

The Flight of Time
The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages—
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders
Steads, lingering like a river: smooth,
Along its grassy borders.

But as the care-worn cheeks grow worn,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

Why joys have lost their bloom ad breath,
And life, itself, is vapid,
Why, as we reach the falls of death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding;
When one by one our friends have gone,
And left our bosom bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength,
Indemnifying feebleness;
And those of youth, a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

The Voiceless.
We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will drop to number.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their sad story—
Weep for the voiceless who have known
The cross without the crown of glory;

The Army Act.
Congress has passed an act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States. The substance of its various sections is as follows:
Sec. 1 enacts that from and after the passage of the act the military establishment of the Confederate States shall be composed of one corps of engineers; one corps of artillery; six regiments of infantry; one regiment of cavalry; and of the staff department already established by law.

2. The corps of Engineers shall consist of one Colonel, four Majors, five Captains, one company of Sappers, Miners and Pioneers, consisting of ten sergeants or master-workmen, ten corporals or overseers, ten musicians, and thirty-nine privates of the first class or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of second class or laborers—making in all one hundred.

3. Said company shall be officered by one Captain and as many Lieutenants, taken from the line of the army, as the President may deem necessary.

4. Duties of the Colonel of the Engineer corps prescribed.

5. The Artillery corps shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, ten Majors, and forty companies of artillery, ten companies of artificers, and each company shall consist of one Captain, two first Lieutenants, one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians and seventy privates; also, one Adjutant, to be selected by the Colonel from the first Lieutenants, and one Sergeant Major to be selected from enlisted men of the corps.

6. Each regiment of Infantry shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and ten companies. Each company shall consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and nineteen privates; and to each regiment there shall be one Adjutant and one Sergeant Major.

7. The Cavalry Regiment shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and ten companies—each of which shall consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one farrier, one blacksmith, two musicians, and six privates; also, of one Adjutant, and one Sergeant Major.

8. There shall be four Brigadier Generals, entitled to one aid-de-camp each.

9. All officers of the army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the rank and file shall be enlisted for not less than three, nor more than five years.

10. All officers are required to stand a creditable military examination.

11. All 12 Promotions in the army shall be made according to seniority and ability.

13. The pay of the Brigadier General is three thousand six hundred and twelve dollars per year, and of his aid-de-camp (in addition to his pay as Lieutenant) the sum of thirty-five dollars per month.

14. Monthly pay of the officers of the corps of Engineers: Colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; Majors, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; Captains, one hundred and forty dollars; Lieutenants, serving with sappers and miners, will receive the pay of cavalry officers of the same grade.

15. The monthly pay of the Colonel of the Artillery corps is two hundred and

ten dollars; Lieutenant-Colonel, one hundred and sixty-five dollars; Majors, one hundred and fifty dollars; and when serving on ordnance duty, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of Captains, one hundred and thirty dollars; Lieutenants, ninety dollars. The Adjutant, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant, the sum of ten dollars per month. Officers serving in the Light Artillery, or performing ordnance duty, shall receive the same pay as officers of cavalry of the same grade.

16. The monthly pay of officers in the infantry regiment: Colonel, one hundred and ninety-five dollars; Lieutenant-Colonels, one hundred and seventy dollars; Majors, one hundred and fifty dollars; Captains, one hundred and thirty dollars; first Lieutenants, ninety dollars; second Lieutenants, eighty dollars; and the Adjutant, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant, ten dollars per month.

17. The monthly pay of officers of cavalry: Colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; Lieutenant-Colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; Major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; Captains, one hundred and forty dollars; first Lieutenants, one hundred dollars; second Lieutenants, ninety dollars; and the Adjutant ten dollars per month, in addition to his pay as Lieutenant.

