A North Carolina Tragedy.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.

On Saturday morning last, in Yadkin County, occurred one of the coolest and most determined murders and suicides ever committed in this State. John Holcombe and his wife Julia, who had been married about a year, were the subjects. Julia possessed uncommon beauty, and was suspected of infidelity to her marriage vows. She was on the eve of leaving home to visit Salisbury and Charlotte. Holcombe having endeavored to dissuade her from leaving, without success, decided to murder her and commit suicide. He drew his pistol and fired, with frightful coolness, three shots at her, death ensuing almost instantly. The neighbors were attracted to the house by the reports of the pistol, and found Holcombe reloading his weapon. He told the crowd if any one approached him he would shoot him. When he had finished loading he walked to the side of his dead wife, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his left breast and pulled the trigger. His lifeless body fell across that of his beautiful but wayward wife. The ball had passed through his heart. Jealousy was the cause of the wife-murder, and apprehension of disgrace and death by the halter the cause of the suicide. They were respectable persons, the owners of considerable property, and stood high in the community. General regret is expressed that the tragedy should have occurred.

Heavy Failures in the West.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.

Harris & Thomas, Guthrie & Co., and Chatham, Draughan & Co., provision dealers, have failed. Their stocks and contracts aggregate six million pounds of meat, and twelve thousand barrels of pork. The amount for which they failed on Wednesday was greatly exaggerated. The actual losses of the three firms are less than one hundred thousand dollars. All the meats bought by the parties involved revert to the original owners, and the rest of the losses are margins on purchases for futures. The failures created no excitement on 'Change, nor produced any influence on the market.

A Fiendish Act.

The Columbia Union-Herald says:—"Some fiend in human shape, on Thursday, placed a crosstie across the track of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, at a point between Pomaria and Hope Station, where the embankment is very high, which was discovered by the vigilant engineer of the down passenger train in time to save the happening of what could not have terminated otherwise than in a terrible disaster. What the object was that prompted to this diabolical act cannot be imagined. Besides the regular passengers were the Masonic and some members of the other committees that had been in attendance upon the funeral of the late Minister Orr, at Anderson. It is to be hoped that the person who laid the plot may be discovered and properly punished."

A Pill for the Tax Payers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22.—A rumor is afloat that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Morton, Bliss & Co. bond case has been prepared. It has not been possible to trace the report to any definite source, but it comes through creditable channels. It is stated that the opinion will order a mandamus, the Chief Justice dissenting. E. P. Willard is said to have fixed the thing up before the suit was brought. The report further states that Comptroller General Hoge will at once give notice of a levy of four mills on the dollar to pay the interest on the five classes of bonds enumerated in the petition of Morton, Bliss & Co., aggregating $3,400,000. The collection of the tax, however, will not be enforced immediately.

King Cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 20.

Twenty negroes and four whites died of cholera yesterday, and forty-nine blacks and twenty-four whites to-day. The weather is sultry, with a slow rain, and is very discouraging.

[illegible] tom and Fairfield. Ninety convicts in the penitentiary are prostrated, and the majority are suffering with cholera. The estimated exodus of people from the city since the 7th instant is estimated at ten thousand more than in 1866. The cholera is prevailing principally among the poor class of people, and colored people especially. Business is almost suspended. The streets are pretty bare of vehicles and people.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—The mortuary list to-day from Cholera shows fifty-nine deaths, of which 48 were cholera. Weather rainy with occasional sunshine.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Several cases of choleratic diarrhœa have occurred here.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—There were three deaths on Thursday and three Friday from reported cholera.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The weather to day is clear and hot. There were fourteen deaths from cholera. Reports from the surrounding country state disease still prevails, but in a less violent form.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzic says forty-two polish raftsmen of the Vistula were attacked by cholera and twenty-five of them died. Of remaining seventeen four have entirely recovered. Another lazaretto has been established at Fort Neufahr, four miles from Dantzic.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the province of Treviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—The total number of deaths officially reported up to 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday was sixty-four, of which fifty-nine were from cholera, and a slight falling off from Friday. Among the victims yesterday was Miss Frankil, the young and beautiful and accomplished daughter of Major R. C. McNary, one of our most prominent and respected citizens. She had but recently returned from New York city, where during the latter part of May, she graduated with high honors at Mrs. Beecher's female seminary.

