

REMOVAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The cotton bill as officially promulgated is as follows: That all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867, shall be exempt from internal tax; cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after November first, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Approved February 3, 1868.

VALENTINES.

Lovers of fun and lovers in earnest are reminded that they can obtain comic and sentimental Valentines at the Book Store of Mr. Geo. W. FANT, east end of the Masonic Building. A large variety on hand, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

ANDREW JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT.

The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligence—an independent live newspaper—has placed the name of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at its mast-head, for President of the United States, subject to the decision of the National Democratic party, in convention assembled. The nomination is supported by an able editorial, in which the writer says:

"The approaching contest will be the most exciting one ever had, and bids fair to try the nerves of the American people, and the stability of their government in a manner hitherto without precedent. In such contest there can be but two organizations. The very emergency will admit of no other, and any other minor organizations, under whatever name, and upon whatever basis, will be absorbed as a huge speck in a very little water. It will be more entirely a conflict of ideas alone, than any Presidential campaign we have ever had."

PASS HIM AROUND.

Our exchanges in this State, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee will confer a favor and render assistance in the capture of a notorious thief, by stating that Bob Thompson, a mulatto, escaped from custody on the 6th inst., by jumping from the passenger train on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, between Alston and Littleton. He is about 25 years of age, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, blind in one eye and the lid partly closed; has very black hair, resembling that of an Indian, and cut short; he is considerably marked by small pox, especially on his nose. He is a well-known burglar and horse-thief, and has broken open several stores and stolen horses in this State and Florida. Had on a pair of hand-cuffs when last heard from. A reward of Forty Dollars is offered for him by JOHN R. COCHRAN, of this place, and any person arresting him will confer a favor by notifying him at once. Newspapers copying this notice and causing his arrest will be liberally rewarded.

A GENTLE HINT.

In the thirty-sixth day's proceedings of the Georgia Unconstitutional Convention, appears a communication from Gen. MIZARD addressed to that body, in which that official informs the honorable (?) delegates that he has carefully surveyed the condition of the State Treasury, and announces that he will be able by the 15th of March next to pay to the disbursing agent of the Convention the sum of \$30,000. This amount is in addition to a like sum already paid over to that heterogeneous assemblage. Gen. MIZARD proceeds to say:

"As this sum will complete the amount of the requisition approved by my predecessor and myself, I take the occasion to say that after carefully examining the financial condition of the State, as left by the out-going Provisional Executive officers, together with the demands to be met under the heads of the civil lists and public institutions, that I cannot feel myself authorized to sanction any greater advance from the State Treasury to that Convention than is herein indicated, and that I must request the co-operation of the Convention in conforming to this decision."

If this does not contain a gentle hint to the great unwashed to prepare themselves for work and adjournment, then we do not comprehend his meaning. Thirty-six days already gone, and the Constitution yet unprepared! It is time the carpet-baggers and negroes composing the majority were admonished that there is a limit to their useless frittering away of the people's money, and that even their present masters will not allow them unbridled license in this respect.

TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

We like a good thing, emanating from whatever source. We are always highly pleased to note any evidence of truth and justice, and will never hesitate to commend an utterance of this kind, whether the champion of the right be black or white. On these grounds, we take pleasure in introducing the following paragraphs from the proceedings of the mongrel convention now sitting in Charleston. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of WHIPPER, the author of this good thing, as being one of the most intelligent and ablest members of the great piebald, and we have no hesitation in expressing a preference for him as a member of Congress under the reign of the so-called "loyalty." His principles are evidently of a higher order than the "mean whites," who will crowd his race off the track whenever high offices are to be filled.

In the Convention, on Monday, the special order being the ordinance invalidating all contracts, the consideration of which was the purchase of slaves, the following happy retort was made during the discussion:

In the course of the remarks of Mr. G. Whipper, who always says something good, he referred to a simile employed by one of the preceding speakers, in which the buyer and seller of slaves were likened to two dogs fighting over a bone.

F. L. Cardozo (colored) interrupted, and asked him upon what principle he decided which cur was the meanest?

Whipper replied: The meanest dog is that which stole the bone from Africa; the dog who rent the ships and brought the bone here; the dog who has run all over creation, and made contention wherever he goes; and he said to the honor of South Carolina, that she was opposed to the institution of slavery, and opposed to the African slave trade, and it was not until the renegade cur from other parts forced it upon her, contrary to her own wishes, and she received and perpetuated it upon her soil.

