Edgefield Advertiser.

Y D. R. DURISOE. EDGEFIELD, S. C., SEPTEMBER 18. 1873. VOLUME XXXVIII.-No. 39.

MILLER, BISELL & BURUM

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merch'ts

175 and 177 Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall Stock of **GROCERIES**, consisting in part of—

Bacon SIDES, Bacon SHOULDERS, Dry Salt SIDES,
SUGARS of all grades.
SYRUPS—New Orleans and New York Drips,
MOLASSES, Rio, Laguyra and Java COFFEE,
TOBACCO, SALT, PEPPER, SPICE,
Crackers, Pickles, Cove Oysters,
CANNED GOODS consisting of Peaches, Blackberries, Tomatoes, &c.
MACKEREL in Barrels, half and quarter bbls. and Kits,
Seed WHEAT, Seed RYE, Seed OATS, Seed BARLEY,
Case Liquors of BRANDY, WHISKEY, GIN,

We are also offering the most complete and largest stock of BARRE LIQUORS of any House in the City, and selling at prices that will induc buyers to purchase nearer home than in Eastern markets.

To the Planters and Merchants of Edgefield we would take this occasion to express our thanks for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully request a continuance of the same.

☞Buying our Goods for CASH, we are prepared to sell as low, and oft times lower, than any other House in the City.

Augusta, Oct 9 tf 47

J. W. CALHOUN,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT,

HAS always on hand a full and well selected Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,

GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

&c., &c., &c.,

All of which I will sell at the lowest prices. Call on me before purchasing elsewhere. I can please you, and will do so, if you will give me a share of your patronage.

☞Highest Cash prices paid for COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

J. W. CALHOUN.

Johnston's Depot, July 9, tf 29

G. L. PENN & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

GROCERIES,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

HAVE now in Store full stocks of all Goods in the Drug and Grocery Business which we offer at Retail as cheap as any other House.

☞PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED by night or day.

May 7, tf

DAVID L. TURNER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.,

Edgefield, S. C.,

WOULD respectfully state to his Friends and the Public Generally that he has purchased of Dr. W. A. SANDERS, his Entire Stock, and will keep on hand full supplies of

DRUGS, MEICINES, CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods, Foreign & Domestic Perfumery,

HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET ARTICLES,
Bathing and Surgeon's Sponges,

Brandies, Wines and Whiskies for Medicinal Purposes,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY,
Paint, Varnish and White Wash Brushes,

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS GARDEN SEEDS,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, &c.,

Such as

BACON SIDES, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD,
MACKEREL, FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS,
RICE, CHEESE, MACCARONI, CRACKERS,
Soda, Starch, Soaps, Candles,
WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c.
Fine White Wine and Apple VINEGARS,
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO and SEGARS,
Citron, Currants, Raisins, Pickles, Jellies,
Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts,
Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash. A share of the trade solicited.

Dr. Sanders will be on hand at all times to COMPOUND PRESCRIPTIONS at the shortest notice.

D. L. TURNER.

Jan 28 tf 6

Dr. T. J. TEAGUE,

DRUGGIST,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, S. C.

HAVING just opened a **Drug Store** at this place, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I now have in Store a full line of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

GLASS, PUTTY, KEROSENE OIL,

Tobacco, Segars,

In fact everything usually kept in a Drug Store,—all new and warranted genuine.

My prices are as low as such Goods can be sold in any market in the same quantity.

T. J. TEAGUE.

Johnston's Depot, Feb 19 1y 9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE Co., New York.

STEAM ENGINES BOILERS, AND MACHINERY.

Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular, Gang and Muley Saw Mills; Portable and Stationary Flouring Mills, Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Pans, Narrow Gauge Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street roads and mining purposes, new and second-hand Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every description. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, 60 Vesey Street, New York.

Kenmore University High School

Amherst C. H., Va.

Preparatory to the University of Va. H. A. Strode (Math. Medalist U. Va.,) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics. H. C. Brock, B. L. R. U. Va. (recently Ass't Prof. Latin, U. Va.,) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French, German and Botany. This is one of the leading high schools of Virginia, and presents many advantages incomparable with those of others. Students also received for the Summer. New session begins Sept. 15th, 1873. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK.