DEATH.—Dr. F. S. Lewis departed this life at half-past 7 o'clock, last evening, at his residence in Lexington. He had been ill for the past two months, and his friends but a few days ago entertained hopes of his recovery. Dr. Lewie was a prominent and very popular citizen of Lexington, which County had several times honored him with their choice as a member of the House of Representatives. One brief month only had elapsed since the deceased entered the sacred bonds of matrimony; and to-day he has entered the portals of death. Besides the family and friends of deceased in his native County, there are many citizens of Richland County who will mourn his death. The funeral services will be performed at Summit Point, Lexington County, at 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the 22d instant.—Columbia Phœnix, 21st.

Arrest of a Mexican Bandit.

BROWNSVILLE, June 21.—Mauricco Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here to-day, and remanded to Mexico on demand of the authorities of that country, under the extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal some time ago, and several policemen. During the revolution of last year, Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Rancheto and Bagdad, in Mexico, and killed several of the citizens of those places, and he has since been engaged in cattle stealing and plundering along the frontier with his companions.

Devastating Fires.

DETROIT, June 23.

Fires are now raging in the woods near Bay City and on the prairie along the line of the Jackson, Lansing and S. Railroad. Trains are unable to run. Miles upon miles of telegraph poles have been burned and large quantities of wood belonging to the railroad company. Several hundred acres of pine and hard wood lands have been burned over. The fires are still raging. Staddish and other villages have been endangered, but have as yet escaped destruction.

Glover Applies Before Judge Carpenter in Columbia for Bail.

BY REQUEST.

From the Columbia Phœnix, 22d.

THE STATE VS. ARTHUR A. GLOVER—APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—Judge Carpenter, in chambers, yesterday, heard application for bail of accused on above charge. The circumstances of this tragedy having been already narrated in the public journals, renders unnecessary an enumeration of the details. Numerous affidavits were produced by the defence, establishing the facts of threats by the Gomilions against the life of Glover—threats of a character which, it is submitted, amply warranted the defendant in taking any and every measure for his protection. Affidavits, in addition, were shown by the defence, exhibiting a character of violence marking the Gomilions as assailants whom every precaution should be maintained against. The case was ably argued by the counsel of Mr. Glover—Judge Bacon as exponent of the law, and Generals Butler and Gary arguing on fact; the Solicitor, Mr. Runkle, and colleague, Mr. Dunbar, declining argument as to the application for bail in the count of the killing of William Gomillion, save that they urged that the affidavits were insufficient to reduce the killing below the degree of murder, and render it a bailable offence under the statute; but insisting upon the issue of a bench warrant for the arrest of Glover, to abide the result of the elder Gomilion's injuries. His Honor ruled that in the homicide of Wm. Gomilion, the offence was bailable, and fixed the amount at the sum of $10,000. This question being settled, the Solicitor and colleague, Mr. Dunbar, made application for a bench warrant against the prisoner, as above stated—the charge being assault and battery, with intent to kill Lovett and Wm. Gomilion; the grounds taken by the State being, that the circumstances did not warrant the assault; that the threats referred to above were made only by the younger Gomilion, and did not emanate from the father, and that the elder Gomilion fell an innocent victim in this feud. Judge Bacon argued that only a court in term time could issue such a warrant as marked a citizen with a felon's badge, consigning him to a felon's cell. Gen Butler recited the circumstances as reported by the affidavits, both as to the threats of the Gomilions against Glover, the relative positions of the parties in the fray and the popular opinion of the turbulent character of the Gomilions, and drew the deduction that Mr. Glover simply acted as a prudent man, who, fearing violence and bodily harm, used such measures as discretion would teach to protect his life. Gen. Gary insisted that the deceased Gomilion was, to the day of his death, under indictment for treacherously shooting —— Posey in the back; that his father had been conspicuous on the criminal dockets for twenty years; that the son had been carefully educated by the sire, in a code of blood; that a corps of native bullies were enlisted in the contemplated attack upon Glover, and submitted that the defendant only acted, in view of attendant circumstances, as a discreet and prudent man would do.

His Honor declined the application for the bench warrant, but ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield County, pending the critical condition of Lovett Gomillion. To grant bail in the major offence and to remand to custody in the minor was an obvious incongruity which challenged criticism. One opinion amongst the lawyers seemed to prevail relating to this startling phenomenon. In the eloquent language of Gen. Gary, it appeared "to grant a right with one hand and withdraw it with the other," a minority representation which savors acutely of some political motive. X.