18. The pay of the officers of the general staff (except those of the musical department) will be the same as officers of cavalry of the same grade. The annual salary of the Surgeon-General is three thousand dollars, with fuel and quarters—monthly pay of Surgeons of ten years service in that grade, two hundred dollars. A Surgeon of less time service, one hundred and sixty-two dollars. Assistant Surgeon of ten years service, one hundred and fifty dollars. Assistant Surgeon of five years, one hundred and thirty dollars, and four assistants of less than five years service, one hundred and ten dollars.

19. There shall be allowed, in addition to the pay hereinbefore provided, to every commissioned officer, except the Surgeon-General, nine dollars per month for every five years service; and to the officers of the army of the United States, who have resigned or may resign to be received into the service of the Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service. There shall also be an additional monthly allowance, to every general officer commanding in chief a separate army, actually in the field, the sum of one hundred dollars.

20. The pay aforesaid shall be in full of all allowances except forage, fuel, quarters and traveling expenses, while traveling under orders, &c.

21. Allow forage to officers, &c.

22. Monthly pay of enlisted men; Sergeants or master workmen of Engineer corps, thirty-four dollars; Corporals or overseers, twenty dollars; privates of first class or artificers, seventeen dollars; privates of second class, or laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars. Sergeant-Major of Cavalry, twenty-one dollars; first Sergeants, twenty dollars; Sergeants, seventeen dollars; Corporals, farriers and blacksmiths, thirteen dollars; musicians, thirteen dollars; privates, twelve dollars; first Sergeants, twenty dollars; Sergeants, seventeen dollars; Corporals and artificers, thirteen dollars. and privates, eleven dollars. Non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates serving in light batteries shall receive the same pay as those of cavalry.

23. The President is authorized to enlist all master workmen necessary to the ordnance service, not exceeding one hundred men, and at salaries ranging from thirteen to thirty-four dollars per month.

24. Each enlisted man shall receive one ration per day and clothing.

25. Refers to commutation of rations.

26. The Secretary of War is directed to prescribe the duties of every department of service.

27. Requires Quartermasters and Commissaries to give bonds.

28. Prohibits any officer from being interested in purchases made for the army.

29. The rules and articles of war of the United States, with slight exceptions, adopted by Congress of Confederate States.

30. The President directed to call into service only so many of the troops herein provided for as he may deem necessary.

31. Repeals all conflicting laws.

The law is quite long, and hence the reason of the analyses, which will doubtless be more satisfactory to readers generally than the perusal of the entire law.

Once upon a time, a man, for some trifling cause, discontinued his county paper. After living "in blissful ignorance" for some months, he chanced to come across a number of the paper, fresh from the press. "What!" exclaimed he; "is this thing living yet? I 'low'd hit was dead long ago!"

The man who shows a dislike for children, conceals a heart full of hatred and malice to which innocence is a stranger.

Great thoughts are not produced amid noise and mirth; the mind's thunderbolts, like the clouds, are forged in silence and darkness.

Hoisting the Confederacy Flag.
On the 4th day of March, 1861, the flag of the Confederate States of America was hoisted on the flag-staff over the Provisional Capitol, at Montgomery. A large concourse of people was assembled, and it was received with shouts and cheers. Miss L. C. T. Tyler, one of the Old Dominion, and a grand-daughter of the venerable ex-President of the United States, was selected to elevate the flag to the summit of the flag-staff, on the Capitol. The Montgomery Advertiser relates the following incident in connection with this matter:

When the time arrived for raising the banner, Miss Tyler steadily, and with heart throbbing with patriotic emotion, elevated the flag to the summit of the staff, cannon thundered forth a salute, the vast assemblage rent the air with shouts of welcome, and the people of the South had for the first time a view of the Southern flag. Ere there was time to take one hasty glance at the national ensign, the eyes of all were upturned to gaze at what would perhaps at any time have attracted unusual attention, but on this occasion really seemed a Providential omen. Scarcely had the first report from the salute died away, when a large and beautifully defined circle of blue vapor rose slowly over the assemblage of Southern spirits there assembled to vow allegiance to the Southern banner, rested for many seconds on a level with the flag of the Confederate States, then gradually ascended until lost to the gaze of the assembled multitude. It was a most beautiful and auspicious omen, and those who look with an eye of faith to the glorious future of our Confederacy, could not but believe that the same God that vouchsafed to the Christian Emperor the cross in the heavens as a promise of victory, had this day given to a young nation, striving for liberty, a divine augury of hope and durability.

