Can the South develop a large cotton manufacture? This question has been often discussed of late. It is now agitating the popular mind there to an extent which is full of promise, although the masses of our people at the North can scarcely understand it. The obvious answer is that the industries of any greatest mistakes which has ever been charged country are the outgrowth of the genius of the people. Climatic influences may be favorable, an abundant supply of the raw material may offer itself, cheap labor may be abundant; but offer itself, cheap labor may be abundant; but all such conditions are in vain, if, as in Brazil, India or Egypt the genius and institutions of the people blight and paralyze the development of manufacturing enterprise. We have the applied these principles to the South, since the close of the war brought the gradual elevation of labor to its just place among the productive forces of the country, and we have never been able to reach but one conclusion. Hence, we have no hesitation in endorsing now, as heretofore, the opinions of those who declare that the South can, if she will, prosper and grow rich by this and other manufacturing industries.

and grow rich by this and other manufacturing industries.

One of the facts on which rests this hopeful view of the question is that wherever cotton mills have been established in the Southern States they are paying handsome dividends.—Thus the Petersburg (Va.) cotton mills have recently published a statement showing their financial operations for eleven months of the year ending last August. The net profit is shown to be equal to 25 per cent. on the capital stock. The company pay a rent equal to 25 per cent. on their capital stock, and the managers, with a pardonable self-complacency, make a comparison of its prosperity with that of similar corporations, and intimate that no other cotton manufacturing company in the United States can make a showing of profits equal to that which they have realized. We might cite other examples from the list presented in confirmation of their arguments by the promoters of manufacturing industry in the cotton growing States. In Georgia, for instance, the cotton mills at Augusta and Columbus are enjoying singular prosperity. But the important point of the contraverse is whether this promise of singular prosperity. But the important point of the controversy is, whether this promise of prosperity rests on a trustworthy basis of permanent order and public quietude. If so, the destiny of the South to develope its material wealth with a rapidity heretofore unknown may be regarded as certain. It is noteworthy that some of the profoundest thinkers and the heat men in the cotton States are agitating these questions, and that the disparagement and despondency and aversion in which such discussions. sions were formerly approached seem to be giving way to a more rational attitude of the public mind. This movement, indicating, as it does, a growing submission and enlightenment as to politico-economical truths, is rich in hope-

The Southern States, as Mr. Bright observed in the British Parliament on a memorable oc-casion, have such resources that "the whole earth offers nothing more fertile or more lovely." But these riches need be developed.—
They are not possessed till they are realized.
And their development is no doubt intended in the inscrutable designs of the Great Arbiter of nations to call forth both from the North and the South such co-operative social and moral forces that not a few difficulties will thus solve themselves, which are now pronounced hopeless by some who ought to know better.

The great masses of the American people have always refused to take a discouraging

view of the industrial future of the South. Its inhabitants, though different in some of their, qualities from the more composite population of the North, are not incapable to recognize or to obey their own interests, nor devoid of am-bition to enrich themselves by conferring industrial wealth and prosperity on our common country. They are now rid of the paralyzing their chief wants. This influx will attract capital, which is the other great want of the South. There is no more intelligence required to spin cotton than to plant, select, clean and sell it. The spinning and weaving brings swifter returns, and demands less capital in proportion to the product than does the investment in land and labor for raising the crop. It was formerly supposed that the manufacture of cotton goods was incompatible with the agri-cultural production of the raw material. But this opinion has been long ago refuted by the logic of facts. Every cotton mill established in the South and managed with vigor has won success. We repeat, then, that the South may if she will, develop a prosperous cotton manufacture. She has great facilities for the purpose, and success in the use she makes of them depends wholly on her own will. This success however, can be secured only by compliance with several conditions which we shall hereafter discuss in greater detail. A brief reference

