To the People of the State.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia, held August 27, 1873, the Messrs. Sprague proposed to the citizens of Columbia to form a joint stock company, with a capital stock of $650,000—the Columbia Water Power Company to contribute all its real and personal property, its rights, franchises, &c., at the assessed sum of $325,000; the citizens of the State to contribute in cash the same amount in shares of $1000 each. As soon as a reasonable sum is raised, the company to be organized, with Mr. Wm. Sprague as its President; fifteen per cent. of the subscribed stock to be paid at the organization of the company, and the balance in monthly installments of ten per cent. The sum thus raised to be expended in building the dam across the Congaree, in erecting a mill for 15,000 spindles, and in other improvements. Resolutions of approval were passed by the meeting, and Dr. J. W. Parker, the Chairman, appointed a committee to canvass the city and solicit subscriptions. The committee is as follows, viz: F. W. McMaster, J. M. Crawford, W. B. Nash, J. T. Sloan, Sr. J. Quitman Marshall, G. A. Darling, Joseph Taylor, R. D. Senn, Wm. Lowrance, S. B. Thompson, W. H. LyBrand.

The sum thus far subscribed amounts to about $70,000, which the committee hope speedily to increase within the limits of the city. Being impressed by the immense importance of the enterprise, not only to Columbia, but to the whole State, they respectfully solicit subscriptions to this great work from all portions of the State. The committee believe the proposition of the Messrs. Sprague offers an advantage to Columbia not enjoyed by any city at the South. The superior facilities of factories cotton yarns at the South have been frequently commented on by the press, and illustrated by the success of those who have engaged in them. The special advantages of the present project are as follows:

1. The water power at Columbia is greater than in any city in the Atlantic States, and this power can be utilized at comparatively small expense.

2. All the mill sites on the Congaree in proximity of the canal belong to the Columbia Water Power Company, which, with other lands, amount to about 170 acres, in the corporate limits of the city; all of which will greatly advance in value as soon as a factory is erected.

3. The people of the State, in this enterprise, will gain the co operation of the Messrs. Sprague, who are amongst the largest manufacturers in the world, which of itself will insure its success.

4. The great want of capital at the South is the prime cause of the failure of many joint stock companies which have been started since the war. In this enterprise, we have, as a basis, the property of the Columbia Water Power Company, on which $200,000 has been expended—a greater sum of money than has been invested in any Southern State by any Northern firm since the war.

5. The great experience of the Messrs. Sprague in cotton factories augurs a success for this project equal to any factory in the South. The mere fact of Gov. Sprague acting as President of the Company will add to its credit.

The city of Augusta, which is similarly situated with Columbia, aroused to the necessity of enlarging her industrial resources, has contributed $500,000 to build her canal over a space of seven miles; and at this very time, there is an agent in England, endeavoring to induce capitalists to invest there. At Columbia, we have the water power at hand, and can use it without an extended canal; and the capital equal to the amount raised here is offered without our solicitation.

The committee cordially appreciate the proffer of the Messrs. Sprague, and if it is heartily endorsed by the citizens of the State, they feel assured that in a few years the city of Columbia will spring forward in the race of prosperity with other cities of the South. She is now so circumvented by railroads that unless an effort is made to enlarge resources by factories, her future prosperity cannot be rapid. The rise of factories in her midst will be the increase of her population and wealth.

To all who feel a deep interest in the welfare of our beautiful city and the prosperity of our impoverished State we earnestly appeal. We invite all who can subscribe even a single share of $100 in the company, to lend us a helping hand. Let us meet in fraternal kindness the proposition made by these Northern gentlemen, and it will do more to create peace, to produce harmony, comfort and plenty in our land, than anything that has been presented since the war. If we fail in this project, the chances of starting factories here will probably be postponed for ten years.

Editors of papers throughout the State, favorable to this enterprise, are requested to extend this invitation. And those who wish to obtain further information, may address any member of the committee at Columbia.

F. W. McMASTER,
Chairman or Committee.

The People not Allowed Fair Play.

From the Kingstree Star.

We are not competent to enter into a legal criticism of the correctness of the decision, and to express an opinion whether it is sufficiently fortified by the application of sound principles of law to divest it of any suspicions that may exist leading to the belief that it is the *will* instead of the *judgment* of the court; but we will express the common sense conviction of our mind that there is room for dissatisfaction at the conclusion which the mind of the court reached. From the first this case has been conducted in such a way as to create the impression among the people that they were not allowed fair play in the investigation of it. The result, therefore, bears the harder on the minds as well as the pockets of the taxpayers. It would seem, from this decision, that the constitution and laws of this State are so framed that any imposition can be inflicted on the people in order to raise money, and they have no legal remedy to resist the collection of taxes for fraudulent purposes; but when any attempt is made to detect, expose, remove or punish defaulting State officials, there can be found no law, organic or statute, that reaches their crime—no remedy is available. What must the people do to escape such outrages upon their industry? Have they or will they be benefited one cent by the payment of this unjust tax? Yet, unless they get relief speedily, they will have this tax imposed upon them? Is there any tribunal before which to seek relief? Can, or will the Legislature give it? If not, is it worth while to invoke a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States? Where is the remedy to stop a continuation of these monstrous frauds from being practiced upon the people? They can not pay such enormous and unnecessary taxes to be stolen by a set of thieves who have been put in positions where they can and where they are ruining the people.