It Won't Do.—It is curious how many thousand things there are which won't do to be done, upon this crazy planet of ours, whereon we eat, sleep and get our dinners. For instance: It won't do to plunge in a lawsuit, relying wholly on the justice of your cause, and not equipped beforehand with a brimming purse. It won't do to twist a man's nose, or tell him he lies, unless you are perfectly satisfied, he has not spunk enough to resent it by blowing your brains out, or (if you have no brains) cracking your skull. It won't do, when riding in a stage coach, to talk of another man, whom you have not seen, as being an "all-fired scoundrel," until you are absolutely sure he is not sitting before you. It won't do to crack jokes on old maids in the presence of unmarried ladies, who have passed the age of forty. It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone post, unless he conscientiously believes his head is the hardest.

It won't do for a chap to imagine a girl is indifferent to him because she studiously avoids him in company.

It won't do for a feller to imagine that every young lady who smiles upon him is "smitten" with his good looks.

It won't do, when in a hurry, to eat soup with a two-pronged fork, or to catch flies with a fish net.

It won't do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him because she treats him civilly and politely on all occasions.

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perish; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will ye thus live and die, O! man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN AMERICA.—According to the American Railroad Guide, the first locomotives in the United States were imported from England in the fall of 1829 or the spring of 1830. The first Stephenson locomotive ever imported was the "Robert Fulton," in 1831, for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. The first locomotive built in this country was constructed at the West Point Foundry, in 1830, for the South Carolina Railroad. The second was built for the same place. The third was built by the same establishment, in the spring of 1831, and was the first locomotive ever run in the State of New York. David Mathews, who first ran this engine, is still living in Philadelphia, and is one of our oldest inventors and locomotive engineers.

A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low-necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying she outstripped the whole party.

Sometimes society gets tired of a man and hangs him. Sometimes a man gets tired of society and hangs himself.

In the game of life men most frequently play the knave, and women the dence.

Woman.
The author of the following beautiful tribute to the female character, (and it is as truthful as beautiful,) deserves all praise. Such articles are calculated not only to exalt humanity, but to imbue the mind with a due appreciation of the exalted attributes of woman. Read the article carefully, and become more tender and thoughtful of the wants of "the weaker sex":

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws; not to lead armies; not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest bodily infirmity, the frail yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those virtues, to animate those sentiments which generations yet uncivilized will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honour into refinement; to exact generosity into virtue; by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends who are perfidious—for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation.

The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour, these are theaters on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny: to visit the forsaken, to tend the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lowly world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.

THE LOVELIEST SPOT.—Man loves the green, sunny spot of earth. A tradition seems to lurk in the memory even of the dweller amidst bricks and mortar, which inclines his soul with an undefined longing toward Nature arrayed in her undorned simplicity. There is a charm about the idea of the greenwood shade and a couch of velvet grass, which fascinates the man in his childhood, and grows with him, as years increase, into absolute fondness; as if the capacity for the original nomadic existence he enjoyed was destined by the unalterable laws of his constitution, never to be eradicated. Hence, the flowers we see tended with so much care in the squalid districts of our large cities, and the arid patches, with plants, pining in the shade, cultivated with an assiduity which apologises for many a grave error. But of all the places which Providence, by the instrumentality of an advanced degree of civilization, has created for the comfort of man, it is home.

A father came home from his business at early evening, and took his little girl upon his knee. After a few drol little caresses, she crept to his bosom, and fell asleep. He carried her himself to her chamber, and said, "Nellie would not like to go to bed and not say her prayers." Half opening her large blue eyes, she dreamily articulated: "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord—" then adding, in a sweet murmur, "He knows the rest," she sank on her pillow, in His watchful care who "giveth His beloved sleep."