From the Columbia Union-Herald, 23d. June.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A. A. Glover, who shot and killed William Gomillion and wounded his father, Lovett Gomillion, last week in Edgefield, was brought before Judge Carpenter on a writ of *habeas corpus* on Saturday last, the hearing being peared as counsel for the prisoner and Solicitor Runkle and J. A. Dunbar, Esq., for the State. The case occupied about one hour and a half in the hearing. The facts as regards the affray did not materially differ from the account given by the Union Herald Thursday, except that numerous affidavits were submitted showing that Glover's life had been repeatedly threatened by young Gomillion, who had laid several plans to take it, and who boasted, upon his entry into the town, that he had the crowd to do it; that either Glover must be killed or kill him, and that on one occasion Gomillion went to the kitchen, after making threats, and inquired of a colored man where Glover was, threatening violence. It was also shown that many of the citizens had apprised Glover of the threats against his life and advised him to be on his guard, and that on sale day he had kept off the street for the purpose of avoiding difficulty. It was held that he had done all in his power to avoid a hostile meeting, and that the fatal rencontre was one sought by the Gomillions, forcing Glover to act as he did purely in self-defence. It was also affirmed that two large pistols were found on the person of the deceased, one of which he attempted to draw. After argument on both sides, bail was fixed in the sum of $10,000 in the case of killing of the younger Gomillion, and Glover was remanded to jail to await the order of the court pending the result of the wounds inflicted upon the elder, who, it is said, has recovered consciousness.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A terrible disaster occurred about two and a half miles above Prosperity, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The boiler of the steam thresher of Messrs. Brown & Schumpert, while threshing at Mrs. Fellers', exploded, killing Capt. Jesse Schumpert, Pinck Reeder and Alfred Gary, the last two colored, and wounding Drayton Brown, J. B. Whitman, Hill Hipp, Anderson Porter, Anderson Singleley, Simon Gallman, Brown Dalrumple and Shed Kibler—the six last colored. Captain Schumpert had very recently married the second time, and leaves a young widow and five children to mourn his loss. Captain Schumpert was a noble and generous man, and will be greatly missed in the community. We tender our sympathies to the bereaved family.—Columbia Phœnix, 23d.

A Washington telegram says: "Intelligence just received here from Columbia, S. C., states that the Supreme Court of that State has just rendered a decision in an analagous suit to that of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, which is looked upon as foreshadowing a refusal to order the *mandamus* prayed for by them to compel the State Comptroller General to provide means to pay the interest on over $7,000,000 of State bonds, which that officer has reason to believe were illegally issued. It is also further stated that it is in contemplation, at an early day, to issue an exact statement of the legal public debt of South Carolina, and that the authorities will refuse to recognize liability for any bonds or other indebtedness not duly authorized."

THE CASE OF COLEMAN.—Jerry Coleman, a colored man, murdered Adam Hacket, near Ninety Six station, in Abbeville county, on the 13th of May last. His trial has just closed in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The peculiar circumstances in the case was that the jury was composed entirely of colored men, the prisoner was also colored, and the crime of which he was found guilty the highest known to the law. In a private letter from Judge Cooke, before whom the case was tried, his Honor pays a handsome compliment to the conduct of the jury, and suggests the complete answer which such a case furnishes to the charge of prejudice of color so often advanced by the opposition. This is, perhaps, the first case of the kind where all parties were colored.—Union Herald.

☞ We see that Procter & Gamble's Extra Olive Soap is becoming very popular in our city. Its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale. 3m 17

THE ADVERTISER.

Edgefield, S. C., June 26, 1873.

The Cholera Spreading from West to East.

Since the 7th inst., cholera, of the most virulent type, has been raging in Nashville, Tenn. From the alleys, purlieus, and outskirts, it has gradually spread all over the city, until the whole place has become a scene of disease, death and terror. One hundred deaths are reported to have taken place on Friday last, and one hundred on Saturday. At present, we presume, it is impossible to report the number—owing to the terror and confusion in the city. The scenes depicted by the telegrams are simply appalling. Every one is flying who can fly, and the supply of coffins in the city is exhausted.

Memphis and Cincinnati are also being scourged, and one case has been reported in Washington. There can be no doubt that the fell disease is spreading from West to East. And the season is said by scientific men to be favorable for its general expansion.

"Kenelm Chillingly" and "The New Magdalen."

From the celebrated Holmes Book House, Charleston, we have received the two above named works of fiction—the most widely-sought for and eagerly-read of the day—the first by Bulwer, the other by Wilkie Collins. In this deed of kindly politeness Mr. A. Baron Holmes has afforded us such a treat as we are profoundly grateful for.

Wise and Mosby in Virginia.