An incident occurred at an African Church not very far from this town on Sunday last, which is, perhaps, worthy of note, as illustrating the religious fervor of that peculiar people. The colored divine was exhorting with a good deal more breath than brains on the pearly gates and golden sidewalks of the New Jerusalem. Just in the midst of one of his happiest flights a colored brother walked in, who had recently become the owner of a pair of red top boots, and which boots he had loudly displayed on the outside of his pants. The minister chafed at the interruption, and desiring to rebuke the intruder, stopped the thread of his discourse and looking sternly at the offender said, "there are no red top boots in heaven." "No," promptly replied the hero of the boots, "nor are there any d—d fools there either."

We opine that both are right.—Chester Reporter.

Colored Brethren in Trouble.

NEW YORK, September 12.

Eleven trustees of the First African Methodist Bethel Church, undergoing trial before an ecclesiastical court on the charge of embezzlement and dereliction of duty, and other offenses, were declared guilty last evening. There was much confusion, and fears were entertained at one time of a conflict. The friends of the accused denounce the proceedings as illegal, and declined to vote. Bethel is one of the oldest and wealthiest African churches in the city.

Yellow Jack in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.

A dispatch from Shreveport to-day says the city continues in great need of help. The yellow fever is of a malignant type, and does not yield readily to treatment. There is a great scarcity of people to attend to the sick. There were thirty deaths there yesterday. The fever is reported worse there to-day. The town is nearly depopulated by stampede and sickness.

SHREVEPORT, September 13.

There were eighteen deaths yesterday. Whole families are down. The nurses are worn out. The departing stages are crowded. It is thought that tampering with the Red River raft had something to do with the epidemic.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

The following dispatch was received here to night by Senator West:

SHREVEPORT, September 13, 8, p. m.

Hon. J. R. West, United States Senator from Louisiana, Washington, D. C:

The people here are panic stricken. All that could have left. The poor are nearly all on our hands. There is no money in the City Treasury. All pecuniary aid will be thankfully received. The fever is increasing.

(Signed) SAMUEL LEVY,
Mayor.

SHREVEPORT, September 15.

B. T. M. Jackson, telegraph operator, died of yellow fever yesterday and Rae, another telegraph manager, is not expected to recover.

The disease is genuine yellow fever. The sudden change of weather is unfavorable. There is great need of nurses and money. One hundred and forty-six people have died. The Howard Association have assurances that nurses, doctors and druggists are coming from New Orleans. Twenty-four whites died yesterday.

LATEST.—Six hundred persons are down.

MEMPHIS, September 14.

There have been thirty deaths from yellow fever among the blacks in the northwestern part of the city, and only one death in South Poplar street.

THE TOWN COUNCIL ELECTION.—The election of Town Council passed off quietly on Monday last, and resulted in the election of the Regular Republican ticket. An opposition ticket was run, (with the name, however, of L. D. Bowie for Intendant, who was on both tickets,) but was defeated. The vote shows a pretty closely drawn color-line. The following is the result:

Total number of votes, 263—colored 150, white 113. Members elect—Intendant, L. D. Bowie, 257 votes; Wardens, T. M. Christian, 157 votes; J. Kennedy, 148 votes; W. H. Shives, 146 votes; T. Derracott, 144. Not elected—A. M. Hill, 114 votes; T. C. Seal, 113 votes; Robt. Harris, 110 votes; Wm. Pope, 101 votes; scattering 6 votes.—Abbeville Press & Banner.

Cæsarism.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Wm. E. Sawyer, an enterprising young journalist and correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, was excluded by order from the Attorney-General's office for publishing news that did not suit the views of the Attorney-General. The officials, it appears, wrote to the proprietors of the *Traveler* that their correspondent was not subservient, whereupon he lost his place on the paper. Secretary Richardson and Judge Williams are said to be parties to this outrage.

