

MONEY WANTED!

ALL persons indebted to me for work done since June 1865, are earnestly requested to call and settle.

BUGGIES

Neatly Painted and Trimmed At moderate prices for CASH OR PRODUCE.

Clark & White's

FURNISHING STORE. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! CLOTHS and Cassimeres, of every quality.

Z. SHARPE,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER, No. 5 Granite Row, Up Stairs. BEING prepared to execute all work in the BOOT and SHOE LINE with neatness and dispatch.

W. K. Harris,

WATCHMAKER. Watches and Clocks REPAIRED and Warranted for Twelve Months.

MARBLE YARD.

Leavell & White HAVE again opened the Marble business at Anderson.

DAVIS, DEAL & CO.,

BRICK RANGE, NEX DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE, ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

J. D. M. DOBBINS,

Auction and Commission declat, ANDERSON, S. C. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Dobbins & McGee is this day dissolved.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs his old friends and clients that he has returned to the practice of his profession, and that he has formed a copartnership with Gen. S. McGowan, of Abbeville, in all State and litigated civil cases.

BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, &c. ANDERSON, C. H., S. C.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,

Scottsland, Virginia, Fire and Inland Insurances made on liberal terms. All losses paid promptly.

J. SCOTT MURRAY,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity, Anderson C. H., S. C. ALL business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

A LARGE supply of Bibles and Testaments for sale and distribution. Never need be without the Word of God.

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE.



KING & CASSIDEY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 151 MEETING STREET, (Opposite Charleston Hotel), Charleston, S. C.

E. D. KING, M. D., North Carolina, J. J. CASSIDEY, Sept 20, 1866 14 1y

LENGNICK & SELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in MILLINERY, STRAW, AND FANCY GOODS, Northeast Corner Meeting and Market Sts., CHARLESTON, S. C.

MILLS HOUSE,

Corner Queen and Meeting Sts, Charleston, S. C. THIS popular and well-known House is now fully open for the reception of visitors.

HILBERS HOUSE,

(LATE MRS. DIBBLES.) 284 KING STREET, Between Wentworth and Hazel Streets—East Side, Charleston, S. C. Transient Board—\$2.50 per day.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C. THIS popular and well known HOTEL, has been newly furnished throughout by the present proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL,

Corner Meeting and Hazel Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. Rates of Board per day, Three Dollars.

W. C. DUKES & CO.,

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Exchange St., Charleston, S. C.

J. S. COLES,

Factor and Forwarding Merchant, 114 Reynolds Street, Near South Carolina Depot, Augusta, Georgia.

XII. That the said Marshal, for any wilful neglect of duty, mal-practice in office, or other misconduct for which he may be subject to be fined by Council, shall, as an additional penalty for any such neglect, mal-practice or misconduct, be liable to have his office declared vacant by the Council in its discretion.

XIII. That in addition to the penalties which may be imposed on the Marshal for the delinquencies of his assistants, the said assistants shall be personally liable for any neglect of duty, mal-practice in office, or other misconduct, to be fined or removed from office in the discretion of Council.

XIV. That the said Marshal shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath: "I, A. D., do swear that I will faithfully, to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform all the duties required of me by the Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a Town Marshal, the regulation of his duties, the constitution of an ordinary police force, and for other purposes, and enforce, as far as practicable, all Ordinances of the Town Council of Anderson, so long as I may continue in office, so help me God."

XV. That all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances heretofore enacted repugnant to the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ratified in Council and the seal of the Town affixed thereto, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1866. J. SCOTT MURRAY, Intendant.

NICKERSON'S HOTEL.

PASSENGERS arriving in Columbia on the different Railroads will find OMNIBUSES, CARRIAGES and BAGGAGE WAGONS in readiness to convey them to and from his Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

Responsible persons in attendance to receive Checks and Baggage. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

August 23, 1866 10-3m Greenville & Columbia Rail Road.

Table with columns for train names (Columbia, Allston, Newberry, Abbeville, Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, Newberry, Columbia) and times.

Schedule over S. C. Railroad.

Table with columns for train names (Augusta, Columbia) and times for various stations (Leave Charleston, Arrive at Augusta, etc.).

Schedule over the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Table with columns for train names (Augusta) and times for various stations (Leave Charleston, Arrive at Augusta, etc.).

Drugs! Drugs!! Drugs!!!

THE subscriber would announce to the people of this District that he has on hand a very good assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which he offers for sale low for cash.

Notice to Consignees.

HEREAFTER goods will not be delivered at this Depot until freight is paid. Parties expecting goods to be delivered per order must deposit money in advance.

A GOOD PEOPLE.—The sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala., has resigned because the people are too lenient to sue each other, and was about to starve to death on the proceeds of the office, which he says are just about nothing at all.