NEGRO DEBTS.

The following is the ordinance passed by the Convention of this State on the 4th inst., invalidating negro debts:

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING NULL AND VOID ALL CONTRACTS AND JUDGMENTS AND DECREE HERETOFORE MADE OR ENTERED UP, WHEREIN THE CONSIDERATION WAS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SLAVES.

We, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, do hereby declare null and void, that all contracts, whether under seal or not, the considerations of which were the purchase of slaves, are hereby declared null, void, and of no effect; and no suit, either at Law or in Equity, shall be commenced or prosecuted for the enforcement of such contracts or consideration of payment of judgment or decrees rendered, recorded, enrolled or entered up on such contracts in any Court of this State, are hereby prohibited.

That all proceedings to enforce satisfaction or payment of judgment or decrees rendered, recorded, enrolled or entered up on such contracts in any Court of this State, are hereby prohibited.

Drayer, Bell, Bowen, Bonum, Burton, Brockenton, Bryce, Byas, Cain, R. H. Cain, F. J. Camp, Coghlan, Chamberlain, Cook, Crews, Darrington, Davis, DeLarge, Dickson, Dogan, Donaldson, Drifflie, Duncan, Edwards, Foster, Gentry, Goss, Gray, Harris, Hayne, James N., Hayne, H. E., Henderson, Holmes, Humbird, Hunter, Hurley, Jackson, Jacobs, Jervey, Johnson, Sam., Johnson, Wm. B., Johnson, J. W., Johnston, W. E., Joiner, Jones, Henry, Jones, Chas., Lang, Langley, Lee, Geo., Lee, Sam., Komax, Leslie, Mackey, E. W. M., Mayer, Middleton, Milford, Moore, F. J., Nance, Nash, Neagle, Newell, Nixson, Parker, Pillsbury, Randolph, Roney, Ransier, Richmond, Rivers, Rose, Runyon, Sanders, Saspartas, Shrewsbury, Small, Strubbs, Swails, Thomas, Thompson, Augustus, Thompson, B. A., Viney, Webb, Whipper, White, Wilder, Clas, M., Wingo, Wright.

Byas, Alexander, Cardozo, Chesnut, Corley, Dill, Jenks, Johnson, Mandlin, McKinlay, W. J., McKinlay, Wm., McDaniel, Mead, Miller, Owens, Rutland, Whitteore, Williamson, Wilder, Francis, E.

DIVISION OF PICKENS.

We publish below, says the Pickens Courier, the ordinance which passed the Convention, by an overwhelming majority, dividing Pickens into two judicial and election Districts—the Western District to be called Oconee, and the Eastern to retain the ancient name of Pickens. It will be seen from the ordinance that six Commissioners have been appointed in each new District, who are to select the localities of the Court Houses, make purchases, &c. These are gentlemen of integrity and discretion, who, we hope, will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to display their good taste and judgment. This age can certainly improve on the present section. By a judicious course, they can also save the State much additional taxation. This is a measure long looked for and much desired by a majority of the people of the District; and whilst it may be regretted at the present by some, yet we sincerely hope that it will ultimately prove a success, and redound in the increased prosperity of both sections.

The following is the Ordinance as passed by the Convention:

We, the People of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That Pickens District be divided into two Judicial and Election Districts, by a line leaving the southern boundary of the State of North Carolina, and thence down the centre of said River, by whatever names known, to Ravenal's Bridge, on Seneca River, and thence along the centre of the road leading to Pendleton Village, until it intersects the line of the District of Anderson. That the Territory lying east of said line shall hereafter constitute the Judicial and Election District of Pickens; and the Territory lying west of said line shall constitute a new Judicial and Election District, to be called Oconee District.

Sec. 2. That Jas. Lewis, Jas. H. Ambler, Reese Bowen, Jas. E. Hagood, and W. T. Fields be, and that they are hereby, appointed Special Commissioners to select a proper site and locate a new Court House for the District of Pickens, which site shall be near the centre of the District as may be practicable; and for this purpose they are hereby authorized to purchase in the name of the State a tract not less than one hundred, nor more than four hundred acres of land, and after reserving a sufficient quantity for the public buildings, lay out the balance into Town lots of various sizes, as they shall deem most desirable, and after not less than two months' previous notice, sell the same at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, or otherwise as may seem to them best, making titles thereto in the name of the State; the proceeds of said sale, after paying out the late purchase money, to be applied by the said Commissioners to the erection of a Court House and Jail, which will be completed as soon as practicable.