The Kentucky Troubles.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has been spending several days in the Ku Klux region of Kentucky, returned to the city last evening. He reports the country quiet and the people ready to talk freely about their troubles. They claim that accounts of affairs given recently in letters in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* are much exaggerated, and that troubles will be stopped by due course of law. One prominent lawyer stated that he had no doubt there was a large organization of Ku Klux, but that many of them were respectable citizens who had no sympathy with marauders; that within ten days full disclosures would be made of the secrets of the order and those who have repented of their connection with it would assist in suppressing it. The idea of martial law is not relished by any one. A well known lawyer of Owen county asserted that there was no established order and that the offenders were merely common thieves and murderers. The Owen county authorities say that the murder of the negro Whitestone is the only one which has taken place in their county. Two of those charged with this murder were acquitted at a preliminary examination and three others escaped from jail a week ago, but they afterwards gave themselves up to the authorities, declaring that they could prove an *alibi*. Their examination is set down for to-morrow and it is thought they will be bound over. The Owen county people assert that all concerned in this outrage are ex-members of the Federal army.

Heavy Losses by Fire in Havana.

HAVANA, September 10.—The fire Saturday night, by which the Plaza Vaper was destroyed, was a very disastrous one. The total loss is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000. The insurance only amounts to $524,000, nearly all in English companies. Notices have been promptly given that all insurances will be paid on the 13th inst. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, very little property was saved. In less than three hours from the time the fire broke out the entire square was a mass of ruins. Upwards of 2,500 people, who occupied the buildings, are homeless, and nearly all lost everything. Great distress prevails among them and numerous subscriptions have been started for their relief. A large amount has been already raised.

☞ The recent election for Intendant and Wardens of the town of Orangeburg was quite a victory to the Independent or Conservative ticket. And the *Times* (Republican) thus good humoredly admits its defeat:

We have been fairly and squarely beaten and we might as well own up. And we are confident that the feeling of disappointment which naturally results from a defeat will be entirely forgotten if our successful opponents will bring to their administration of our municipal affairs (as we believe indeed they will) a spirit of fairness toward men of all colors and parties, and a desire, demonstrated by works, to favor rather than retard that rapid yet healthy growth of which Orangeburg has already shown herself so capable.

The *Times* also publishes a "little story" which it says occurred on the night of the election:

A worthy Independent citizen waited at the poll last Tuesday evening until the count for Moseley reached 125 and then went home to bed, confident that "Pink" was all right. Waking up however, about midnight, he heard to his horror, a terrible uproar, hooping, halloing, the shooting of pistols, &c—and exclaimed, "The d—d Radicals have won after all. No one else would make such a h—ll of a noise at this time of night!"

He slept miserably until morning, but an early walk convinced him that human nature is the same all the world over, and gave him, beside, a good appetite for breakfast.

☞ The treasurer of the town of Aiken has published his annual statement, and acknowledges the receipt of the sum of $1.00 "on faculties and professions." And the "professionals" of Aiken are not happy, and are grumbling about enormous city taxes, &c.

☞ Kind words are the bright flowers of earth's existence; use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and powerful to heal the wounded heart and make the weighted-down spirit glad.

☞ A Western editor having heard that sulphur in the socks will prevent cholera, has worried a stick of brimstone out of a new druggist, and now wants some one to loan him a pair of socks while he tries the thing.

☞ A plaster made of fresh slack lime and fresh tar, is said to be a sure cure for a cancer, which, with all its roots, will come out.

THE ADVERTISER.

Edgefield, S. C., Sept. 18, 1873.

The Edgefield Baptist Association.

The session of this large and important religious body, for the year 1873, was held in our town on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last. Since the meeting of the Methodist District Conference here some six years back, our citizens had experienced nothing of this sort; consequently they regarded the presence of the Association among them as a pleasure and a privilege. The Edgefield Baptist Association at present consists of 37 Churches. Of these, all belong to our own County, except Graniteville, Langley, Mt. Zion, and perhaps one or two others, in Aiken County, and Lexington Church and Batesville, in Lexington County.

The body met in the Baptist Church on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Rev. D. D. Brunson, Moderator; after which the letters of the delegations were called for and read, and the delegates enrolled. If we mistake not, the representation averaged about three from each Church. The Rev. D. D. Brunson, than whom the Church knows no more faithful and long-tried servant, was re-elected Moderator. A. J. Norris, Esq., was re-elected Clerk.

The usual invitation being extended to other Churches to join the Association, Batesville and Mine-Field were enrolled. The latter is a new Church in the Cloud's Creek section, about 2½ miles from old West Creek.

The introductory sermon was preached by a young clergyman fast rising in usefulness and reputation, the Rev. Joab Edwards, of Sardis.

Of much formal routine business, not particularly interesting to the outside world, we will make no mention

Mr. J. J. Pearce (of the firm of Pearce, Butler & Co.) of Augusta, was received with much honor as Correspondent of the Hepzibah Association of Richmond and Burke Counties, Ga.