The political canvass in Virginia begins to attract the attention of the whole country. The failure of the Conservative party to carry the State for Greeley in the late Presidential contest has inspired the Radical party with new life and vigor. Indeed so much are they encouraged that in spite of the former large Conservative majorities, the Radicals intend to make a vigorous fight in the coming contest for State officers. Neither party has as yet made any nomination. The most prominent candidate for the Radical nomination for Governor is Robert W. Hughes, a prominent editor in that State. Just at the moment, however, when Mr. Hughes' chance for the nomination of his party seemed assured, Gen. Henry A. Wise completed one of those remarkable changes of base that it sometimes pleases men to startle the world with. Gen. Wise, unfortunately, has lived too long, at least for his reputation for consistency, though he has by no means outlived his love for office. He has written a letter in which, while declaring his unwillingness to be the nominee of either the Democratic or Radical party, he avows his readiness to run as an independent candidate in case either party should fail to make a nomination. Of course the Democratic party has no idea of surrendering its existence to gratify Gen. Wise or any one else. It follows, therefore, that if he becomes a candidate, it will be at the expense of Mr. Hughes; and the question now being discussed in the Virginia Radical camp is whether the party shall or shall not make a nomination. And upon this question, we are glad to say, there is refreshing and hopeful difference of opinion. On the Democratic side the contest for the nomination for Governor seems to have narrowed down to Gen. Kemper and Col. Withers, both gentlemen of the most honorable antecedents, and in every way qualified for the high position.

Col. Mosby, too, the famous Guerilla chieftain, is playing quite an important part in putting affairs in shape for the coming contest, and will doubtless prove to be very useful in furthering the am- [illegible] fluence with President Grant; indeed it is commonly reported that he controls the patronage of the President in Virginia. This fact, taken in connection with the alliance between Mosby and Wise, has created the impression that Wise is President Grant's candidate for Governor of Virginia.

This alliance between Grant, Wise and Mosby is a strange piece of business, and for Wise and Mosby very disreputable. We do not believe that the people of Virginia will help these distinguished renegades to the offices which they seek.

Gen. Kershaw's Tribute to Judge Wardlaw.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw, in the last issue of his paper, (the Camden *Journal*,) noticing the death of Judge D. L. Wardlaw, of Abbeville, says:

Living through the golden period of our history, and among those most eminent in virtue, in labors, in learning, and in intellect, no man of all his noble compeers, more worthily, more completely or more ably filled the measure of his duty than did Judge Wardlaw. As Lawyer, Jurist and Judge, he stands unsurpassed. Harper was more brilliant, DeSaussure more accomplished, Frank Wardlaw more classic, O'Neall more practical, but none of them has left behind a more enduring and imperishable impress of learning, talent, strength and integrity than David Louis Wardlaw. He was one of the last of the old Carolina Judges and one of the best.

It is on occasions like these that we are brought to contrast the past with the present, and while we exclaim in bitterness of spirit, "We may not look upon his like again," we realize something of the depths to which we have descended in these degenerate days when honors are exhausted upon the venal and corrupt, and there is found for the good and great neither a place while they live, nor a fitting requiem in death.

Yet these shall live again. When we shall have accomplished the days of our purification, and history shall throw a focal light upon the disastrous era through which we have passed, among the venerable worthies of the last half century, the form of David Louis Wardlaw will stand forth in the page the peer of the noblest and best, to fire the heart of Carolina's youth with with high resolves and incite to noble deeds, and heroic devotion to duty.

"Our Natural Allies."

Our "Natural Allies," says the Mobile *Register*, are moving strongly in the right direction. You may call their movement "Farmers' Clubs," "Granges of Industry," or whatever else you please, but they certainly set forth the rights of the people who live by the sweat of their brow to a fair chance and a just equality with those who live by their wits in the race of life, without favoritism, monopoly, or robbery, on the part of the Government. This is what we have always understood to be Democracy, and as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, we bid the farmers "God speed!" and shall rejoice heartily in their triumph.

Teaching the Charleston Bar the Professional Amenities.

The Charleston *News & Courier*, says: "During the progress of a case which was tried in the Court of General Sessions, in Charleston, on Thursday, Judge Graham found it necessary to remind some of the lawyers engaged in its conduct that it was not customary for members of the bar to accuse each other of telling falsehoods, and that the next time it occurred he would send the offending party to jail."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A passenger from Spartanburg informs us that a fatal accident occurred on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, on Saturday last—an aged woman, an inmate of the Union poor house, and said to be deaf, being run over and instantly killed by the South bound train. The accident occurred in a short cut, three or four miles from Union. The woman was walking on the track and did not notice the sound of the whistle. She was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown mangled and dead on the side of the track. No blame can be attached to the engineer.—Columbia Phœnix, 24th.