Sec. 3. That Wesley Pritchard, W. E. Holcombe, Brye Fretwell, M. F. Mitchell, and Dr. O. M. Doyle be, and they are hereby, appointed Special Commissioners to select a proper site, and locate and erect a Court House and Jail for Oconee District, which location shall be either at the Town of Walhalla, or at some point on the Blue Ridge Railroad, between that place and Perryville, and for the purpose of erecting said Court House and Jail, said Commissioners are hereby authorized, if sufficient contributions and means cannot be otherwise raised, to purchase in the name of the State so much lands not exceeding the amount limited to Pickens District, as they shall deem necessary, and to lay out, sell, and convey the same, as the Commissioners for Pickens District are authorized to do; the proceeds of said sale, after paying for the lands purchased, to be applied by said Commissioners to the erection of a Court House and Jail for said District, which shall be completed as soon as practicable.

Sec. 4. That the two Boards of Commissioners, acting together, are hereby authorized to sell the present Court House and Jail, with the public grounds of Pickens District, and convey the same in the name of the State, upon such terms as they shall deem most desirable; the proceeds of said sale to be equally divided between the two Boards, and applied by them to the erection of the new buildings for their respective Districts; Provided, that the present Court House and Jail shall be used for the two Districts until new Jails are erected, and some convenient arrangements, temporarily or otherwise, for holding the Courts separately at the new locations, as to one or both, shall have been made.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the said Boards of Commissioners to report their action respectively in the premises, to the first session of the Legislature that shall assemble by authority of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, and of the said Legislature in the same session to perfect the division, and complete the organization of the said Districts of Pickens and Oconee, as the other Judicial and Election Districts of the State.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago, a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into an alleged report that one of the Supreme Court Judges had expressed an opinion, in private conversation, that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress were unconstitutional. The wording of the resolution left no doubt as to the intention of the House, in the event that the report was substantiated. Justice FIELD was the officer against whom this summary proceeding was instituted, and his impeachment was freely predicted. It now appears that the action of the House was premature, and that another gentleman was mistaken for Justice FIELD. But the sequel is even more interesting, as will be seen by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

"It seems the Radicals of the House have discovered they were a little fast in rushing through the resolution looking to the impeachment of one of the Supreme Court Judges, supposed to be Justice FIELD, for expressing an opinion on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. As has been stated, it seems it was a case of mistaken identity. At a private dinner, a few days since, Justice FIELD was one of the guests, and he was compelled to absent himself by reason of indisposition, and the seat at the table which was assigned to him was occupied by a noted Democratic politician. This gentleman denounced the Reconstruction acts, and affirmed their unconstitutionality, and his remarks were repeated outside by one of the guests, and erroneously attributed to the Justice in question. The majority of the House Judiciary Committee now want to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, but the Conservative members of the committee insist on pursuing the investigation. The resolution names the particular Judge, but calls for an inquiry as to whether any of them have expressed opinions on the Reconstruction acts. It is alleged that Chief Justice Chase has repeatedly, in both public and private, declared that the Reconstruction acts are constitutional. Senator Trumbull, on the first day of the reconstruction debate in the Senate, became absolutely furious on this subject, and repeatedly exclaimed that any justice of the Supreme Court who was giving his opinion in aid of the legislation of Congress was an infamously, and ought to be impeached. The Conservative members, therefore, maintain that if, while these

acts are pending in the court, the justice who prematurely pronounces them unconstitutional is liable to impeachment; then the justice who pronounces them to be constitutional is equally liable to be impeached, and they consequently insist that the investigation shall be carried on so as to ascertain all the facts bearing on the matter."

For the Anderson Intelligence.