George Morgan, a colored Baptist preacher, gave notice of an application from the Storm Branch Association for correspondence with the Edgefield Association—said Morgan to be the correspondent. The old custom of correspondence between Associations, instituted long before newspapers, railroads and telegraphs became so abundant, consists in a representative from one Association, called a Correspondent, being received into another Association by the right hand of fellowship, seated upon its floor, and entitled to join in its deliberations and to note its proceedings, but not to vote. The Storm Branch Association is the colored Baptist Association of Edgefield County; and of course this application for correspondence was a novelty, and startling one. The Moderator was in favor of quietly receiving the application, and it appearing that no objection was to be made, called upon the proposed correspondent to come forward and receive the right hand of fellowship. At this point, however, the unwillingness to open a somewhat unpleasant issue gave way, and there was very decided objection. Hereupon the matter was referred to a Committee and made the special order for Saturday at 10 o'clock, at which time the Committee was instructed to report. This Committee consisted of Messrs. J. C. Sheppard, D. C. Tompkins, W. H. Timmerman, B. M. Talbert and L. Broaddus.

On Friday night, the Rev. E. W. Horn preached to a very large audience. As is well known, this gentleman, our old friend and fellow-citizen, left Edgefield two years ago and settled in Miami, Missouri, where he is the honored and useful pastor of a fine congregation. He and his family return, on a visit, to the land which must always be to them "Home," and where troops of friends will ever, as now, be delighted to welcome them.

On Saturday morning the Association met in the Baptist Church at 10. The audience was immense, and waxed greater and greater each hour. The Rev. R. M. Pratt of the Abbeville Association, coming in the interest of the new Baptist Church in course of erection in the town of Abbeville, was cordially received by the body. So also was Mr. W. S. Howard, jr., of Augusta, as another representative from the Hepzibah Association.

After this, came the Report, or Reports rather, of the Committee to whom had been referred the matter of the Storm Branch correspondence. Public expectation was painfully on tip-toe. The Majority Report, advocating the reception of the proposed correspondent, was beautiful in composition and extremely silky in spirit. The Minority Report, signed by the Rev. Luther Broaddus alone, was an unvarnished wrought-iron skeleton that lifted its foot but once, and then only to bring it down emphatically against the said reception—not in any want of catholic Christian spirit, nor upon the ground of race or color, but because the time had not come for this thing, and because it would, beyond all manner of doubt, prove a fearful apple of discord in the body. At this point, the applicant for correspondence, not wishing, as he stated, to produce discord, withdrew his application. Subsequently, both Reports, the Minority first, and then the Majority, were by vote of the body, laid upon the table.

The crowd in and around the Church having by this time become unwieldly, it was announced that the deliberative body would repair to the Methodist Church, while divine service would take place in the Baptist. Hereupon followed an interesting sermon from the Rev. N. L. Burton, of the Batesville Church. At the Methodist Church the Rev. James Furman, D. D. and the Rev. Mr. Donaldson, both of Greenville, spoke in behalf of the endowment of Furman University. Of Dr. Furman, who is old and famous, we need say nothing, but we should be unfair towards Mr. Donaldson did we not speak pointedly of the excellence of his speech. It was in all respects very decidedly good. If we mistake not, several bonds were taken upon the spot.

The chief points of interest in the Saturday-afternoon session of the Association—still in the Methodist Church—were these. A speech from the Rev. Luther Broaddus in behalf of the Fund, of the Greenville Theological Seminary, for the education of poor young men; and a collection for the same—amounting to the sum of $185. A speech from the Rev. R. M. Pratt in behalf of the Abbeville Church; and a collection for the same. A speech from the Rev. Whatley Lamar, Agent of the State Mission Board, in behalf of the cause he represents; and a collection for the same. And finally, the offering of the following Resolution, by Mr. Orlando Sheppard, and its adoption by the Association:

Resolved, That this Association heartily endorse all of the sentiments expressed in the Reports to this body, relative to the reception of the Messenger from the colored Association, and highly appreciate the motives, which, we trust, actuated the latter in requesting intercourse with us; yet we deem it inexpedient, under the present circumstances, and entirely futile of good results, to open such Correspondence.

On Saturday afternoon, late, many Delegates departed for their homes, while many others remained to spend Sunday with us.

On Saturday night, the Rev. W. A. Pierson, of the Ridge Spring Church, preached in the Baptist Church. His congregation was considerably greater than the Church could seat. His sermon was an earnest exhortation to *work* more for the cause of Christ, and to *give* more for the cause of Christ. Mr. Pierson is a young Virginia gentleman, called some months back to Ridge Spring, where he is much appreciated and beloved. His face belies him if he has not an earnest and a noble soul.