Bogus Bonds.

The Chicago *Evening Post* has an article on Southern bonds which is not very encouraging to the bondholders. Louisiana is in default for the interest on a portion of her State debt, and has issued sixteen millions more of bonds than the constitution authorizes. The Comptroller of South Carolina insists that nearly eight millions of the bonds of this State have been issued without authority, and refuses to levy a tax with which to pay the interest on them. There is similar trouble in other of the Southern States, and the probabilities are that a considerable portion of the bonds issued in all of them since the war will be found fraudulent and will not be recognized. The *Post* says: "As the present holders were doubtless advised, when they took these securities, of the uncertainty about their character and payment, there need not be any very violent ebullition of public sympathy on their account. A prodigious amount of stealing has been done at the South in the last seven or eight years—the fraudulent issue of bonds being one of the favorite processes of the thieves. In most cases it is probable the receivers of the bonds were the agents and accomplices of the plunderers, and if they should fail to realize the expected profits from the dishonesty there will not be much grief about it outside of their own circle."

Cues for Treasurer Allen.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Phœnix* writes pertinently and well-timed, as follows:

MR. EDITOR: In the *Union-Herald* of the 11th inst., under the above caption, appears the names of several prominent merchants and citizens of your city, who have signed the petition praying for the pardon of Treasurer Allen for his attempt to enrich himself with the public money. These men certainly well know the party record of Allen. While Senator, he favored and helped on all the hellish legislation that has *well nigh* resulted in the everlasting ruin and disgrace of South Carolina; and how, then, these men could consistently sign such a petition, is a matter of great wonder to many. There is many a poor black man now serving out his sentence in the penitentiary for far less crimes than was proved against Allen (in fact, there is no greater criminal there, murderers excepted,) than this man Allen. Why not, then, petition to have them all pardoned? An impartial humane feeling for them demands it. The names of Scott, Neagle, Parker, Dennis, and such like, have not created any surprise—none whatever. It was a foregone conclusion with them, that Allen should go Scott free, while through him Cardozo should make a fizzled effort to prove the sincere and honest designs of the present Administration. INQUIRY.

Voting to the Tune of a Hundred and Odd Dollars.

Miss Susan Anthony, who has a long, thin nose, and a long, thin chin, and a long, thin jowl, and long, thin legs, and sharp, snaky eyes, and who wishes women to do everything that men do, *would* deposit her ballot in Rochester, N. Y., last fall. She just *would* do it—she, Susan!—in defiance of the law and of the managers. And in consequence she has been convicted lately by a United States Jury at Canandaigua, of violating the law. The verdict is that she pay a fine of $100 and the costs. And Susan was brave, and deported herself like Paul, glorying in her persecutions, and inviting the fullest rigor of the law. One Judge Selden, as her counsel, did his best to make the worse appear the better, but without success. He had foolishly advised her to vote in spite of the law, on the ground that she has as good a right under the late amendments to the constitution as he had. And she—poor, foolish Susan!—took his advice. But after all, it plays into Susan's hands. She becomes the martyr of the party.

Homicide in Beech Island.

[illegible] reference to an unfortunate and fatal affray that occurred in Beech Island on Saturday last:

Prince Rivers, as coroner, held an inquest in Beech Island, South Carolina, last Sunday, over the body of a white man named Elbert Harden, who, it is alleged, was killed last Saturday by John Harden, his cousin. A gentlemen who read the evidence as taken down at the inquest informed us in regard to the main points therein. From this it appears that there had been ill feeling between John and Elbert Harden for some time. The former leased fifteen acres of land from the latter On Saturday Elbert Harden gave a cotton hoeing party on his plantation, in Beech Island. At this John Harden was present, and during the day a difficulty arose between himself and his cousin Elbert. After some words between the two John Harden secured an Enfield rifle, loaded with buckshot, and shot Elbert Harden in the back as he was walking off from him. Four of the buckshot struck Elbert Harden and he fell. John Harden then ran up to the fallen man with his gun clubbed. Elbert Harden called out, "Don't strike, I'm a dead man already." John Harden, according to the evidence, then beat Elbert over the head with the breech of the gun until it broke off from the barrel. He continued the beating with the latter, however, until Elbert Harden's head was mashed into a complete jelly.