A young man expressed his conviction the other day, that if he did not marry this year, it would be some lady's fault. "What! these hard times?" queried an old bachelor. "Yes; I guess I could make out to foot the board bill." "And what about the dresses?" again put in Philosopher. "Oh, I'll—hook them for her." Old Celibacy left.

"Can you return my love, dearest, Julia?"

"Certainly sir. I'm sure I don't want it."

At a recent festive meeting, a married man, who should have known better, proposed "The ladies" as "the beings who divide our sorrows double our joys and treble our expenses."

It seems no more than right that men should seize time by the forelock, for the rude old fellow, sooner or later, pulls all their hair out.

The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins ever since.

If you cannot have friends without continually cultivating them, the crop may not be worth the trouble.

Some newspaper man has discovered and printed that when a woman wishes to be very affectionate to her lover, she calls him a naughty man.

Oftentimes the "fastest" young women are the most easily overtaken by the galloping consumption.

Any fool can make a woman talk, but it requires a very clever man to make her listen.

The Conservatist,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
DEVOTED to the best interests of the Southern States of the American Union, conservative in Politics and Religion, a disseminator of General Intelligence, and an earnest advocate in the cause of Literature, Art and Agriculture, is published at \$2 a year, in advance.
Every Tuesday Morning in
NEWBERRY, S. C.,
JAMES D. NANCE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
JAMES D. NANCE,
EDITOR.

Newberry District being one of the richest Cotton Districts in South Carolina, her people are large consumers of every kind of merchandise. The CONSERVATIST, therefore, furnishes one of the best mediums in the State for advertisers, so far as Newberry District is concerned, while it enjoys a fair circulation in the surrounding Districts. The terms for inserting advertisements are certainly as reasonable as those of any other journal in the country, especially when it is desired to advertise by contract. The CONSERVATIST numbers among its contributors gentlemen of the first talent and soundest political faith. With their assistance, the editor will endeavor to make his journal an acceptable and ever welcome family newspaper and fire-side companion. The political character of the paper is of the strongest States Rights stamp. Believing that the Constitution under which the Confederacy of the American States was formed, has been repeatedly and grossly violated, and that "the Plantation States" have been the only sufferers—that the Union of these States is no longer a policy founded on the principles of right and justice, but that the bond of Union is "the cohesive power of public plunder"—the proprietors prefer that their journal shall rather seem to be a Southern Extremist than appear an unconditional advocate of the Union at any price.

TERMS.—The paper will be regularly mailed to subscribers out of the town of Newberry at the following reasonable rates of subscription:
One copy, per year, \$2.00
Three copies, - - - - - 5.00
Five copies, - - - - - 8.00
Ten copies, - - - - - 15.00
Twenty copies, - - - - - 25.00

The money upon these terms always to be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, and no paper mailed until the subscription price is received; unless at the option of the proprietors, when the circumstances call for a different course.

All business communications should be addressed to the "Conservatist, Newberry, S. C." Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the "Editor of the Conservatist."
Aug. 28, 1860 3 tf

THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN,
A Political and News Journal,
PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
BY CHARLES P. PELHAM.

TERMS.
DAILY, \$6.00
TRI-WEEKLY, 4.00
WEEKLY, 2.00
Payment in advance invariably.

THIS JOURNAL, now entering upon its third year under the present proprietor, is rapidly extending its circulation and influence. Founded and conducted upon the principles of State Rights, it enjoys the reward of public confidence and enlightened approval. Entirely independent in its management, it has stood with unwavering confidence upon its principles, integrity, and consistency as well as through good, its voice has been heard in defence of the EQUALITY of the South; its counsels have ever been and are for RESISTANCE to the wrongs attempted to be put upon us by a sectional majority.

The Southern Guardian looks for support to the State and section whose rights, honor and interests it has faithfully espoused and maintained.