On Sunday, Edgefield witnessed such a crowd of people as she perhaps never witnessed before—certainly not in our recollection. Three churches were open to the Association—the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal. Dr. Furman preached in the Baptist; the Rev. Mr. Horne, in the Episcopal; and the Rev. Mr. Brunson, in the Methodist. Of course—as was in honor due to so esteemed a guest, and so venerable, able and distinguished a pillar of the church—Dr. Furman attracted far the largest crowd of hearers. His text was, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth" &c., and he treated it in a manner equally able and genial. Indeed we have seldom heard impressive force and cheering encouragement so admirably commingled as in this much admired sermon of Dr. Furman.

In the afternoon of Sunday, the Baptist Church alone was opened, the pulpit being filled by the Rev. Whatley Lamar, of Columbia. This zealous and popular young clergyman, apart from his ability as a preacher, had the patriotic sympathy of his whole audience, inasmuch as he is a son of Col. Thomas Lamar, the hero of Secessionville—an Edgefield man whose memory Edgefield is proud to honor.

The afternoon service being over at an early hour, more than two-thirds, perhaps, of the vast crowd turned their faces towards their homes—leaving enough behind however, to crowd the Church at night, when Mr. Donaldson delivered the closing sermon of the Meeting.

As we have already said, this Association was a pleasure and a privilege for our community. And earnestly do we hope that all who visited Edgefield on the occasion, departed from among us with such impressions as will ripen into happy memories

At dinner, each day, the vast crowd of honored delegates and visitors were entertained at abundant and luxurious tables, spread in the grove of the Methodist Church. Of these tables there were five—two of 40 feet in length, and three, of 20. However, we will not offend good taste by speaking too much of our mere material hospitality. We only hope it proved perfect and all-embracing.

The Rev. Luther Gwaltney, on account of an important meeting in his own Church, at Rome, Ga., was unable to be with us; and nothing could have been cause of more universal regret.

The Association of 1874 will meet at Gilgal, on the Friday before the second Sunday in September.

County Treasurer's Sales of Delinquent lands—Redemption of Lands Sold for Taxes.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser.

A corrupt and hybrid legislature—an ignorant Comptroller General—and a corps of blundering and plundering county officials, have annoyed and impoverished the people so much, by unintelligible legislation on the subject of taxation; the assessment and collection of the taxes; and the redemption of lands sold as delinquent, that, at the request of many of my fellow-citizens aggrieved by the exactions of these ignorant officials, we have been induced to examine the law upon the subject of taxation, and now give the public the result of our investigations.

The revised statutes made the law of the State by A. A., February 10, 1872, contain the whole body of the statute law now of force (with the exception of such acts as are comprised in Pamphlet Acts passed in the years 1872-'3. Among the acts in these Statutes, is that relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, passed Sept. 15, 1868, and revised and re-enacted by A. A. 1872, See Revised Statutes, from p. 40 to p. 88, and Pamphlet Acts of 1872, p. 37. From and after the revision and re-enactment of the tax act of 15 Sept. 1868, by the act of Feb. 10, 1872, the tax act of 1868 was no longer in force, but was "*de jure, et de facto*," repealed or extinguished. You can adopt either of the two expressions, you please, as we are not disposed to be technical in the newspapers, and in legal intendment they convey pretty much the same idea The legislature at the same Session at which it had re-enacted the Code of Laws called the "Revised Statutes" passed an Act to amend an Act Entitled "An Act Providing for the Assessment and Taxation of property"—passed Sept. 15, 1868,—and all acts Amendatory thereto. This act was approved March 12, 1872. It is very evident that our wise legislature never examined the Revised Statutes which it had adopted and recognized a short time previously, and probably were wholly innocent of what this Code contained, or it would not have exhibited such gross stupidity as to essay to amend an Act that had been repealed by it a month or so before. Whatever may have been the morbid delusion under which it acted, this absurdity and anomaly in legislation was committed, which perhaps cannot find a parallel out of South Carolina, viz: That the law making power endeavored to vitalize a defunct statute by taking something from its dead body.

Sec. 1, A. A. 1872, approved March 12, 1872, seeks to amend sections 108, 114, 116, 117, 123 of the defunct Act of Sept. 15, 1868, but as this Act was repealed before the amending act of March 12, 1872, passed, it will appear at once to every intelligent constructionist of Statutes that there was not any Act in *esse* to amend, and that therefore Sec. 1, of this Act was ignorant, useless, and worthless legislation, and is not the law of South Carolina.

The position we take is this, that the only law in this State, in regard to the assessment, and collection of taxes is to be found in the Revised Statutes, pages as above-mentioned, and that the Sections 108, 114, 116, 123, parts of A. A. 15th Sept. 1868, which A. A. March 12, 1872, seeks to amend, were re enacted, adopted and made the law of the State by A. A. 10th February 1872, Revised Statutes, p. 40 to p. 88; Pamplet Acts, 1872, p. 37.