After killing his victim, John Harden walked to Aiken and surrendered himself.

Personal.

During the past week, we have been happy to welcome into our office Mr. F. L. Brantley, traveling correspondent of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, and Mr. Henry Sparnick, editor and proprietor of the Aiken *Tribune*.

The Waters Concerto Parlor Organ.

We are glad to chronicle any new thing, or any improvement upon an old one, that tends to popularize music by rendering its study either easier or more attractive. Lately our attention has been called to a new patented stop added to the Waters reed organ, called the "concerto stop." It is so voiced as to have a tone like a full, rich alto voice; it is especially "human" in its tone. It is powerful as well as sweet; and when we heard it we were in doubt whether we liked it best in solo or with full organ. We regard this as a valuable addition to the reed organ, and advise those intending to purchase such an instrument to examine the "concerto." Warerooms, 481 Broadway.—Rural New-Yorker.

☞ You who lead sedentary lives—Printers, Tailors, Shoemakers, etc., will find a great relief for the Constipation from which you so often suffer by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you, and can do no injury.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, by the Rev. J. W. Barr, on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, M. M. Padgett, Esq., Mr. J. D. TAYLOR, of Stanton, Va., and Miss E. O. PADGETT, of Edgefield County.

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate and Christian Neighbor will please copy

From this wedding feast we acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome basket of ke: and we beg the young people to accept our kindest and most respectful congratulations.

MARRIED, on the 19th inst, by Rev. L. Broadus, Mr. J. W. MILLER, of Edgefield, and Miss M. H. LIGON, formerly of Georgia.

Religious Notice.

The Union Meetings of the different Divisions of the Edgefield Baptist Association will meet with the following Churches, on the 5th Sabbath in June inst., and Saturday before, viz:

1st Division at Bethany,
2d " " Chestnut Hill,
3d " " Lexington Church,
4th " " Big Stevens' Creek,

J. P. MEALING, Chair.

June 11, 3t 25

A Bull as Good for Butter as a Cow!

Soon we are to have no more churns, no more churning, no more buttermilk. We weep when we think of it, and our fingers redden with indignation as we record the disagreeable fact. The dairy is to be robbed of its crowning glory, and notable housekeepers are to give up the speciality which stamps them with the brightest prestige. Yes, a horrid, rampaging bull, or a degraded, burden-drawing steer, is soon to be as available for butter purposes as a beautiful, five-year-old heifer with her second calf. It is actually abominable! But nevertheless, true! The smart and restless Yankees are the authors of the outrage. Read about it, below. They haul the stuff in dirty carts, from dirty slaughter pens, and then chopit, and boil it, and muck it up generally. It is an insult to humanity and to cows. We take a solemn oath never to touch such a bastard compound:

From the New York Sun, 22d inst.

Manufacture of Butter in New York.

A company has been organized in this city with a capital of $500,000 for the manufacture of butter. It is claimed that the butter is genuine, the means of producing it being alone artificial; in other words, the discoverer affirms that the article is not merely butyrous, but in every respect the complete and perfect thing, as agreeable, nutritious and usable as the best Orange County butter. A gentlemen of recognized ability as a chemist is the fortunate introducer of this new wonder. Several persons of wealth have bought stock, and in a week, or two the manufacture will be conducted on a very large scale. The offices of the Oleo-Margarine Manufacturing Company, as the corporation is called, are at 40 Broadway and their manufactory in Forty-fifth street. Arrangements have been made, and very soon the market will be fully supplied with the new product. At present the demand for the article is so great that it is beyond the capacity of the company to supply it. The profits are expected to be over 100 per cent.

HOW THE BUTTER IS MADE.

In the first place, agents are employed to visit the slaughter-houses, and to buy up all the beef fat usually called suet. This suet is carted to the butter factory and cleansed. Then it is put into ordinary meat chopers and minced fine. It is afterwards placed in a boiler with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of the suet, and they are melted. The refuse, or membrane, goes to the bottom of the water; the oily substance floats and is removed. The latter consists of butter matter and stearine. A temperature of 80 degrees melts the former, and leaves the stearine at the bottom. The butter made, or cream, is drawn off; then about 13 per cent. of fresh milk is added and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for ten or fifteen minutes. The result is butter at about one-half the usual cost. The stearine is sold at twelve cents a pound to the candle-maker, and the refuse at seven cents a pound to the manufacturer of food for cattle.

BUTTER FOR SUMMER TOURISTS.