The citizens of this State may differ as to many matters of public policy, but we venture the opinion, that all will agree in the present necessity, for a simple and cheap form of government. The civil government of the State has long been too cumbersome and expensive for the population and wealth of the area. For the last two years it has been onerous and burdensome, and unless greatly reduced in its expenses, will soon become insupportable. The Executive Department is as simple, and perhaps as economical as can be maintained with proper respectability. The Legislative Department, measured by the population and wealth of the area, is on too large a scale, and should be cut down with a free hand. The great State of New York, with her immense population and large taxable property, boasts of no larger number of Representatives, in the popular branch of the General Assembly, than this State. Now we suggest, that a State, small in area, meagre in population, and impoverished to such an extent, that the lightest tax pinches, should not be ambitious, or ostentatious, in a form of government. A small, compact legislature, consisting of about one-half the present number, would be, certainly, more symmetrical and becoming, and just as efficient. And then the expense. If eleven dollars per diem, even in bills receivable, is a fair estimate of the value of legislative ability and services, the number should be small indeed. In many countries, though in better days, such appointments were considered sufficiently honorable to induce good men to serve without looking to the compensation; and even now that compensation should never exceed a proper allowance for reasonable expenses. But, if the Legislative Department was carved out for a respectable State, what shall we say of that other department, which looms up in all its magnificent and costly proportions—the Judiciary.

Commencing with the ancient and honorable institution, "a justice of the quorum," and running up by steady gradation to that awe-inspiring "Court of Errors."

Of Justices, or Magistrates, as now termed, we have one in each beat company, in every District in the State, and two in each corporate town—a goodly number for the administration of justice in a small way.

The District Court, with a full grown judge in every District, and part of an old-fashioned jury.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, presided over by five Judges, with a long train of Grand and Petit Jurors, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, &c., &c., &c.

The Court of Equity, with three Chancellors in the State, and a Commissioner in each District.

The Court of Appeals, consisting of three Judges.

And lastly, "The High Court of Errors," consisting of eleven Judges, being the Law, Equity and Appeal Judges combined.

One hundred Magistrates and forty-one Judges, for a little corporation, whose people cannot pay three hundred thousand dollars taxes, per annum, without compulsion!

Now, we have never been able to learn precisely what the administration of justice through these Courts costs the people each year, but we would modestly guess some two hundred thousand dollars. Enough machinery and enough money to sustain a very respectable judiciary in any country. Indeed we have read of some full sized Governments that had not much more revenue.

It is hard to part with all this glory, but grim necessity stares us in the face, and many of our luxuries will have to go, even that of the law. A very small, simple, cheap concern, will now answer all our wants. The Justices of the Quorum, with jurisdiction to twenty dollars, in civil matters, as much as one man ought to decide, according to the constitution, and about seven Judges in the State, will be fully able to do all the business likely to come into the courts, under the changed condition of the people. Let the Law and Equity jurisdictions be blended, the State divided into six or seven circuits, the Judges hold three terms of court each year, and meet together twice each year to hear appeals, and you will have a simple and efficient Judiciary system, and one which can and will administer justice with despatch and proper economy. This opinion is based upon the decrease of business, from the loss of property and impoverishment of the country. The credit system is effectually destroyed, the negro, a most prolific source of litigation is now a citizen, titles to land surely settled in a great measure, and there can be but little left, to amuse or interest the courts. Of course, the accumulations, now on the Dockets, involving transactions before and during the war, and the thousands of cases of like character still to pour in upon the courts are not taken in this calculation. If these and kindred matters are to be settled in our courts, then, it would occupy the time of more than all for a series of years, and the costs, charges and expenses of collection would amount to far more, than the whole sum realized in the end.

Cannot some scheme be adopted for the settlement of these old debts without a resort to the courts. Surely there should be a spirit of compromise manifested by creditors and acceded to by debtors, which would result in benefit to both. The creditor should remember that he was a party to the legislation which destroyed property in slaves, without compensation, and should be willing to bear his share in the loss.

COMMON SENSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

NINETEENTH DAY.

The convention assembled at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. E. P. Smith, of New York. The roll was called and journal read.

The convention proceeded to the consideration of the special order for twelve o'clock, namely, the report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights.

B. O. Duncan, of Newberry, moved to strike out from the first section the words "born free and equal," so that it would read "all men are endowed by their Creator," &c.

He said that until a man became of age he certainly was not free; consequently the statement was not true, and he wished to see nothing in the constitution that was not literally correct.

J. J. Wright replied that the language might not be literally true, but it the gentleman from Newberry was a philosopher, or knew anything about moral philosophy, he would recognize the fact that all men were undoubtedly born free and equal, and possessed of certain inalienable rights. Mr. Duncan said he agreed that all men should have equal rights. It was only the peculiar phraseology to which he objected. The words "born free and equal" were wrong.