Epidemic & Contagious Diseases

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No Family Safe Without It, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

MONEY *Made Rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

A FORTUNE.—How? By speculating in stocks and gold. Capital, $10 to $100; will pay $100 to $1,000 a month. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., New York. Box 2252.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. Agents wanted everywhere. Samples and terms free. Address W. C. WALKER, Russellville, Ky.

Drs. Greene, Lindley & Bentley's GREAT FAMILY MEDICINES!

Their success attests their merits. The afflicted who have tried them say that DR. GREENE'S FIT CURE will stop at once all kinds of Fits, Spasms and Convulsions. Epilepsy, Chorea and Nervous Wakefulness are completely under its control. That Comp. Ext. Corydalis is the greatest ALTERATIVE and BLOOD PURIFIER known. That MEDICATED HONEY has no equal as a remedy in Bronchitis, Asthma and Coughs. That NEURALGIA SPECIFIC is just what its name implies. They are for sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, Charlotte, N. C.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN

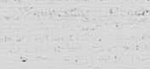
Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

12,000 *CASH GIFTS* $1,500,000

$250,000 for $50.



for among the lucky holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,000
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	50,000
88 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
320 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,000
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 11 4t 38

FOR SALE,

Needles and Attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Cash orders promptly filled or sent per Express C. O. D. Address D. G. MAXWELL, Charlotte, N. C., Gen'l Agent of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

Gray's Celebrated Anti-Friction Cotton Press

The cheapest, simplest and most perfect Cotton Screw ever invented. Send for circular. WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, 60 Vesey Street, New York, sole manufacturers.

S. COHEN,

176 Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.,

BEGS leave to inform the people of Edgefield that he is now receiving a large assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

GUNS, PISTOLS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CUTLERY, NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at short notice, and warranted.

—Also—

On hand an Extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

All of which he will sell lower than any other House throughout the Southern States. Give him a call and convince yourself.

No trouble to show Goods.
Remember the place—176 Broad Street

Aug 27 1y36

Seed Oats.

300 bushels SEED OATS for sale by J. O. SHEPPARD & CO. Kirkseys X Roads, S. C.

Sept. 4 tf 37

FINE SEGARS.

NOW in Store a superb lot of Fine Segars, which we warrant to give satisfaction. G. L. PENN & SON.

Aug. 27 tf 37

THE PUREST KISS.

A kiss hath been likened to blossoms on trees,
To fruits of the tropics—deliciously rare—
To Araby's spices, to wine off the lees,
To a rose wet with dew from Paradise fair.

To drops of pure honey distill'd from the hive—
That store house where essence of flowerets concerts,—
To nectar of gods—to soft breezes that strive
With the breath of the rose they caressingly greet.

The first kiss of love makes a last impress,
But oh! there's another that's holier far—
Born of an anguish no tongue can express—
That is pure—unselfish—and bright as a star.

The young mother folds her dear babe in embrace,
Her soul knows a new—ah! a Heaven born bliss;
In wonder she gazes on that cherub face
And imprints on the velvety lip a first kiss.

Talk not of a bliss that with passion is fraught,
Talk of no earthly joy comparing with this;
That is born of a love unchanging, unsought—
A holy—unselfish—a mother's pure kiss.

A Neat Trick on a Couple of Dead Beats.