All the leading steamship lines between here and Europe are to be supplied this summer with the newly invented butter. In taste and appearance it is precisely similar to the finest country butter, made from the milk of live cows. Several of the leading men in the butter trade have purchased stock, as have also many of the presidents of the steamship lines and the proprietors of the leading city hotels; Prof R. Ogden Doremus has testified to the success of the new method of butter manufacture, and prophesies great prosperity for the new corporation. Prof. Paraf, the discoverer, expects that the new product will drive live cow butter out of the market altogether. The few unscientific outsiders who are acquainted with the facts now first made public, regard the whole thing with amazement. It seems extremely odd to them that the same carcass which furnishes a fresh steak for breakfast should also should also supply the butter which they spread upon their accompanying hot rolls.

No invention was ever so important to the residents of warm climates as the Venetian Blind. Admitting the air and a shaded light, while keeping out the heat and glare, they are absolutely essential to the comfort of our section. If the [illegible] days thereafter, furnish a list of all delinquent polls to the County Commissioners of the County. Where the persons so taxed and delinquent have no property to be distrained for the payment of said poll tax, as authorized in the Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property, approved Sept. 15, 1868, the person or persons so delinquent shall be subject to a penalty of double the amount of their poll tax; and on failing to pay the same, when notified of the fact, within ten days after such notice, such person or persons shall be required to work upon the highway or roads, in their respective Counties, as the County Commissioners may direct, not exceeding three days.

SEC. 2. That said County Commissioners shall, after receiving the delinquent poll lists, summon such delinquents, to appear at their office, and then and there give them the opportunity to pay the double tax; and, on failing to do so, such delinquents shall be required to work upon the highways and roads of their respective Counties as the County Commissioners may direct; and if the said delinquents, being personally warned by the said Commissioners, or by writ, ten notice, served at their place of residence, shall refuse or neglect, having had ten days' notice, to attend by themselves, or substitutes equally able to perform said duties as themselves, or to pay the double tax in lieu of said duties, or, having attended themselves, shall refuse to conform to the requirements of this Act, or obey the directions of the County Commissioners, they shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for the same, in a County jail, for a term not less than ten days.

The Law requires the Auditor to begin the Assessment on the first day of July, 1873, and close on the twentieth day of August, 1873; after which time the 50 per cent. penalty will attach to all returns made:

My Office will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving returns of property.

FRANK A. BELANGER,
Auditor Edgefield County.

June 25, 4t 27

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA, June 24.

GOLD—Buying at 115 and selling at 117.

COTTON—The market opened quiet, holders asking yesterday's prices, but had to make concessions to effect sales. Market closed irregular—Middling, 18-@18¼. Sales, 136 bales; receipts, 101.

BACON—Clear Sides, 10@11; C. R. Sides, 10; Shoulders, 8½@9; Hams, 14-@17; Dry-Salt Sides, 10; D. S. Shoulders, 7@8.

CORN—White—by car load, 80@88; yellow, 85.

WHEAT—Amber, $1 65@1 75; red, $1 90; white, $1 85@1 90.

FLOUR—City Mills are: $9 25@9 50 for superfine; $9 50@10 00 for extra; 10 50@11 25 for family, and $11 75@12 50 for fancy; Western and Country, $6 50@9 00.

OATS—White and mixed, 62½@65; Black Seed, 85; Red Rust Proof, 62½@65.

PEAS—We quote at $1 30@1 50.

GRIFFIN & COBB

ARE Offering at Low Prices
Gents' Dress Shirts,
Gents' India Gauze Undervests,
Gents' Cassimere and Linen Suits,
Also, a full line of Cassimere and Tweeds.
June 4 tf 24

Just Received for Pickling Purposes:

1 Bbl. White Wine VINEGAR,
1 Bbl Best Cider VINEGAR,
SPICES of all kinds.
For sale by
A. A. CLISBY, Druggist.
June 4 tf 24

Lightning Fly Paper!

KILLS Flies instantly. For sale by G. L. PENN & SON.
May 21. tf 22

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 of or 1st January. Henceforth my Terms will be 18 per cent. per annum, with ten (10) days of grace after maturity. J. H. CHEATHAM.
May. 7, tf 20

A Bargain.

FOR SALE, for less than half the cost of a new one, an old GRISWOLD GIN. With no repair will gin 2,500 lbs. Seed Cotton per day. Sample first class. No objection but want of speed. The very thing for a small crop.
FELIX BAKE, Jr.
P. O., Edgefield C. H.—Residence, 8 miles N. W.
May 28 tf 23

Tobacco.