to one or two of the chief must now suffice. First, the development of manufacturing in dustry will eventually cause and require a large influx of workers from the North, which must be encouraged. Still there is no need to wait for immigration. They have a vast amount of "Enemployed labor ready for employment in the South. The field hands who cultivate the cotton may not be fit for the delicate task of tying knots, manipulating warps and woofs, or watching looms and spindles. This work requires whe set of special aptitudes, and another set is wanted for the rougher and more robust labor of the plantation. But the unemployed masses of the South include both classes. Four-tenths of the South include both classes. Four-tenths of the people on an average, we are told, are fit for the field. One-fifth are endowed by namer with the special aptitudes for delicate hand work, and in the case of colored people the average of the latter class is said to be somewhat higher. The work of the milions of idle or half-employed laborers in the South is abundant then to build up a large cotton industry, even in the absence of immigration. What this southern labor needs is organization and this Southern labor needs is organization and training. How are these qualities to be had? This is a difficult question. We have, however, some data for its solution. The experience that the soul is immortal, and if in this I err, I for New England, where the old mill hands of American birth have been to a large extent rechange an opinion which yields me so much dechange an opinion which yields me so much dechange and opin piaced by Irish and other foreign unskilled and light. untrained laborers, will be of service to our Southern organizers of industry in showing some of these data; and their own arrangements at Petersburg, Augusta, Columbus, and other Southern manufacturing centres will be proba-

bly of more value still, Secondly, this Southern development of in-dustry needs capital. To get it the owners of four, two Republican and two Democratic, will just make the requisite number.

— When a father takes up a child to show him pictures, ten to one he holds the book at such an angle as to suit his own vision and not the business of manufacturing cotton here is a perfectly safe investment, and will pay fair profits; or that there is not much danger of loss, while the profits are unusually large; and they will command here, if not in Europe, all they will command here, if not in Europe, all the capital they can judiciously use for this purpose. They have cheap food, cheap fuel and motive power, and cheap labor. These elements of productive power are enjoyed at the capital they can judiciously use for this purpose. They have cheap food, cheap fuel and motive power, and cheap labor. These elements of productive power are enjoyed at the capital they can judiciously use for this best see it, and not where they can best see it.

— Breakfast should be the most enlivening meal of the whole day, for then we are to be nerved for another day's duties and cares, and perin any of the present cotton manufacturing districts here or abroad. Still all these advantages are of little use to them without capital, and an aptly organized system of labor. In view of these facts, every friend of Southern liquistry and national progress must be gratified to find that the recent political troubles in South Carolina have been exaggerated and other day's dawning. This thought if the

Anderson Intelligencer.

South Carolina, reports that the outrages complained of during the past fifteen months had mainly occurred some time ago, the culminating point having been reached last March. He also states that the outrages have been few for several months past, and that the trouble was substantially at an end. Certainly this evidence from a member of the Cabinet justifies the demand that the proclamation of martial law in coltate procuring which is well known. The mand that the proclamation of martial law in the nine counties said to be disturbed shall be revoked without delay. If the facts are as represented by the Attorney General, then greatest mistakes which has ever been charged against the present administration, or any of

its predecesso On the other hand, let our Southern citizens remember how much of their growth in wealth depends on their repressing disorders by the superior force of law-abiding patriotism. The conditions for establishing manufactures in the South and promoting its prosperity are all dependent on intestine peace, and order and tranquility. It, without just grounds, the Administration has issued a proclamation declaring a state of war, and suspending the writ of Hadean Corpus in time of profound peace, when the people were just gathering in their corn and cotton, and when the sunshine of material prosperity was just beginning to dawn, there is an appropriate remedy which must not be impeded by any popular discontent, or tumult; or visc On the other hand, let our Southern citizens by any popular discontent, or tumult; or visiblence. If all this was done, as is claimed, without a state of facts which justify it, the matter will be referred to Congress for redress; and meanwhile let the people there prove their zeal for the public tranquility in this critical emergency, and they will thus both refute their maligners and attract those supplies of floating capital and organized labor, which are needful to lay a firmer foundation for their own present and future progress, both in productive power, industrial enterprise, and realized material WG. AT CHARLESTON, wealth.

AN OLD SUPERSTITION .- The action of a

AN OLD SUPERSTITION.—The action of a railroad conductor a few days, since draws attention to a common popular error. The train struck a man on the track and threw him into the cowcatcher of the engine. Supposing him to be dead, the conductor, without removing the body, started the train back to a way station. The body was shaken to the ground by the motion of the engine, and it was found that life still remained. Had he been taken off when the accident first occurred there might have been a chance for his recovery. The conhave been a chance for his recovery. The conductor, when asked why the man was not taken ductor, when asked why the man was not taken up, replied that he supposed he had no right to remove a body until a coroner had seen it.—
Singular as this reason may appear, it nevertheless expresses a superstition that exists almost universally throughout the whole country among all classes. At what period or in what manner this absurd belief originated we cannot say. It may have grown out of a statute of Edward I, which rendered it imperative that the jury should hold their deliberations super visum corporis—within sight of the body—a custom which has at the present day also become obsolete, as it is considered sufficient for the jury merely to view the body—although they may not sit for several weeks afterward. In whatever manner the idea expressed or acted on by the conductor originated it is time ted on by the conductor originated, it is time it should cease to exist. The neglect to give immediate aid to a person found apparently dead, from lightning or other causes, may fre-quently lead to death.