Roff, who keeps the news stand in the postoffice building, turns many an honest penny with a root beer fountain. The fountain has two escapes, and at each of these he keeps a glass standing to catch the drippings. He noticed, recently, that a couple of elderly men, who lounged in the postoffice in the evening, drained these glasses as soon as they were partly filled. Great and mighty results frequently grow out of slight causes. When Roff detected them an idea struck him. Before setting the glasses next time, he dropped a teaspoonful of catarrh snuff in each one. It was a new kind of snuff, and Roff was glad of the opportunity to test it. He wasn't confident these men had the catarrh, but that was really no business of his, (it wasn't anything he could help) and, besides, science must be attended to, entered upon the experiment with all the hopefulness and expectation of a young and ardent nature. About eight o'clock the old buffers came round, and having listlessly examined the periodicals, watched the opportunity which Roff was quivering to give them, and raised the glasses hurriedly to their lips, and as hurriedly absorbed the contents. They then lounged about as listlessly as before for about two minutes. At the expiration of that time, one of the twain commenced to look surprised. The other man also looked as if he had received unexpected intelligence. Then their faces simultaneously appeared griped, and the first man remarked: "O! O!" and ... ter with root beer and catarrh snuff and pieces of liver, and such things as were handy at the time. He hasn't seen them since. He regrets this, as he wants to get their certificate to put in a circular.—Danbury News.

A MISTAKE.—That the editors are delighted to get anything to "fill up" the paper.

That they have plenty of time to correct bad manuscript.

That they should "puff" everybody for nothing.

That they must have no opinion of they own.

That they should know everything, whether informed of it or not.

That they have have plenty of money.

That they should "notice" every scalawag show that travels.

That they should have news, whether there is any or not.

That they should print every man who attends a dog fight or horse race.

A lady writes as follows, and as she probably belongs to one of the classes of women she last mentioned; she probably knows whereof she speaks; "It appears in this age that an exquisitely neat taste is 'acquired.' Girls under twenty are rarely tidy. They may desire to look neat, but they do not attain to exquisite freshness. Old maids, and women happily married are the ones who learn the refinement and quintessence of neatness. The former naturally incline that way, and the latter have the incentive to excite and retain the husband's admiration."

At a school exhibition which came off a short time since, one of the little boys, who had a grudge against his pedagogue, on account of a recent flogging, is said to have delivered this pointed oration:

"Oh, Lord of love
Look from above
On us poor little scholars;
We've had a fool
To teach our school,
And paid him fifty dollars."

It struck the distinguished instructor who had struck the youthful poet-orator, like a forty-ton chunk of thunder from a cloudless sky; and just more'n brought down the house.

BABIES AND BALLOTS.—"Poor critters!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington with a sigh. "What poor creatures are you pitying now, mother?" asked the inquisitive Ike. "Them unfortunate wimmin in England as are clambering after the sufferage," replied the good old lady. "From what I hear they are all either unmarried wimmin or married wimmin without children, and would much rather have babies than ballots if they could get 'em. Now, sence it appears they can't, I think the least the men ought to do would be to let 'em vote, if it's enny comfort to the poor things. Sufferage is a woman's lot, ennyhow."

Gen. M. W. Gary "Interviewed" by a Herald Correspondent.

A New York *Herald* correspondent, writing from White Sulphur Springs, Va., under date of the 26th August, says:

This watering place was more notable as a rendezvous for Southern politicians prior to the war than any other in the country. Here political intrigues were initiated, Presidential slates were made and national campaigns were planned, marked out and settled long before the millions of American voters knew who they were to cast their ballots for. Even since the war several noted meetings of Northern and Southern politicians took place here, but latterly there has been a great falling off in this way, until the present season, which has been an unusually large and successful one, when quite a number of distinguished Southerners made their appearance among the guests. In the absence of a more interesting political topic the Herald's discussion of "Cæsarism" has been the principal subject of conversation, and I find it spoken of with that seriousness and earnestness which such an important matter justifies. The opinions expressed are as varied as the mixed company at present here, or as the interesting personal interviews published in the Herald. As there are a number of ex-Confederate officers here I embraced the opportunity to learn their views as far as possible as to a third term for General Grant, in order to lay before the readers of the Herald the subject as regarded from a strictly Southern standpoint. The first of these gentlemen that I approached was

GENERAL MARTIN WITHERSPOON GARY, of South Carolina.

Upon being introduced to him I remarked that I would like to ascertain his views upon the subject of a third Presidential term for General Grant. He replied, "Well, sir, I will talk to you freely." Selecting a wooden bench upon the lawn, beneath the shade of a noble old oak, we sat down and I opened the conversation as follows:—

Correspondent—Have you read the recent discussion in the newspapers upon the subject of a third term for General Grant, or as it is regarded by some the approach to Cæsarism?