B. F. Randolph wondered how anybody could question the phrase. Physiologically speaking, men were not born free and equal. Some are tall, others short; some have good sense, others have little; some are born with big feet, others have little feet; but the founders of the government understood that, in a political sense, all men were endowed free and equal, and endowed with certain privileges which they are to enjoy.

Independent, and have certain natural inherent rights."

D. F. Whitteore said he would like to ask the mover of the above how people are born independent. All men are born free and equal politically, and, whatever may be the aspirations or qualifications of individuals, they are entitled to the privileges enjoyed in common.

G. Lee moved to lay the amendments on the table, and the motion being agreed to, the question recurred in passing the first section to its third reading, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Section 2 was read, on motion of B. O. Duncan, modified verbally, and passed to its third reading.

Section 3, B. O. Duncan offered as a substitute the following:

"All political power is originally invested in and derived from the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness."

B. F. Whitteore contended that the amendment changed the entire character of the section, which declared the right of the people at all times to modify their form of government.

A motion was made to lay the amendment on the table, whereupon the President explained that such a course was unparliamentary unless it was designed to carry with it the original proposition. The proper way to get rid of an amendment was to vote it down.

Mr. Duncan urged that as the idea was already expressed in the Bill of Rights, its repetition was unnecessary.

C. C. Bowen favored the amendment. He said that it was upon the identical phraseology or section 3 that the discussion and difficulty arose which led to the war, and he saw no object in perpetuating it in the forthcoming constitution. It was known as the States Rights clause, characterized as such, and, in nearly all of the constitutions lately formed, had been left out.

J. H. Jenks considered the section as it stood revolutionary. No clause ought to exist in the constitution upon which could be raised a question as to the paramount authority of the United States.

A. J. Ransier (colored) said the Bill of Rights expressed and embodied this idea. The right of secession was denied in toto. The section in question simply provided that the people may at will modify and change their form of government.

Further discussion followed, as to length, and the amendment being voted down, section 3 passed to its third reading.

On motion of F. J. Moses, Jr., the vote on Section 2 was reconsidered, for the purpose of making the following substitute, which, after debate, was agreed to: "Slavery shall not exist in this State, neither shall involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been first convicted."

Section 4 was read and passed to its third reading without objection.

Section 5 was amended, on motion of G. Pillsbury, by the insertion of the word "shall" as a substitute for "ought to," as to make it read that "all attempts to dissolve the Union shall be resisted," &c.

Discussion ensued on an amendment by F. J. Moses, substituting the words "disunion from" for the word "dissolve" but the motion was not agreed to.

Sections 6 and 7 then passed to a third reading. G. C. Bowen moved to strike out the section, on the ground of superfluity, and after considerable debate the motion was agreed to.

Section 7 was passed.

Section 8 was also the subject of considerable debate, pending which the convention adjourned.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The convention assembled at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Henry H. Hoozer, so that he might attend to his duties as District Judge of Lexington.

F. J. Moses moved that the President be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to correct the inaccuracies in the journal from day to day. Agreed to.

After discussion and attempted amendment, the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, fixing the hours of session heretofore between half-past 10 A. M., and half past 2 P. M., was adopted.

On motion of R. C. DeLarge, the convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (J. M. Rutland in the chair), and took up for consideration the unfinished business of yesterday, being the 9th section of the Bill of Rights, which reads as follows:

Sec. 9. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and that in all indictments for libel, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court.

C. C. Bowen made a strong speech in favor of the law as it reads, and quoted largely from legal decisions in support of the proposition. The following extract from an opinion by Judge Story, in the case of the United States ex. Batis, reported in 24 Sumner, p. 240, will afford an idea of the general line of argument of the speaker:

"Before I proceed," said the Judge, "to the merits of this case, I wish to say a few words upon a point suggested by the argument of the learned counsel for the prisoner upon which I have had a decided opinion during the whole of my professional life. It is that, in criminal cases, and especially in capital cases, juries shall judge of the law as well as the facts. My opinion is, the juries are no more judges of the law in capital or other criminal cases than they are in any civil case tried upon a general issue. In each of these cases their verdict is necessarily based upon the law and fact and include both. In each they have the physical power to disregard the law as laid down by the court; but I deny that in any case, civil or criminal, they have a moral right to decide the law according to their own notions or pleasure. On the contrary, I hold it to be the most sacred constitutional right of every party accused of crime that the jury should respond as to the fact and report as to the law. It is the duty of the court to instruct the jury as to the law. It is the duty of the jury to follow the law laid down by the court.

