which the District may be a party.

6th. To authorize the Board of Trustees to build school houses, or rent the same; to sell any school house site or other property belonging to the District, when the same shall no longer be needful for the use of the District.

7th. To alter or repeal their proceedings, from time to time, as occasion may require, and to do any other business contemplated in this Act."

You are hereby