General Gary—I have.

Correspondent—How are you disposed towards General Grant politically?

General Gary—I am opposed to him, because I do not believe he understands the true theory of this government, or if he does he hasnot illustrated it by his course since he has been President. He destroyed his fame as a general by his trucling to politicians and plunderers.

Correspondent—After the close of the war what were the ... [illegible] ... enjoyment of these paroles when President Johnson wanted to disregard them. I think at that time he was imitating the example of

CAESAR IN HIS CLEMENCY

towards the conquered; and if he had continued that line of policy, so well begun, and had adhered to his democratic record, the South would have unanimously supported him for the Presidency, and he could as easily have been elected by them as by the republican party. I think he was driven into the radical party by the odium of Andy Johnson, who wished to run for the Presidency; and I think Johnson the worst enemy the South ever had. He is a low and ignorant demagogue and politician.

Correspondent—Then your opposition to General Grant is only political.

General Gary—Yes, my opposition to him is simply political; but I lost my respect for him as a military man since he became the tool of unprincipled politicians.

Correspondent—What particular political act of his first turned you against him and in what does your opposition consist?

General Gary—General Grant was nominated by the radical party for the Presidency, but he did not bind himself to the platform of the party when he accepted the nomination, if my memory serves me aright. It was when, by his acts, he abandoned the democratic party my opposition began, and that consists in opposition to the tenets of the radical party. I also think that the numerous charges preferred against General Grant in the speech of Senator Sumner were sufficient to turn every honest radical from him, for they have never been disproved.

GRANT'S LOST FAME.

Correspondent—It is your opinion, then, that General Grant has obliterated his greatness and fame as a military man by lending himself to politicians and financial speculators.

General Gary—It is. General Grant is not the equal of the Duke of Marlborough in military ability; but he certainly surpasses him in his love of money and in the prostitution of his position and fame to secure the almighty dollar.

THE THIRD TERM.

Correspondent—What do you think of a third term for General Grant?

General Gary—I am opposed to a third term for General Grant or any other man, but particularly opposed to Grant. I believe, though, from the thorough organization of the radical party, and the election laws that they have passed in regard to national and State offices, if he runs he will be elected, or if not elected he will

BE COUNTED IN.

But our Republic is too young to pass into an Empire, and time will purge the government of its present corrupt officials and inaugurate constitutional reform. There is too much honesty, patriotism and independence in the American people to allow themselves to be made the slaves of a despotism just yet.

Correspondent—How would the Southern people act under circumstances of a usurping nature?

General Gary—In the event of Grant usurping the government, the Southern people would take sides against him, with the exception of a few adventurers who would espouse the cause of the party in power or the party they believed would pay best. But men of thought, honesty and patriotism, those who love constitutional liberty, would draw their swords against General Grant or any other usurper. I should do so myself, but I do not believe that this necessity will ever arise.

Correspondent—Then you believe the country will ultimately return to the constitutional forms, restrictions and limitations laid down and observed by the Fathers of the Republic?

General Gary—I do, and that at no distant period.

A Family Arrangement.

Orvil L. Grant is the brother of the President. Until about a year ago he was a partner with the Collector of Chicago, whose appointment he had procured and who divided with him the profits of his office. Political necessities, however, caused a cessation of this arrangement, and Mr. Grant has had to be provided for otherwise. A new Custom House is to be built in St. Louis. Congress has appropriated four millions for the work. Of course it is to be done generally under the supervision of the virtuous Mr. Mullet, but a local architect is also necessary. This place the President has caused to be filled by the appointment of Thomas Walsh, a friend of his. Walsh was under grave charges at the time of this appointment. He had superintended the building of the county jail of St. Louis, and the Taxpayer's Association there alleged that he he had pretended to expend upon it $104,000 more than it had actually cost. The evidence which convinced them that this charge was true they prepared and presented to Gen. Grant, hoping to convince him also. But Walsh still remains in office, having put out a firm anchor by which his position is rendered secure. The granite with which this Custom House is to be built is furnished by Snyder and Brown. The amount of their contract is estimated at $800,000. Through the influence of Mr. Walsh, Messrs. Snyder and Brown have been induced to appoint Mr. Orvil L. Grant *to be their clerk at a salary of $5,000 a year, in addition to which Mr. Grant is also to receive a commission of ten per cent. on the amount of their contract*—that is to say, a round sum of about $80,000 ... and above his salary. This is ... Walsh is still the ... [illegible] ... like it, who ... plain?