THE KU KLUX PRISONERS.—It is now three weeks since the United States authorities com-menced making arrests of alleged Ku Klux in menced making arrests of alleged Ku Klux in this County, and as yet there are no indications that the accused will be granted a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner previous to the sitting of the District Court at Columbia, on the fourth Monday of this month. This delay is mainly attributable to the fact, as we learn, that the time of the officials is preoccupied in receiving voluntary confessions of members of the Ku Klux organization, for whose arrest no orders have been issued. The whose arrest no orders have been issued. The headquarters of Col. Merrill are constantly beincubus of slavery. They are for the first time incubus of slavery. They will gradually be inviting emigration. They will gradually be 300 have made confessions of their membership, 300 have made confessions of their membership. reinforced by these industrial elements of population and productive power, which are now tunity to do likewise.

The total number of arrests made since the 19th ultimo is 145, of whom 107 are now in prison: 97 white men and one negro being confined in the jail, and 10 negroes in the guard

The jail building is, of course, very much crowded with this number of men closely confined within its rooms; but we believe every possible means is adopted to ensure the sanitary condition of the prisoners, and to render their situation as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Captain Ogden, of the Eighteenth Infantry, who has charge of the prison, is as-siduous in his efforts to attain this object; and he and the men under his command are polite and courteous toward the numerous constantly applying for permission to visit those in confinement.— Yorkville Enquires.

Yermont is distinguished for the number of its boys who run away to sea because there's

so little to see at home.

— A young lady says the reason why tall men best succeed in matrimony is because all sensible women favor Hymen.

— It is sweet to have friends you can trust, and convenient sometimes to have friends who are not afraid to trust you.

- The world is like a fread-mill which turns incessantly, and leaves no choice but to sink or climb.

- At a Philadelphia party there is more talking than dancing, more music than fun, more eating than drinking, and more flirting than anything else during the evening.

Thare iz some folks in this world who spend their whole time hunting after righteous-

- When Cicero was asked his opinion concerning the immortality of the soul, he re-plied: "For many reasons I persuade myself that the soul is immortal, and if in this I err, I

- An amusing thing happened at a recent election at Martinsburg, West Virginia. Magistrates were to be chosen, and the impression existed that but two were allowed. So each side nominated two, but it now turns out that four were required to be elected, so that the two candidates on each ticket are elected, as the

the South in a degree superior to what is found haps for great sorrows also. Let there be no riew of these facts, every friend of Southern industry and national progress must be gratified to find that the recent political troubles in South Carolina have been exaggerated, and that they have for months been under suppression from the law abiding people of that State.

Mr. Akerman, the Attorney General, who has a mectionate satutations, that all may go lorth their separate ways with peaceful memories of each other; for some foot may never cross the family threshold, some eye never witness another day's dawning. This thought, if the busy world were not so clamorous as to trifle it, would often arrest the impatient, fretful words that pain so many tender hearts.

Attack Southern.

THE undersigned hereby gives metric. The will apply to A. O. Norris, Esq., Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on Thursday, the 23rd day of November next, for a Final Settlement of the Estate of James Chamblee, deceased, and for letters of dismissal from the would often arrest the impatient, fretful words that they have for months been under suppression from the law abiding people of that State.

