

From the Southern Cultivator.

On Manures.

SPARTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1868. Editors Southern Cultivator:—You wish to hear from me again, on the subject of manures. I do not know what to say, unless I repeat what I have already said—adding the result of one more year's experience. I am well aware many are desirous of knowing where to purchase, of whom, and of what kind; but their lack of knowledge is their fault—the result of not taking the Cultivator. Twenty-two years ago, (1836), I saw an advertisement in the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md., describing the fine effects of Peruvian Guano. I ordered three sacks, and tried it. I found it to pay well. I used it sparingly at first, being at that time the only one in Georgia who used it, so far as I knew. I continued to increase the quantity annually until 1861. That year I used of all kinds, thirteen thousand dollars worth; last year I used twelve thousand dollars worth—being the pioneer, I lost a great deal of money in making trials of other manures. At present, the people have plenty of light to guide them in purchasing manures. See Dr. Hamilton's experiment in January No., and those of Dr. Pendleton and Mr. Davison in the February No. of the Cultivator—The planters of Georgia and other cotton States could save enough money, by heeding the lessons taught by those three experiments, to take one hundred thousand copies of the Southern Cultivator. It is very strange that the planters will not support an organ—yes, even a daily organ—devoted entirely to their interests.

The planter should not only learn to make money, but he should be a good financier—learn how to invest it: First—So as to get the greatest comfort from the part spent in living; and, secondly, the safest investment, yielding largest dividends, too, that will not hurt any body, but be advantageous alike to those now living, and to posterity.

From my experience, I will give my plan; hoping that many others will give theirs. I am for an annual manure—a soluble manure—one that will return the principal, or at least seventy-five per cent of it, with one hundred and twenty-five per cent profit, or double the investment. I am in favor of an investment that never pleads for time, or complains of usurious interest, or calls for relief or repudiation, but will punctually square up accounts, with one hundred per cent profit. Such an investment is Soluble Bones and Peruvian Guano. Lend it to your land in sums of five to fifteen dollars per acre, at six to nine months time, and if you do your duty, plow deep and cultivate shallow, the payment will be sure. Your land will be left in better condition—money will be furnished to put back the same amount of manure the next year, and ample dividends made to live on and make other investments. The word "stimulate" is improperly applied to manures. Plants have no nerves for them to act on. When you see plants growing very rapidly, to which manure has been applied, do not think they are drunk. The truth is, the manure is soluble, and not permanent, and the roots of the plants are absorbing it, and the blades working it up for the crop. I have no use for a permanent manure. If permanent, it is not soluble; if not soluble, it never will enter the roots of plants, and if it does not enter the roots of plants, your money is gone.

No manure is worth a cent, if permanent. The Atlantic ocean would not be permanent, if its supplies were cut off—if the rain ceased, and all the rivers were stopped. Supposing it level at the bottom as well as the top, and one thousand feet deep, still it would dry up in less than two hundred years—a shorter time than some lands in Virginia have been cultivated.—So, away with your permanent manures; but be ever vigilant to save all home-made manures possible, of every variety—pine straw and swamp mud included. Manipulate your sandy land with clay—your clay land with vegetable mould. Plow deep, rotate your crops, and rest your lands. Buy lots of soluble manure, and save twice as much as if you bought none. Is there a single planter who would lend money to be paid in equal instalments of twenty years, with low interest? Yet, if he uses permanent manures he cannot expect much better luck. Is there one that is unwilling to lend his money at six and nine months, have it under his control all the time, and get prompt payment—receiving seventy-five per cent of the principal, and one hundred and twenty-five per cent profit? Give me the manure that will pay promptly, with good dividends. Do not be afraid that it will exhaust your land. Put the cotton seed back, together with the manure from the straw, corn, oats and shucks, with the straw used to save the manure and bed the stock; also what the crops got from the atmosphere. I would like to have my land exhausted that way.

There is only so much corn and cotton in any manure, and the sooner you get it the better. It will pay. The loss will be smaller, and only one year's work required. The same is true of land. There is only material enough in it to make a given quantity of corn or cotton, and the greater quantity you get each year the better. Do not understand me, that I am for ex-

hausting land. Not so. Each year put back more than you take from it. Accumulate a large fund in soluble mould and other manure, and never let it be said by posterity, that it is harder for them to live, because you lived before them. Leave your land better than you found it. Improve agriculture so that a given quantity of labor may produce double what it now does—double the capacity of the land.—Then each agriculturist will be able to consume four times as much as he does at present in necessaries and luxuries.

This can be done. During my day, the planters in Hancock county have doubled their crops. There were more planters in Hancock county who made ten bales per hand in 1861, than there were who made five bales to the hand in 1845. I repeat, buy Peruvian Guano and Dissolved Bones, and some salt and plaster, where the freight is not too high. Try on a small scale, (or large, if you wish,) all pure guano, and be governed by the result. For one, I will not touch a manipulated manure. It creates a middle man, to compete with me in bones, guano, &c. If there is anything to be gained by mixing, I want to make myself, and then I know also that it is pure. I want no manure that will not pay without the addition to it of Peruvian Guano.