Civilization.

Since the late civil war, the South that gave to the country the authors of our federative system of government and the framers of the constitution, in her despoiled condition has been hawked at and defamed by a vendal horde of arrogant, political and moral teachers, big with turmid self-sufficiency, intent to instruct us in law, religion and civilization. In politics they have proven themselves to be vampires that have sucked the vital sources of public prosperity; in religion harpies, followers of those who murdered the prophets, and the advocates of freedom of conscience, and

"Who compound for sins they're inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to,"

in civilization, exemplars of sharp cuteness and swelling shoddyism. In their new light of government and state manship Louisiana, South Carolina and other States in the gasp of their power, illustrate the baneful fruits of their influence. In religion, as to theory and practice, Colfax, Harlan, Patterson, Pecksniff Howard *et id omne genus*, exemplify how the tongue may smoothly preach of religion, while cunningly with the right hand they gather richly the wages of unrighteousness. Their outward civilization is manifested in the long dark catalogue of multifarious crimes, the natural outbirth of a faithless, fictitious, social condition, in the power of moneyed combinations; in monopolies become kingly through the fostering care of the government; in the bribery and fraud that in elections triumph over the popular will; in the shameless purchase of place and power, in the prostitution of the whole machinery of government, unrebuked, to personal aggrandizement; in the setting up in all the high places gold as the god of their idolatry and the legitimate fruits of such worship of malerism, murders for money, robberies for gold, engulfing whole banks for the glare of tinsel show; the heinous sacrifice of whole railroad to gain the *summum bonum*, gold, the passport in and proof of their high civilization.

God save a people cursed with apostles from the isms and idol worship of such a civilization, for vain is the help of man! The benighted South, the barbarians of the South, forsooth! The framers, expounders and administrators of constitutional government, for seventy years, were of the South, and during all that time, the true principles of the government were exemplified, and honesty and capacity characterized its administration.

For the last twelve years that advanced *pseudo* civization has controled the whole machinery of the government. Look on this picture and on that, and judge ye which is the Barbarian.—Blackshear Georgian.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The proper Location for the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad.

Editor of the Constitutionalist:

SIR: Several articles have recently appeared in the Augusta papers, relative to a railroad from your city to Greenwood, in Abbeville county, S. C., all of which favor a line in the extreme western portion of Edgefield county, after crossing the Savannah river.

Now, Mr. Editor, any one, who is at all acquainted with the country along this line, and will look on a map of South Carolina, will immediately see the disadvantages of this route. After crossing the river the road will run, for at least thirty miles through a country which is very inaccessible to a large number of people on both sides; for the moment it crosses the river, it will be hemmed in on one side by the river, and on the other by Stephens' Creek, which will of necessity limit its local business to the section bounded by these two streams, from the fact that they are both nearly always absolute barriers to wagons and vehicles of all kinds. Thence the business will be confined to a scope of about four or five miles, the distance between Savannah river and Stephens' Creek, for thirty miles above its mouth.