Mr. Akerman, the Attorney General, who has

THERE is nothing so fruch desired as perfect sight, and perfect sight can only be obtained by using perfect Speciacles, the difficulty of procuring which is well known. The PARABOLA SPECTACLES improves, preserves and strengthens the sight, made in Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell, from \$2.50 to \$12.00. Also, an excellent article in Steel and German Silver, from 50c. to \$1.00. Spectacle Cases from 20c. to 25c., by

F. C. v. BORSTEL.

ESTABLI STRIKING & ALARM CLOCKS,

Of latest patterns. Come and see. From five to twelve dollars. Engagement and Wedding Rings,

18 and 20 carats fine—Gold—Warranted. Gold and Rolled Plate Jewelry

In the various styles and patterns for Eadles and Gents, including Bresst-Pink, Ear-Rings and Drops, Chains, Bracelets, Keys, Silver Thimbles, Stails, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Pocket Knives, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Works

Carefully repaired at reasonable prices. All thorough repairs warranted for twelve months. Watch Glasses fitted for 25 cents, by F. C. v. BORSTEL, No. 4 Brick Range

80 Barrels Choice Family Flour For sale, at small advance on cost, by F. C. v. BORSTEL

INSURE IN THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

GLOBE INSURANCE CO. C. T. LOWNDES, Gen. Agent,

No. 10 Broad Street, - - V. Charleston, S. C. CAPITAL, \$18,000,000, GOLD. F. C. v. BORSTEL, Agent for Anderson Co. 15: ...

WHO

Ever thought that A. P. HUBBARD could at such low prices as he now does? The reason is simple enough. He

To be accommodating, and by this means it enables him to secure a good patronage. He is always willing to take any kind of barter in exchange for Goods. So bring on your

TATERS

Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Old Hams and Bacon, Corn, and in fact, anything to barter, and HUBBARD will trade with you

Reasonable terms; so that both the PEOPLE and HUBBARD will make it to

GRAVY

Is on, will come forward at once and sop at

A. P. HUBBARD'S.

P. S.—HUBBARD is always in the Cotton Market, and can supply his customers with Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, Notions, &c. Oct 19, 1871

REMEMBER

WHEN YOU COME

To Anderson!

HAVE just returned from New York City, and have brought the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever opened in this market. If is unnecessary to attempt enumeration of my stock; as every department is full and complete.

GENTS'CLOTHING AND Nov 9, 1871

Gents' Furnishing Goods Made a speciality.

DRY GOODS, HATS, HATS HHT BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, TO SON UMBRELLAS

YANKEE NOTIONS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GUNS, PISTOLS, And any and everything generally kept in a retail Store, either in City, Town or Country.

I have a full and attentive copps of Clerks, who, with myself, are always ready to wait on customers, and sell them Goods as cheap as

any one.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange, at highest market value.
I buy Cotton, and would be glad for you to give me a trial before selling.

Only try me and be Convinced

That I mean to sell Goods

REASONABLY!

M. LESSER, Oct 5, 1871 S. Grapite Roy, Anderson, S. C.

PURE GYPSUM!

CONTAINING Ninety-nine and Two-thirds per Cent. (99.66 per cent.) SOLUBLE MATTER. Warranted free from all impurities. Prepared in this city, and for sale at the low price of Fifteen Dollars per Ton, Cash, by JOHN H. HOLMES.

Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C. Sept 27, 1871

Private Sale.

I have some HORSES, MULES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGE, SULKEY, HARNESS and SADDLES for sale. Also, some Stock Hogs and Hogs ready for

All of which I will sell on reasonable terms.

JOHN W. DANIELS.

Sept 28, 1871

13

Notice of Final Settlement.

C. A. REED.

New Goods! New Goods!

HAVE just received and offer for sale at LOW FIGURES, a very large and carefully selected assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

Feeling thankful as I do to my friends and customers for their former patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same, and cordially invite the public generally to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. You will find polite and attentive Salesmen who will take pleasure in showing and pricing you Goods. C. A. REED.

Dress Goods.

FOR nest and handsome Frints and Dress Goods, call at Goods, call at

Fancy Goods and Notions. FOR anything in the Fancy Goods and No-tion department, call at C. A. REED'S.

Shoes and Boots.

OR Shoes and Boots to suit both ladies and gentlemen, call at C. A. REED'S.

Ready-Made Clothing. FOR Gents' Hats and Ready-Made Clothing, C. A. REED'S.

Family Groceries. FOR Choice Family Groceries, call at C. A. REED'S.

Groceries

SPECIALITY, and always sold for small C. A. REED.

Bacon, Lard, &c.

FOR Bacon, Lard, Bagging and Ties, call at

Wooden Ware.

FOR Wooden Ware, of any kind, call on C. A. REED.

Crockery.

IF you want Crockery, Glass and China Ware, call on

Hardware. F you want Hardware of any kind, call on C. A. REED.

Buggy and Carriage Material

YOU will find the best assortment of Buggy and Carriage Materials in the up country C. A. REED'S.