THE TWO LIVES.—Beautiful is old age, beautiful is the slow, drooping, mellow autumn of a rich and glorious summer. In the old man, nature has fulfilled her work; she loads him with the fruits of a well-spent life; and surrounded by his children's children, she rocks him softly away to a grave to which he is followed with blessings.

SMALL COURTESIES.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the Miller at Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no, not he, because nobody cared for him.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A TOWN MARSHAL—THE REGULATION OF HIS DUTIES—THE CONSTITUTION OF AN ORDINARY POLICE FORCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

I. Be it ordained by the Town Council of Anderson, That a Marshal be elected by the Council of Anderson, who shall receive a stated salary for his services, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, together with such fees and perquisites as are hereinafter provided, and who shall be required to perform all of the duties, and subject to all the liabilities prescribed by this Ordinance.

II. That the said Marshal shall appoint at least two Assistant Marshals, to be approved by Council, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, and whose wages he shall pay out of his salary hereinafter provided for, and he and his assistants shall constitute a night watch, and the ordinary police for the Town; and it shall be the duty of the said Marshal and his assistants, on every night during their term of service, from sunset to sunrise, to pass from point to point throughout the Town, and to see that the several Ordinances now of force, or hereafter to be ordained, for the preservation of the peace, good order and welfare of the Town are properly enforced, by arresting and so disposing of all persons who may be engaged in any disturbance of the peace and good order of the Town, or in the violation of the criminal laws of the State, so as to cause their appearance before Council within the space of twenty-four hours next ensuing, that they may be dealt with according to law.

III. That it shall be the duty of the said Marshal, in person, or by one or more of his assistants, to be on duty, during the day, from sunrise to sunset, to enforce, in like manner, the Ordinances and laws for the preservation of the peace and good order of the community; and also the several Ordinances for the preservation of health, and to prevent damage to the public buildings, grounds, streets, sidewalks, shade-trees and fences, and to see that the same are kept in good repair, and to see that all persons who shall be guilty of violating any of the Ordinances of the said Town now of force or hereafter to be ordained.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Marshal and his assistants, in anticipation of difficulties for which he or they deem the ordinary police force inadequate to quell, to present the matter to the Chief of the Extraordinary Police force, who, if he deem the exigencies to require it, shall call out his whole force, or so much thereof as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent threatened disturbances, or quell existing disturbances. When his force is thus called out, both the ordinary and the Extraordinary Police shall be under the command of the Chief of Police.

V. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, or any one of his assistants, in case any disturbances should occur, either in the day or night, in which he shall need assistance, to call upon the leader of the squad of the Extraordinary Police force nearest the point of disturbance, who shall forthwith summon his whole squad to the assistance of the Marshal or his assistants under his direction. If this force be insufficient for the emergency, the said Marshal, or his assistant, shall call upon the leader of other squad or squads, who shall promptly assemble and be ready to be called out to the assistance of the ordinary police; but whenever the Extraordinary Police force, or any part thereof, shall be called out, and the Chief of the Police may be present, he shall take command of both the ordinary and Extraordinary Police forces.

VI. The said Marshal, or any one of his assistants, shall have power, if it be necessary to the preservation of the public peace, or the arrest of offenders, to call to their assistance any citizen or citizens of the said Town; any person who shall refuse to go to the aid of the said Marshal, or his assistants, upon demand, may be fined in any sum in discretion of Council, not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

VII. It shall be the duty of the said Marshal and his assistants, from nine o'clock at night until daylight, while on duty, to cry the half hours and hours of the night in an audible and loud voice in whatever part of Town he may chance to be.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the said Marshal and of his assistants on duty, to act as leader of the Patrol for the time being, if a Patrol shall be in commission, and to report to Council, upon oath, at the end of the time for which said Patrol may have been appointed to serve, any fault or delinquency that may have occurred on the part of the body, or any member thereof, that they may be dealt with according to law.

IX. That it shall be the duty of the said Marshal and his assistants, to superintend the working of the streets of the Town, and such regulations as the Council by ordinance or ordinances hereafter ordained, may direct.

In "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detective and Bank Note List," for October, we find the following important information to farmers throughout the whole country, based upon decisions which have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington: First. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

Second. The farmer's profits from sales of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold, the purchase money for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

Third. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

Fourth. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

Fifth. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

Sixth. Expenses for ditching and cleaning new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvement, and not deducted. Seventh. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

Eighth. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the first day of January, 1862, or on day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

Ninth. Where no repairs have been made by the tax-payers upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

Tenth. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

LEE AND GRANT.—The two men who are, in a certain sense, the representative men of the times, and the embodiment of the types of the two sections—South and North—are without a doubt Generals Lee and Grant. They are the Sphinx of the age, standing out upon the plain of human observation, and towering above their fellows. But how differently these great men are regarded in their several sections, and how different their sphere of action, since peace has divested each of his martial sword and plume. Modest Lee, crowned with collegiate honors, reposes in the Valley, and under the shadow of adversity and defeat.