Furthermore, the river furnishes much cheaper transportation than any railroad could possibly do, and of course will continue to be patronized by all in reach of it, as a few hours lost in time would be a very little item, to a farmer in getting his produce to market, where money can be saved by it. And, sir, barring all the disadvantages of building the road in this section, does it not seem strange that an intelligent people will expend their fortunes, already greatly impoverished by the late struggle for liberty, to build a railroad where nature has long ago placed ample means for transporting millions more than the country can ever produce. There might be a little saved in grading on this route, but, sir, I think it would be far overbalanced in distance and location by selecting another. In building railroads, air lines are always preferable, if practicable. By referring to a map of South Carolina, you will see that an air line railroad can be built from Augusta to Greenwood, which would not only cut off eight or ten miles in distance, but would run centrally through one of the richest portions of South Carolina. It would be entirely unencumbered by any barrier to an immense local business. The route which I would suggest would cross the Savannah river somewhere near the mouth of Fox's Creek, then coming up in the vicinity of Sweetwater Church, strike off about parallel with the five (5) notch road, up to Duntonville, from there to White Hall, passing about midway between Longmires and Kirksey's X ... about Mt. Vernon camp ... Augusta. This line would, beyond a doubt, insure Augusta the benefit of the great Chicago and Seaboard Railroad. All the inhabitants on this line, north of Edgefield C. H., would much prefer this to the Aiken and Ninety-Six Road, for it would put them in direct communication with the same market (Augusta,) and they would of course subscribe to it rather than to the Aiken and Ninety-Six Road, which would be a much farther route to Augusta. Hence the Aiken and Ninety-Six Road would fall to the ground, and the Augusta and Greenwood Road would necessarily be a link in the Chicago Road.

It would run also within four or five miles of Edgefield C. H., giving the Edgefield people choice between it and the C. C. & A. Road for their connection with Augusta.

Why then persist in building the river road when we can get a shorter one and a more profitable one between the same points? Augusta already gets all the produce for thirty miles north, that the river road would bring her by the river itself, and after that distance this central line would give her all that the river road would and much more besides, which she otherwise would never see.

I hope the merchants and railroad men of Augusta will think seriously on this line before they commence operations on the other one, for it would certainly be more profitable and a better paying one.

EDGEFIELD.

GEN. BUTLER'S STOLEN DOOR PLATE.—In his speech at Wakefield, Mass., a night or two ago, Gen Butler read to the audience the offer of $10,000 reward for his head made during the war by Mr. Richard Yeadon, and then remarked: "All that I know further of this matter is that I have his door-plate at my house now." We are afforded here a glimpse of a malignant and diabolical eagerness for cruel revenge, of which we had not suspected Gen. Butler. There is something absolutely appalling in the picture thus revealed. A Southerner, in a moment of passion, puts a price upon Butler's life and endeavors to secure his assassination. Butler, instead of treating his enemy with contempt, becomes infuriated, and yielding to an overpowering desire to retaliate upon the man who wants his heart's blood, he lays a deep and dreadful plot, which results in the capture of Yeadon's door plate. It is likely that mere consideration of the fiendish barbarity of this deed would suffice to curdle the blood if it were not for the fact that the trophy reminds one irresistibly of Mrs. Toodles and her infatuation for the door plate which first belonged to "Thompson with a p."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

☞They call Mrs. Wray, of Georgia, unfeeling because she chewed gum while her husband was being laid away in the silent tomb.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

"Keep to the right," as the law directs,
For such is the law of the road;
Keep to the right, whoever expects
Securely to carry life's load.

Keep to the right with God and the world,
Nor wander, though folly allures;
Keep to the right, nor ever be hurled
From what, by the statute, is yours.

Keep to the right, within, without—
With stranger and kindred and friend;
Keep to the right, nor harbor a doubt
That all will be well in the end.

Keep to the right, whatever you do,
Nor claim but your own on the way;
Keep to the right, and stick to the true,
From morn till the close of the day.

Brevities and Levities.

☞A New Orleans juryman was asked by the Judge if he ever read the papers. He replied: "Yes, your honor, but if you'll let me go this time, I'll never do so any more."

☞A lady, in rapid pursuit of health at Saratoga, boasted to her physician, whom she met as she was leaving the spring, "I have just drank five glasses of Congress." "Then don't let me detain you," was the quiet reply.

☞A woman fell overboard in Boston harbor the other day, and the very last thing she did before she went under the first time, was to raise her arms wildly above the flood, and—adjust her back hair.

☞Little three-year-old Mary was playing very roughly with the kitten, was carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. "Why no I won't," said she, "I'm carrying it by the handle."

☞It is a curious fact that though the rain keeps thousands away from church on Sunday, it does not deter a single man from attending to his business on week-days.