Iron OF all sorts and sizes on hand at C. A. REED'S.

For Anything

USUALLY kept in a first-class Variety Store, call at C. A. REED'S.

Oil Paintings.

SMALL lot of handsome Oil Paintings just A received and for sale low at C. A. REED'S.

Country Produce.

F you have Country Produce of any kind to sell, call at C. A. REED'S. Sept 27, 1871

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

THE unidersigned are now receiving a fine and well selected Stock of Goods in their line, such as

Black French Cloths, Black Doe Skin Cassimeres, A fine line of Fancy Cassimeres and

Colored Cloths, Beaver Cloths and Coatings for suits, English Diagonals and Vestings,

All of which we are prepared to furnish to our customers in the LATEST and most approved style of CUT and MAKE.

ALSO, A NICE LOT OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

And other articles usually kept in our line We would respectfully request our friends and customers to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are satisfied we can give them

satisfaction, both in goods and style of cut. J. B. CLARK & SON.

13 Sept 28, 1871

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF JOHN B. SLOAN, DEC'D.

M C Lindsey vs. Claudius S Beaty, Talulah E Sloan, et al.—Bill to sell Property, Marshal Assets, &c, of John B Sloan, deceased. THE Creditors of this Estate are required to

establish their claims before me at my office on or before the 25th day of February next, upon pain of being excluded from all benefit of the decree to be rendered herein.

JOHN W DANIELS, Clerk Court Common Pleas Anderson Co. Oct 19, 1871 16 3m

Look Out for the Wagon

JOHN H. CLARKE, Agent for the IM-PROVED SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, is traveling through Anderson and adjacent country, and will be pleased to exhibit this superior Machine to any one wishing to purchase or examine the same. It is simple and durable in construction, easily operated, and will do any kind of work on the finest fabric or the heaviest leather. If you wish to see the Machine, give notice to J. B. Clark & Son, Anderson C. H., and I will be pleased to call at your house. your house.

JOHN H. CLARKE.

W.F. BARR & CO., JUST RECEIVED

ARE NOW OPENING

At No. 10 Granite Row.

WE are receiving a large and complete as-

HARDWAPE,

Especial attention is invited to our stock of Dry Goods, embracing

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

NO. 10 GRANITE ROW,

Where we will endeavor to sell you Goods at prices equal, if not lower, than any other establishment.

The highest market price paid for Cotton, and always in the market. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

W. F. BARR & CO.

N. B.—Those indebted to us must make pay-ment, as we need the money to carry on our

Latest and Best Styles of Ladies'

HATS, BONNETS,

Ribbons, Feathers,

FLOWERS, CURLS, LACES, GLOVES,

ALSO,

Also, the latest style of PATTERNS, &c.

DRESS MAKING attended to as usual.

Having selected these Goods in New York and Baltimore with great care, I feel confident that they will give satisfaction to my many lady customers. These goods will be opened by 5th October.

"SCIRE FACIAS."

GILREATH & BURGISS,

CONDUCT A FIRST CLASS

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT

NO. 3 BRICK RANGE,

ANDERSON, S. C.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.

P. TOALE,

Manufacturer and Dealer,

No. 20 Hayne Street and Horlbeck's Wharf,

CHALESTON, S. C.

Factory of the kind in the Southern States, and all articles in this line can be furnished by Mr.

all articles in this line can be lurinished by Mr.
P. P. Toale at prices which defy competition.
A pampifiet with full and detailed list
of all sizes of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, and
the prices of each, will be sent free and post
paid, on application to
P. P. TOALE, Charleston, S. C.
July 13, 1871
2 ly

GEO. S. HACKER,

Door, Sash and Blind Factory

Charleston, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.,

R. TOZER, Proprietor,

done on the shortest notice.

MAN DIVVER. Oct 5, 1871

July 13, 1871

THIS is the largest and most complete

Ladies' and Childrens' SHOES.

C. C. DANIELS, Old Stand, Anderson, S. C.

.to. 1 &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

CROCKERY and

SADDLES and BRIDLES,

&c., ke., ke.

STORE

GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES.

HATS ana CAPS.

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES.

our new location,

oct 5, 1871

LADIES'

A nice line of-

Sept 28, 1871

prices.

Fall & Winter Goods, FAMILY GROCERIES,

Of every description, which we

Will Sell Low for Cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF

McGRATH & BYRUM, Depot Street.