Now if the act contained in the Revised Statutes, is the only law of the State in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes, and the redemption of lands, then the sales made by the County Treasurer during the present year, and the conduct of the County Auditor in giving parties alleged to be purchasers at such sales, deeds contrary to the express provisions and directions of the law, is a palpable violation of the sacred rights of the citizen, which the Public Press should sternly rebuke.

The law of South Carolina enacts as follows: "That at sales of delinquent lands, the purchaser shall pay the amount of taxes, assessments, and penalties immediately in cash, and failing to do so shall *forfeit*, and *pay a penalty of fifty per cent*, on the amount therof, which shall immediately be charged on the duplicate of the county, by the County Auditor against such purchaser and collected as taxes, and with like penalties for delinquents, &c." Sec. 19, Revised Statutes, p. 79. "All moneys received by the County Treasurer at any delinquent land sales, *shall be distributed* by the *County Auditor*, to the several *funds* for which they were *respectively levied, &c*," *id.* Sec. 21, p. 79. "*County Auditor* to give to purchasers at tax sales *certificate of purchase*." Sec. 23, *id*; p. 80. "*No deed shall* be made for any *real estate* sold at *delinquent land sale*, until the *expiration* of *two years from* and *after such sale*." Sec. 24, *id*, 80. "All real estate which has been, or may hereafter be sold for taxes assessments and penalties at delinquent sale, under the laws of this State, may be *redeemed* at any time within *two years from* and *after* such *sale*, &c." Sec. 25, *id*. The manner of redemption prescribed by Sec's. 27 and 28, *id*, 81.

From the foregoing remarks and citations the following conclusions of law are arrived at:

1. That the only law in force in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes is to be found in the Revised Statutes, *pr* 40 to *p*. 88.

2. That lands can only be sold as delinquent according to the provisions of Sec's. 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, and other Sections of said Revised Statutes.

3. That the A. A. 12th March, 1872, Sec. 1. Pamphlet Acts, p. 163, and other sections thereof, are inoperative, and wholly worthless as affecting the law in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, and the redemption of lands, and that the only authority under which the County Auditor and County Treasurer can assess and collect taxes and allow redemption is to be found in the Revised Statutes as above stated.

4. That according to the provisions of the tax law now of force, every owner of lands sold according to law, at delinquent land sales, has two years from the day of sale within which to redeem, and every denial of this right exposes the officers charged with the execution of the law, and their aiders and abettors to heavy damages, as well as criminal prosecution at the instance of injured parties.

We have been informed that at the late sales by the County Treasurer of alleged delinquent lands, alleged purchasers did not pay *cash immediately* as required by Sec. 19 Revised Statutes; and we have also evidence that this County Treasurer, *contrary to law*, gave such alleged purchasers *certificate of purchase*, when Sec. 23 requires the *County Auditor* to give such *certificate*, and upon that *certificate alone*, could parties *legally* redeem

We have information also that the County Auditor, in direct violation of his duty, upon the illegal and worthless certificate of the County Treasurer, gave to an alleged purchaser at these sham sales a deed, in direct violation of his duty as prescribed by the law of the State, and it is upon the *intelligence* and *integrity* of these vampires that the rights of the people are to repose, and the hard earnings of the poor white and colored citizen stolen at black mail to enrich the vagrants and vagabonds, who hover like vultures around the Treasury.

In your next issue we may continue the examination of this important question, if upon reflection, we do not consider the argument exhausted.

REFORM.

For the Advertiser.

Brief Notes of Travel.

DEAR ADVERTISER: Let me give you some brief jottings by the way:

Sept. 7.—Had a good time in worship with my people in Miami, Mo., to-day. I think I have a banner Church and Sunday School; the former numbering about 240, and the latter somewhat more than this, with 18 teachers. I leave them in the work and with wife and child take train at 840 P. M., for our native South Carolina, where we hope to spend a month with the friends of our youth.

We travel 195 miles to St. Louis in the night, but I can tell you about crops in Missouri. Wheat crop heavy and paying the farmer about $1 20 per bushel. My recent estimate upon Saline County will prove to be considerably below the mark. The yield will be more than a million bushels, and the farmer will realize more than a dollar per bushel. The Corn crop in this State is estimated to be one-fourth short. The central portion of the State will yield an average crop, however, and you can buy any amount of it now at thirty cents per bushel.