☞An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went into Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

☞"Why don't you wash the bottom of your feet, Joe?" asked a grandmother of a boy when he was performing the operation of washing his feet before retiring for the night; to which he gravely replied: "Why, granny, you don't think I'm going to stand up in bed, do you."

☞"Madam, why were you not here before?" "I could not come, sir." "Were you not subpœnaed, madam?" "Yes, sir; but I was sick." "What was the matter, madam?" "I had an awful boil, sir." "Upon your honor, madam?" "No, sir, upon my arm."

☞Why is the man who does not bet as bad as the man who does? Because he's no better.

☞A BORE.—The man who persists in talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

☞A man's death was recently caused in Illinois by a spider. It was one of the iron species—in the hands of his wife.

☞Daniel Webster is not the only bright boy born in New Hampshire. The Boston Globe has heard of another—a youth residing in Dover, who refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretly placed the pill in a preserved pear and gave it to him. Presently she ... [illegible] ... boy."

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER.—The Louisville Courier pays the following tribute to the occupation of the farmer:

"If a young man wants to ensure him a middle life of the greatest amount of leisure-time, there is nothing better than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short if he would be independent, let him get a spot of earth, keep within means, shun the lawyer, be temperate to avoid the doctor; be honest, that he may have a clear conscience; improve the soil, so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then if he cannot live happily and die content, there is no hope for him.

A CHEAP WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—Take a clean water-tight cask and put into it a half bushel of unslaked lime. Cover it with boiling hot water six inches deep, stir briskly, and wait for the lime to slake. To the lime and water add two pounds of a cheap salt called sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) and one pound of common salt. These ingredients cause the whitewash to harden, and not crack and fall off. To form a beautiful cream color, add three pounds of yellow ochre. A lump of ivory black will give a pearl or lead color. Lampblack may be used to produce a darker color if desired. Applied to palings, plank fences, and all outbuildings, they last much longer and look better.—Exchange.

A rural couple came to town last week to see the wonders of Wood's Museum, and stopping square in front of the structure, they gazed intently at its dazzling frontage. At last the young man, overcome by feelings, tightened his arms around his companion's waist and said:

"I'll bet I know what you are thinking of, Salina."

"I'll bet you don't," said Salina.

"You was thinking that you wished me and you was married and living in such a house as that—come now, wasn't you, Salina?"

"No, you fool, I was thinking whether I fed them hogs their swill this morning before we started—for if I didn't, father'll skin me alive when I get home."

A return to the old plan of apprenticing boys to trades is being advocated.

The host of young men in every large city who apply for employment and fail to get it for the reason that they cannot truthfully affirm that they are educated or specially fitted for any particular business constitutes a potent argument in favor of reform. Under the apprentice system we should have fewer ignorant mechanics and incompetent business men.

A trade is half a man's fortune.

An Important Decision.

To our County Treasurer, County Commissioners, and all persons holding County Checks or claims against the County, we direct especial attention to the following able and logical legal opinion rendered by Judge Maher, at Beaufort, in February last. And let the officers alluded to govern themselves accordingly—and it will be well with them:

The State of South Carolina, ex Relatione, W. J. Verdier against George Holmes, County Treasurer of Beaufort County.—In Common Pleas.

Upon application of the relator, W. J. Verdier, a rule was issued requiring the respondent, George Holmes, as treasurer of Beaufort county, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be ordered, to compel payment of two orders upon the county treasurer of said county, held and owned by the relator—one for sixty dollars, drawn by the county Auditor, and approved by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, dated the 10th August 1872, and payable to A. F. Hall or order—and the other, fifty dollars, drawn by the board of county commissioners, dated the 9th October, 1872, and payable to P. L. W., or bearer—which said orders were, as it is avowed, presented for payment to the respondent or treasurer, on the 6th February, 1873, and payment thereof refused, "although at the time of the demand there were in the treasury funds more than sufficient for the payment of the same."

The respondent, in his sworn return to said rule, sets forth the several grounds on which he rests his justification for refusing to pay the said orders, one only of which, in the view taken of the case, it is deemed necessary to notice.