WANTED,

95.000 POUNDS

Consisting in part of DeLaines, Poplins, English and American Prints, Japanese Silks, Plain Black and Rep Silks, &c. A full line of CASSIMERES and other goods for Men's Wear. Also, a heavy stock of Staple Goods, such as Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Osnaburgs, &c. Thankful to the public for patronage heretofore extended, we respectfully solicit a call at our new location, Cotton Rags

For which we will pay the highest

CASH PRICES.

McGRATH & BYRUM.

All kinds Country Produce

Taken in exchange for Goods. We are also in the Cotton Market,

And pay the highest Cash Price for Cotton.

Give us a call before you sell the article. McGRATH & BYRUM.

We are thankful to our friends for their past liberal patronage, and further solicit their continuance. We also invite them to call and examine our stock of GROCERIES before pur-

> Ice always on Hand. McGRATH & BYRUM.

LIGHTNING RODS

Put up at the shortest notice, and at the very lowest price. All orders will be executed by one of the firm, who will personally superintend the work.

McGRATH & BYRUM. Depot St., Anderson, S. C.

July 13, 1871

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.

DOUBLE and Single Barrel Guns,
Breechloading and Muzzleloading Guns,
of English, French and German manufacture, At all Prices.

Pistols, Pistols. Pistols.

A ND are prepared to execute at the shortest notice, and in the best workmanship, anything in that line. Their salesroom is conducted by an attentive and experienced salesman, who will be pleased to have the public give him a call and examine the stock and prices. Ammunition for Guns, Pistols and Rifles. Sportsman's Goods of Great Va-

riety. COOKING STOVES made a speciality. A full stock of Stoves of every description always on hand, and at prices to suit all.

Competition defied. They cannot be undersold! BEST QUALITY and AT LOWEST PRICES. Country Merchants and Sportsmen are invi-ted to call and examine our large and well se-lected stock of the above Goods, which we im-COTTON RAGS bought at the highest price!
WRAPPING PAPER in any quantity at 8 cents per pound.

port direct and buy from the manufacturers.
We guarantee quality equal to, and prices as
low as any responsible house in this country.
Orders by mail filled promptly, and sent by
express, C. O. D.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sept 7, 1871 A. P. EIND

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS. (PHENIX IRON WORKS,)

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, of all sizes; Horse Powers, Circular and Muley Saw Mills, Flour Mills, Grist and Sugar Cane Mills, Ornamental House and Store Fronts, Cast Iron Railings of every sort, including graveyards, residences, &c. Agricultural Implements, Brees and Iron Castings of all kinds made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c. 111
May 18, 1871 46 17

WAVERLY HOUSE.

JOHN A. MAYES, Proprietor. THE WAVERLY HOUSE has been repaired and fitted up, and has now a magnificent appearance. Mr Mayes is lately of Abbeville, and is well known as a good Hotel keeper. The House has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements and comforts, and will give the best the country affords in way of fare, which will be

Kinsman & Howell, Factors and Commission Merchants.

Liberal Advances made on

WM. HENRY TRESCOT. W. W. HUMPHERYS. TRESCOT & HUMPHREYS,

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ville and surrounding Counties, and in the United States Courts.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

THIS is as large and complete a Factory as there is in the South.

We keep no Northern work to fill country orders.

Address,
P. O. Box 170, Charleston, S. C.

Far Factory and Warerooms, King Street, opposite Cannon Street, on line of City Railway. Sept 7, 1871

10

1y WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Circuit, and in the United States Court Office in Broyles' building, opposite the Benson House, Anderson C. H. Feb 9, 1871 CITY MACHINE WORKS.

OFFICE-No. 8 Granite Row, up stairs, ever

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

Single Guns at \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 to \$20.00 each. Double Guns from \$7.00 to \$200.00 each.

Smith & Wesson, Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's and all the popular and approved kinds.

POULTNEY, TRIMBLE & CO., 1 200 W. Baltimore Street,

GOLDSMITH & KIND.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Anderson, S. C.

served up in the best of style.

Stop and see us, and you will be well treated.

March 23, 1871

38

Charleston, S.C.

Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice in the Courts of Anderson, Abbe-

MANUFACTURES Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Grist and other Mill Work Reference for Anderson County-Dr. R. FUR-Watson & Bro's. Store, Anderson C. H. Jan 5, 1871