EIGHT Boxes of pure Virginia Leaf CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale very low at GRIFFIN & COBB'S.
Feb. 19. tf 9

To Make Good Pickles

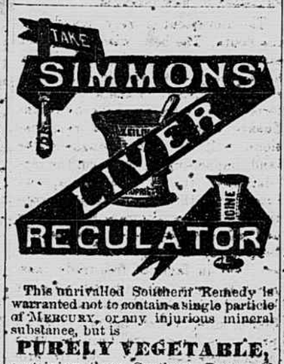
IT is necessary to have the best VINEGAR. G. L. Penn & Son have just received 2 Bbls. of the VERY BEST VINEGAR, which they can warrant. Call and try it. Also, SPICES of all kinds. G. L. PENN & SON.
June 18, tf 28

Use Dutchers Lightning Fly Paper.

KILLS instantly. For sale by A. A. CLISBY.
Apr. 23, tf 18

Expressly to Suit the Season.

NOW in Store a very beautiful collection of
TOILET SETS,
FLOWER VASES,
BOUQUET HOLDERS.
Expressly adapted to the season and which we are selling very cheap.
G. L. PENN & SON.
June 10 tf 25



This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

This Great Unfailing Specific will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.,

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
June 25 tf 27

Edgefield Medical Society.

THE next regular meeting of the Edgefield Medical Society will be held at Edgefield C. H., on Monday, the 7th July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the President.
P. H. ADAMS, Secry.
June 25, 2t 27

Bargains! Bargains!

GRIFFIN & COBB are offering great inducements in DRESS GOODS, Plain and Striped Nainsook and Bishop LAWNS, PIQUES, White TRIMMINGS, &c.
June 25 tf 27

Something Novel and Pretty, AND AT LOW PRICES.

1/2 pair Ladies' Morocco Buttoned BUSKINS,
12 pair ALEXANDER TIES.
These Shoes were made to order, especially for the Summer trade.
GRIFFIN & COBB.
June 26 tf 27

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the Firm of Sams & Hill will please call in and settle. Call in and save further cost, as the Books must be closed up.
JOHN B. HILL & CO.
June 25 tf 27

Notice.

FROM this date until the first of October we will deliver Freight from Pine House to Edgefield Village for 16½ cts. per hundred pounds.
JOHN B. HILL & CO.
June 25 tf 27

Wanted!

COPIES of *The Columbia Phœnix* for March, April, May, June and July, 1865. Also, any numbers of *The Mercury* and *The Courier* published during the war. Address,
BARON,
Lock Drawer 525,
Charleston, S. C.
June 25, 1m 27

Assessment For 1873.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Edgefield County,
Edgefield C. H., S. C.

OWNERS of both Real and Personal Property will please take special notice that the following rules for assessing the property in the County must be strictly complied with.

1st. The Christian or first name of every person making their return of property must be legibly written in full.

2nd, Owners of Real Estate must give the name of the Road upon which their Land is situated.

The attention of Tax Payers is called to Section three (3) of "An Act, to amend an Act, entitled an Act providing for the Assessment and Taxation of Property, passed 15th September 1868, and all acts Amendatory thereto":

SEC. 3, That whenever any tax payer shall fail to make return to the Auditor of his County within the time prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the County Auditor to enter on the Tax Duplicate against such tax payer, the property charged to him the previous year, with fifty per cent added thereto, except in cases of sickness or absence from the County, when the true amounts of property only shall be charged.—Approved 7th March 1871.

All persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty are liable to pay a Poll Tax unless exempt by law. And the attention of Tax Payers is specially directed to the following Act for the enforcement of the payment of the Poll Tax as passed by the Legislature on the 21st Feb., 1873:

AN ACT to Enforce the Payment of the Poll Tax.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be assessed on all taxable polls in the State an annual tax of one dollar on each poll, the proceeds of which shall be applied to educational purposes; and if any person shall refuse or neglect to pay said tax, before the expiration of the time [illegible] Auditor shall send their orders to Mr. P. P. Toale Charleston, S. C. He makes all the work he sells, and guarantees satisfaction on all Blinds, Doors and Sash from his Factory. Send for his price list. Sent free on application.

I. T. HEARD & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
Augusta, Ga.
Commission on Cotton, $1 per Bale
AGENTS FOR
Gullett's Light Draft
COTTON GIN.

THIS new GIN now offered to the public is the latest invention of Mr. B. D. GULLETT, the inventor of the STEEL BRUSH G