Sept. 8.—We cross Southern Illinois and South-Western Indiana in the daytime. From East St. Louis, for a few miles we are passing hills, red and rugged, with save the bluffs against the Mississippi bottom. Now, for several hours, we are running over beautiful prairie in a high state of cultivation. Crops of wheat and corn good. This land though good is not so rich as is much of Missouri. It has a pale appearance, and is so sticky as to break in clods. The roller is freely used after breaking. Much of our route across Illinois, and all the latter portion of it, is among red hills in a country poor and undeveloped. Fine grazing. Beef cattle now selling as low as 1½ cts. per pound. This description of latter portion of Illinois route, will apply to what we saw of Indiana, which we left at Evansville, where we took boat for 12 miles to Henderson, Ky. We passed over good land and saw fine crops here for considerable distance, until darkness of the night shut us in, and we have nothing more to record until we leave Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of

Sept. 9.—Oak logs at the saw-mills; not a stick of pine as we see yet. O, hurrah! Here is cotton. Cotton still comes under our eye in abundance from Nashville, as we move southward. Here is corn with the fodder stripped, the first we have seen for two years. On those hills west of us is where Joe Johnson's boys fought, but under another leader. We rue the day, but the Lord's will be done. He rules ever in the battle. Murfreesboro—flat rocks and some good land. Poor crops. Here the writer remembers passing through one of the severest battles of the war, when he had a furlough in his pocket. He, not willing to have his men pass through an important engagement without him, had hastened back before his leave of absence had expired. God was his shield, and therefore he suffered no harm. Still much cotton, in some of which I notice much grass. We have passed Tullahoma, and here grasshoppers literally fill the air, as they beat a hasty retreat from the rumbling, storming, snorting iron horse. Now we pass mountains, tunnels, cuts-all rock. There is rock enough in these mountains, if you had it pounded, to build a respectable world.

Sept. 10.—Crops in North Georgia poor, and three or four weeks too late. Corn here is not as fully ripe as in Central Missouri, and cotton here is not as fully matured as that we saw in Tennessee yesterday. As we begin to reach the region of the long straw Pine we begin to notice rust on the cotton. Augusta presents quite a familiar appearance, and seems to be improving, but in this latter item falls far short of western cities. Our people in Missouri are accustomed to the thought that we occupy the centre of the United States, if not of the universe; and are ever conscious of a grand human current moving westward, to build cities and people States.

Now here we are resting with friends of former years, at Graniteville, within a few miles of where we were born. One thousand miles from home in seventy hours.

Very truly, yours,
E. W. HORNE

Not Quite Yet, It Seems.

The great *Graphic* balloon, of which so much has been said and written, did not sail from Brooklyn on Wednesday last, as it had been advertised. Nor has it yet sailed. Not do many people believe it ever will sail. The *Graphic* company are cute Yankees, and Prof. Wise is a foolish old man. Not quite yet are we to navigate the air.

New Goods! New Goods!

CARWILE & SAMS,

JOHNSTON'S DEPOT, S. C.,

BEG to announce to their friends and customers of Edgefield and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving from New York and Baltimore a large and well selected Stock of—

Fall & Winter Goods,

——Consisting in part of——

Fancy, Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, a good stock,
Men and Boys' CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS in great variety,
BOOTS and SHOES made to order,

——ALSO——

Our GROCERY DEPARTMENT is now stocked with a splendid assortment, such as

BACON, HAMS, MOLASSES, SALT,
FLOUR, MEAL, LARD, CORN, OATS,
IRON, NAILS,
BAGGING and TIES,
TOBACCO and SEGARS,
CROCKERY, TIN, WOOD and HARDWARE,

And in fact everything generally found in a First Class Country Store,—all which we have marked down to the lowest figures.

Give us a call, and save your Railroad expenses, freight, drayage, &c.

Cotton. Cotton.

We have made ample facilities for the purchase of COTTON, and will buy all offered, and give the highest price.

CARWILE & SAMS.

Johnston's Depot, Sept 17 3m 38

NEW STOCK FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

O. F. CHEATHAM,

Johnston's Depot, S. C.

IS NOW OPENING a carefully selected Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing

Beautiful Dress Goods,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Ladies' SHAWLS and Balmoral SKIRTS,
Dress TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BUTTONS, &c.,
GLOVES, CORSETS, HOSE and Half HOSE,
HANDKERCHIFES, COLLARS, CUFFS,
Ladies' and Gent's UNDERVESTS,
Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Groceries, a Full and Varied Stock.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TIN, WOOD and HARDWARE,
Sole LEATHER, Calf and Kip SKINS,
Shoemaker's Goods in great variety,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, and everything in the line,
TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet SACKS,
TIES and BAGGING,
TOBACCO and SEGARS, a choice stock,
Hair, Nail and Tooth BRUSHES,
CONFECTIONERIES in endless variety,
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., &c.

☞ All of the above Goods, and a great many others, which I have added to my Stock to meet the wants of my increasing trade, were bought in person from the best Houses in New York and Baltimore, at unusually low prices, and I am selling the same at VERY SHORT PROFITS.