Grant, the bays of victory about his brows, the lion of the crowded salons, commanding applause and plaudits wherever he appears, his name emblazoning every gazette. But of the two, who commands the greatest amount of love and veneration, and whose military fame will live the longest after both are dead and dust together?

Reverse their positions, and the situation is the test of merit. Had Grant rendered to Lee, instead of Lee to Grant, the name of Grant would be of no more significance than that of Smith, and he as unknown to fame, while of Lee to-day is sounding adown the corridors of time, linked with sweet music and a grander rhyme. [Lynchburg Virginian.]

OLD MAIDS.—A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner: "I am inclined to think that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? She will certainly be an old maid. Is she particularly reserved toward the other sex? She has all the squeamishness of an old maid. Is she frugal in her expenses and exact in her domestic concerns? She is cut out for an old maid. And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never failing characteristics of that terribly abused creature—an old maid."

DESERVED. How sad, how much more desolate than death itself, must be the heart that realizes the fact that it has shivered all its wealth of love upon a treacherous object, upon one who rifles the flowers of one's life of their sweets, and then, like a bee, wings off to rifle other life-flowers. 'Twas such a heart, robbed, that sang: The river flowed with the light on its breast, And the waves were eddying by; And the round, red sun went down in the West, When my love's loving lips to my lips were prest, Under the evening sky. Now weeping alone by the river I stray, For my love has left me this many a day; Left me to droop and die.

As the river flowed then, the river flows still, In ripple, and foam, and spray, On by the church, and round by the hill, And under the sluice by the old burnt mill, And out to the fading day; But I love it no more, for delight grows cold When the song is sung and the tale is told, And heart is given away. Oh! river, run far! Oh! river, run fast! Oh! woods float on to the sea! For the sun has gone down on my beautiful past, And the hope, that like bread on the waters I cast, Have drifted away like thee! So the dream it is fled and the day it is done, And my lips will murmur the name of one Who will never come back to me.

Scraps, Facts and Fancies.

The man who lost his balance is said to be studying dentistry—putting teeth in the mouth of the Mississippi. Physicians advise us to drink less at our meals. Better advice—drink less between meals. The two neighbors who "fell out," have got in again. Both were somewhat injured. A vessel made entirely of cork is at Mobile. We suppose it is propelled by a cork screw. If you wish to satisfy yourself as to a man's resources in an emergency, set a dog on him. In a battle the fire flashes and is gone, the smoke rises into the air and vanishes—the ashes repose beneath. What is it we all frequently say we will do, and no one has yet ever done?—Stop a minute. "I think I now see a new feature in this case," as the lawyer said when his client informed him that he had plenty of money. Women are the friezes and carvings around the temple of humanity—the sauce which gives all its sweetness to the dumping of life. When a rich man leaves his fortune to charitable institutions he makes "each particular heir to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine." "Did the minister put a stamp on you when you were married, Mary?" "A stamp, Charles! What for, pray?" "Why, matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know." I have heard a grate deal ced about "broken hartes," and there may be a fu or them, but my experience is that next to the gizzard, the harte is the tuffest thing in the whole critter. "I wonder where those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, as she pointed with her delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder!" said her brother. "What makes you look so grum, Tom?" "Oh, I have to endure a sad trial to my feelings." "What on earth was it?" "Why, I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on." The latest fashion in dress skirts is to have them so short that looping is not necessary. The effect, however, is not that of short dresses, for the petticoats are worn long and are ornamented to correspond with the dress. A little boy running along stubbed his toe and fell on the pavement. "Never mind, my little fellow," said a bystander; "you won't feel the pain to-morrow." "Then," answered the little boy, "I won't cry to-morrow." A fellow out West on being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, said: "Wall, I don't know, I guess so, there is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth I burn a hole in my coat sleeve." To an indigent person, who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious, successful tradesman of humble origin observed: "You, my friend, are proud of your descent; I am proud of my ascent." An artist invited a gentleman to criticize a portrait of a Mr. Smith, who was somewhat addicted to drink. Putting his hand towards it, the artist exclaimed, "Don't touch it, it is not dry." "Then," said he, "it cannot be like my friend Smith." "Does whistling annoy you?" asked an individual who was addicted to it of his friend. "No," was the reply, "provided you whistle the right tune." "What is that?" was the query. "Over the Hills and far away," was the response, with meaning. A gentleman crossing a narrow bridge, said to a countryman whom he met: "I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my honest friend; pray, are not people lost here sometimes?" "Lost! no, sir, I never knew anybody lost here in my life; there were several drowned, but they were all found again." A Manchester man with a devoted eye to the concrete, and who absolutely ignores the abstract, was awake by his wife one fine spring morning with the remark, "My dear the day is breaking!" when he turned over and replied, "Well, well, let it break—let it break; it owes me nothing." DOMESTIC LIFE.—He cannot be a happy man who has not the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may be dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.