Among other things the return states, that the respondent "did not assume the duties of treasurer of said county until on or about the 16th day of December, 1872, after the date of the issuing of said checks, and that at the time of the demand for the payment of said checks, he had in his hands no funds other than such as were collected by him under the joint resolution of the General Assembly to levy a tax for the current fiscal year—and that this respondent did not receive any funds whatever belonging to said county from his predecessor in office, F. E. Wilder.

It is proper to add that the two orders in question were exhibited at the hearing, and appear to have been drawn on F. E. Wilder, county treasurer of said county.

The return was not traversed.

The manner in which county funds are to be disbursed is plainly prescribed by statute. The county treasurer is required to report to the board of county commissioners, on the fifteenth day of each month, the amount of funds collected for and on account of the county, and the character of such funds. Genl. St. Ch. XIII, Sec. 12, p. 77. The board have power at their annual meetings to examine, settle and allow all accounts chargeable against the county, and to draw orders on the county treasurer for the same—but with the express restriction; that they "shall not draw any order upon the county treasurer until after the monthly return of the treasurer shall have been made, nor unless he has the funds in the treasury to pay the same," and, further, it is made the duty of the board to inform the treasurer of the orders drawn, in whose favor, and the order in which they are drawn. Genl. St. Ch. XIX. Sec. 9, p. 135. These provisions of the law are clearly mandatory, and not directory merely, orders can be drawn after the treasurer's monthly report is in, showing funds subject to draft. The treasurer should be prepared ... report ... [illegible] ... that the orders in this case were drawn in conformity to law—*Omnia præsum untur rite esse actu*—and hence, that F. E. Wilder, then county treasurer, had duly made his monthly reports, showing funds to the credit of the county, that the orders were drawn upon these funds, and that the treasurer was duly notified of the same. It is not alleged that demand for payment was ever made on Treasurer Wilder and, for aught appears he now holds the sums appropriated for payment of the orders, and would pay the same upon presentation. If indeed it appeared that he had transferred the money to his successor, this respondent, or even that he had paid over to the latter a gross fund upon final settlement, mandamus might lie to compel the respondent to pay the orders. But the return states expressly that the respondent has not received any county funds whatever from his said predecessor.

This view of the case would be fatal to the motion. But I am prepared to hold that if these orders were drawn when there was no funds in the treasury to pay them, they were drawn illegally, and were consequently, inoperative, and of no effect as enforceable demands upon the treasury. The claims against the county for which the orders were given remain intact, but the respondent is authorized to pay only such orders as follow his monthly reports. If upon application of the relator to the county commissioners for fresh orders, the state of the funds, with reference to the estimated charges and debts of the fiscal year, should in their judgment warrant it, they have authority to draw such orders, and the treasurer would be bound to pay the same. It is not within his province to determine whether any of the money in his hands is not otherwise appropriated, or, in other words, whether there is, or will be a surplus after meeting the charges and debts for which the funds were raised. Genl. St. Ch. XIX, Sec. 34, p. 142. Nor is he under any general obligation to pay creditors of the county. *Hayne vs. Hood*, 1 *Rich. et es* 24. He makes his monthly reports, and holds as specifically appropriated the sums required to meet orders which he is notified, have been drawn on him, upon the faith of the funds so reported.

In my judgment the respondent would have incurred personal responsibility if he had paid these orders, and in refusing to pay them he conformed as well to the spirit as to the letter of the law.

It is ordered: that the motion for a peremptory mandamus be denied, and that the rule be discharged.

JOHN J. MAHER.

Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 21, 1873.

Oaths are vulgar, senseless, offensive, impious: like obscene words, they leave a noisome trail upon the lip, and a stamp of odium upon the soul. They are inexcusable. They gratify no sense, while they outrage taste and dignity.

Notice to Planters

BUY your BAGGING and ARROW TIES at Augusta prices. I will guarantee the prices to be as cheap as in Augusta.

5000 yds. METHEWAN BAGGING, 2¼ lbs. to the yard, at 17½ cts.
300 Bundles ARROW TIES at 10 cts. per lb.

O. F. CHEATHAM.

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