☞ The public are most respectfully invited to call and examine this Stock for their own satisfaction.

O. F. CHEATHAM.

Johnston's Depot, Sept 17 3m 39

Gallaher & Mulherrin, 289 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.,

Are offering wonderful bargains in Ladies' and Gents Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. They offer:

Ladies' 18 thread lace Gaiters, *Warranted*, at $2.40 per pair.

Ladies' 12 thread lace Gaiters, at $1.50 per pair.

Ladies' Goat, Pebble Grain and Morocco Boots, from $2.00 to $2.50 per pair.

Misses' Goat and Pebble Grain School Shoes, from $1.75 to $2.25 per pair.

Men and Women's Coarse Shoes at $1.00 per pair.

Men's Heavy Boots at $2.50 to $3.00 per pair.

Men's Wool Hats at 50 cents each.

And other goods in proportion. 3m36.

☞ 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 27

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this village, on the 22d ult., MAMIE, youngest child of ROBT. H. and ISABELLE LAKE MIMS, in the third year of her age.

The bird-like voice is hushed and still,
The waxen lids hide the sad sweet eyes;
They have opened in Heaven at the Saviour's will,
And gaze on its glories in glad surprise.
The Father had need for the darling one,
So she folds her wings near the jasper throne

DIED, on the 8th inst., THOMAS, infant son of GEORGE B. and ROSA F. LAKE, aged fourteen months.

Pearl like and fair the parian brow,
No flush of the rose tints the fair cheek now;
The dimpled hands lie still and fair,
A nimbus of glory the golden hair.
Oh! beautiful babe, a seraph thou!
Art joining the choir of angels now.

S. A. L.

Notice.

I WILL dispose of my entire Stock of Goods at Cost for Cash from this date. All persons indebted will call and settle, as I must have the money to pay my debts. B. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Sept. 17, 1873. 4t 39

Just Received,

12 BOXES CHEESE,
4 " Italian MACARONI,
1 Tub Goshen BUTTER.

G. L. PENN & SON.

Sept. 17, tf 39

New Goods.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, best quality, by Kit or single,
Goshen BUTTER,
RAISINS and CANDIES,
MOLASSES and SYRUPS, just received.

CHEATHAM, LANDRUM & CO.

Sept. 17, tf 39

School Commissioner's Office,

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.,
Sept. 15, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Schools in Edgefield County will be opened for the next Scholastic year, from and after the 15th day of October next, and continue open till the 15th day of December following. They will then be resumed on the 15th day of January, of next year, and continue so long as the fund provided for each Township will warrant.

All Certificates to Teachers for the past year are revoked. New Certificates will be issued for next year. This office will be open on each Monday and Saturday for the transaction of any business pertaining to Public Schools.

C. W. A. MORGAN,
S. C. E. C.

Sept. 17, 4t 39

Notice!

APPLICATION will be made at next Session of the South Carolina Legislature, to create a new Judicial and Election County, from that portion of Edgefield known as the Saluda Regiment. MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 25, 1873. 3m 39

Edgefield Medical Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Edgefield Medical Society will be held at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in October, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which the annual election for officers will be held. A full attendance is expected.

By order of the President.
P. H. ADAMS, Sec'ry.

Sept. 17 3t 39

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of good Pine Land, well adapted to Cotton, and lying five miles East of Edgefield Village and four miles from Johnston's Depot.

The said Land will be sold in a body, or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to. J. A. BLAND.

Sept. 16, 4t 39

Cheap Homes.

POOR MEN who want homes can buy from 50 to 100 or 200 acres very cheap from the subscriber.

I will sell (guaranteeing good titles) at the low price of $2 per acre—half cash and half credit.

The lands are joining Col. G D. Mims, — Fulmer and others, on both sides of Edisto river. If not disposed of at private sale, the said lands (1350 acres) will be offered at public sale, at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in November next, in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN E. BACON.

Apply at Office of Bacon & Adams, Edgefield C. H.

Sept. 17, 1m 39

SHATTERFIELD LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale my Homestead, containing 170 acres. On this place there is a new framed house, containing five rooms. Also, a good Store House, and an excellent country stand to sell goods. There is a good Barn, Cabins, and all necessary out buildings; the water is unsurpassed, and the place is one of the most desirable in North-west Edgefield—as the Doctors say, it is distressingly healthy; no malaria—no chills. We have lived on the place eighteen years, and never had a chill in our family.

—ALSO—

100 Acres known as the Cheatham tract.

—ALSO—

210 Acres, Lying on Reedy Creek. On this place there is fifty acres of good creek bottoms, which will make from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre. Also about one hundred acres of heavy timbered pine forest,—