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Having recently made large and choice additions to our JOB OFFICE, from the best type foundry in the country, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Printing in as neat style and on as favorable terms as any office in the South.

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All communications to be addressed to the Southern Guardian, or to
C. P. PELHAM, Columbia, S. C.
Dec. 6, 1860 17 tf

Cothran, Jeffers & Co.,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned will continue the FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city. They beg leave to return their thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage extended to them, and to solicit its continuance.

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WADE S. COTHRAN,
HENRY L. JEFFERS,
WM. H. JEFFERS.
Charleston, Sept. 10, 1860 5-3m

NOTICE.
THE Blacksmithing business in its various departments, together with the making and repairing of

Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, and other vehicles, will be carried on by the undersigned at the Shops lately occupied by R. L. Gaines & Co. Mr. John A. Reeves as my authorized agent will superintend the business, and patrons may rely, that all work will be executed with promptness, and in the very best manner.
J. P. REED.
Anderson C. H., Jan. 3, 1861 20 3t

Blue Ridge Railroad.
CARS on the Blue Ridge Railroad leave Pendleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, A. M.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Anderson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays immediately after the cars arrive from Belton.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the cars from Columbia.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM H. PERRY, having been admitted to the Bar, is associated with his father, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, in the practice of Law on the Western Circuit, under the firm of PERRY & PERRY. They will attend the Courts of Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens.
Their office and address is Greenville, C. H., S. C.
Dec. 20, 1860 19 4t

ANDERSON DIVISION, NO. 20.
MEETS regularly on every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
By order of the W. P.
Oct. 25, 1860 11 7y

SAM'L. H. OWEN
CONTINUES to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry at his old stand. All work warranted.
Aug. 21, 1860 3

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER,
MACFARLANE & FERGUSON, Publishers,
RICHMOND, VA.
Price, \$3 per Annum, in advance.

IN announcing the Thirty-second and Thirty-third volumes of the Messenger, the publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a century, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount question of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground. It will maintain, not only that slavery is a social and political blessing, but that its extension is a necessary condition of its existence. Essentially a Southern Magazine, the Messenger claims the right to share the good or evil fortune of the South, whether in the Union or out of the Union. With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. In verification of this statement, we need but to instance "The Reveries of a Bachelor," "The Flush Times of Alabama," and "Vernon Grove"; all of which were given to the readers of the Messenger before they appeared in the form of books. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as attractive as any that have appeared in the past.

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novel, entitled "A Story of Champagne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
The Messenger is not only a literary journal, in the modern sense of the word, but is political to the extent of being ever ready to defend the South and her institutions, without invading the domain of party politics. Its contributors are men of solid ability and established reputation, and its contents are usually a happy compromise between the light literature of Northern Magazines and the heavy and solid intellectual food of the British Reviews.—New Orleans Crescent.

The contents are various, lively; and some of the papers exhibit thinking, on the part of the writer, and will require it from the reader. The new editor presents himself gracefully to his reader in his proper department, and opens his game of battle with enthusiasm.—Charleston Mercury.

John R. Thompson, Esq., is succeeded by a young man of great talent, already known in literary circles as the author of "The Virginia Editor," "Mozis Adams Letters to Billy Vigin," "Blue Eyes and Bartlewick," and many other articles evincing talent and humor. Under the editorial control of Dr. George W. Bagby, we feel assured that the Messenger will, at all times, sustain its rank as one of the best periodicals in the country. We congratulate the readers of the Messenger upon the happy choice of its present editor by the proprietors.—Virginia Echo.
Jan. 31, 1861 24 1y

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND THE
British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, Conservative.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Whig.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Free Church.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory.
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the lapse of interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away.

It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to the well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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is now open, with GOOD STOCK, where persons wanting anything in his line can be accommodated at SHORT NOTICE and LOW PRICES; for the

CASH ONLY.
A call is respectfully solicited, but no credit.
H. B. ARNOLD.
Oct. 25, 1860 11 8t

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Oct. 4, 1860 8 3t

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