Mr. Bowen also showed that what was known as Mr. Fox's libel act, passed by the English Parliament, only proposed to give to the jury what was proposed in the 9th section, and that it had been incorporated into three-fourths of the constitution of the United States.

J. S. Craig, of Colleton, moved that Section 9 be stricken out in toto.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, delivered a lengthy speech, and in conclusion offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee of the whole now rise and report that they have had the ninth section under consideration, and recommend that the words "have the right to determine the law and facts under the direction of the court" be stricken out, and these words be inserted, "the jury shall be judges of the law and fact."

The resolution was agreed to, the committee rose, reported progress, and the convention adopted its report.

With slight amendments, most of them verbal in character, the convention then passed sections ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, and the hour of 3 having arrived, adjourned to meet this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR for February has been received, and we are glad to notice that the new conductors are maintaining its long established reputation. We send this journal to our subscribers at \$1.50 per annum.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, on the 24th of Dec., 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Humphreys, Mr. McDUFFIE COCHRAN, of Abbeville, and Miss MARTHA McCLINTON, of Anderson.

By the same, on the 6th February, 1868, Mr. JAMES GILMER and Miss MARTHA NORRIS, daughter of Capt. P. K. Norris, all of Anderson Dist.

The Markets.

ANDERSON, February 11.—Cotton market active and firm; 15 1/2 to 16. AVONESTA, February 10.—Cotton market firm; 18 to 18 1/2, middling 18 1/2. CHARLESTON, February 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 4,500 bales—middling 19. NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton active and firm; sales 4,000 bales at 20 to 20 1/4.

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, March 2, 1868, at seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P. GEORGE MUNRO, Sec. Feb. 5, 1868 33

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on SATURDAY, March 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. GEORGE W. FANT, Sec. Feb. 5, 1868 33-4

New Advertisements.

White Lead! White Lead!

1,000 LBS. of various brands of White Lead, prices ranging from 8 1/2 to 20 cents per pound, for sale at BAKER'S DRUG STORE. Feb. 12, 1868 34 2

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Phoebe Martin, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly attested, on or before the 13th day of March next; and all persons indebted to said Estate must make payment immediately. R. G. MARTIN, Adm'r. Feb. 12, 1868 34 3

Estate Notice.

PERSONS having demands against the Estate of Thomas B. Burris, deceased, will present their claims, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately. JOHN B. WATSON, Adm'r. Feb. 12, 1868 34 3

SHARPE & FANT, BROKERS, No. 7 Granite Row, ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

STOCKS, Bonds, Gold and Exchange on New York and Charleston, and uncurrent Bank Bills bought and sold. State money always on hand for sale. BY TO PAY FOR TAXES. Feb. 12, 1868 34

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issuing out of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at Anderson Court House, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in front of the Court House, on the SECOND DAY OF MARCH NEXT, all that plantation bounded by lands of Jasper Williams, Nimrod Smith, Robert Steele and Samuel Williams, containing 300 ACRES, More or less. Leveled on as the property of Samuel Craig, at the suit of Charles G. Wynne. Conditions Cash—purchaser to pay for title and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal. Feb. 12, 1868 34 3

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY virtue of various writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, issuing out of the United States Circuit Courts for the Districts of South Carolina, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, at public outcry, in front of the Court House at Anderson, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT, the House and Lot, containing 7 1-2 ACRES, More or less, now occupied by Elijah W. Brown, and bounded on the West by McDuffie street. Leveled on as the property of Elijah W. Brown, at the suits of James Hazlett & Co., and others. Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for title and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, United States Marshal. Feb. 12, 1868 34 3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT, IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Thomas A. Sherard and David J. Sherard, Applicants, vs. Joseph O'Briant, David O'Briant, Jesse O'Briant and others, Defendants, legal heirs and representatives of Jesse O'Briant, dec'd. It is, therefore, Ordered, That they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Jesse O'Briant, dec'd., on or before the 25th day of March next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of February A. D. 1868. ROBERT JUNKIN, C. A. D. 34 6

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Harrison Long has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estates of A. F. and T. W. Long, deceased;

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office on February 26, 1868, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

ROBERT JUNKIN, C. A. D. Feb. 12, 1868 34 2

Come and Get the Worth OF YOUR MONEY.

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