Suppose Dr. Pendleton had mixed his Peruvian Guano with sand—half and half—it would have paid two hundred and twelve per cent! Good! But four hundred and thirty is better! Planters, make a little money by the teachings of the Cultivator—take it as a legacy to your children. I say, for one, never give it up, but build it up higher still—make it a weekly and finally a daily—not only that it may teach you concerning agriculture, tools, machinery, &c., but that it may advocate your peculiar interests.

I would here suggest that every writer in your paper should put his Post Office at the head of the letter—the name of his farm, if any, at the bottom.

Very respectfully yours, DAVID DICKSON.

ALABAMA.—The following bill, providing for the admission of Alabama into the Union, was reported by the Reconstruction Committee in the House on the 10th inst.:

Whereas the people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and whereas, at an election held, commencing February 4, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said Constitution, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted as one of the States of these United States of America, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this Act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and be admitted into the Union, upon the following conditions, to wit: That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and Congress shall have the power to repeal any Act of said State Legislature, in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this Act.

DIGNITY OF THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.—On this subject, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican discourses:

It is not altogether clear yet whether the Congress will impeach the President, or the President impeach the Congress; or both, indeed. According to present appearances it will be just about nip-and-tuck between them. The brilliant array of counsel retained by the President are not likely to come before the Senate in any very apologetic, deprecatory, or borrow-leave-to-be attitude. All of them doubtless believe the President to be guilty of some high crimes or misdemeanors in the constitutional sense of those terms. All of them are thoroughly versed in constitutional law and in political history.—There is no doubt that counsel on both sides will find enough to say. It must be borne in mind that the strict rules of legal trial do not apply in impeachment trials. New testimony can be brought in at any time. Special pleading is allowable. The offense charged is malfeasance in office, not technical crime. Hence a wide verge must be allowed to court, counsel, and witnesses. It is a sort of loose and popular court, consisting of fifty or sixty judges. The prosecutors are the representatives of the majesty of the people. Counsel accordingly cannot be tied down to petty technicalities, but must have a free range over the whole field. Just think of it.—Somebody will get impeached badly.—There is little doubt about that.

CROUP.—An exchange, referring to the fact of a doctor in Heidelberg and two of his assistants having died of croup in consequence of sucking the blood flowing during a successful operation of tracheotomy, stated that the disease is always curable by a very simple remedy, even when the patient is on the verge of suffocating. This consists, first, in applying water to the throat by means of a sponge or soft cloth, so hot as to be very painful to the hand of the operator; instant relief being usually afforded. After this has been continued for fifteen or twenty minutes, a poultice of linseed meal, rolled up in a cloth, is to be applied while very hot, and left on for some time. The remedies are to be repeated should the attack return; but the writer states after a long experience he has never known it to fail.

Impeachment Trials.

As valuable information on the subject of trials by impeachment, we give the following condensed statement of the Cincinnati Commercial in reference to the proceedings in every case which has occurred in the history of this government to the present time:

In the trial before the Senate of Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, in 1805, (perhaps the most remarkable impeachment case in our history hitherto,) the House of Representatives did not attend in the Senate chamber at the preliminary proceedings. According to the contemporary records, the Judge was brought in, escorted by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, (who had served the process upon him) and stood at the bar, where he was addressed by Aaron Burr, the President of the Senate, who said that the Senate was ready to hear any answer he had to make to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives. Judge Chase, who was old, and rather feeble, requested the indulgence of a chair, which, in correspondence with the parliamentary practice in England, had not been provided for the culprit. This accommodation being furnished him, he arose, and commenced reading a plea for a continuance of the case until the next session (nearly one year.) The Senate refused this, but voted to give him one month in which to prepare his answer to the articles of impeachment.

During this interval the Senate chamber was fitted up for a prolonged and solemn trial, in a style of appropriate elegance. Benches, covered with crimson cloth, were arranged on either side for the judges, or members of the Senate. A long desk in front of the Vice President's chair was assigned to the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House, while a similar box was assigned to Judge Chase and his counsel. The remainder of the floor was occupied with chairs for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives. The gallery of the Senate was opened for the indiscriminate admission of spectators; but below this gallery, and above the floor of the Senate, a new gallery was temporarily erected, under the special orders of Vice President Burr, for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. This arrangement, however, was abandoned at an early period of the trial, it being found quite impracticable (as naively reported by the newspapers of the day) to separate the sexes. Boxes at either end of the gallery were set apart for ladies attached to the families of distinguished public characters.

The House of Representatives attended throughout the whole trial in a body, and Judge Chase was attended by the most eminent counsel, including Luther Martin and R. Goodloe Harper. Against them were pitted John Randolph, the able and accomplished leader of the Republican party in the House, and the prime manager in the impeachment, together with Nicholson, Rodney, and other lawyers. It was a historic and memorable scene. The venerable Associate Justice had borne a distinguished part in carrying the Declaration of Independence in his native State of Maryland, and had occupied, for sixteen years, high judicial stations in the Federal courts. The presiding officer of the tribunal at whose bar Chase appeared was just returned from his late flight southward, after his fatal duel with Hamilton, and notwithstanding the indictments for murder hanging over his head in New York and New Jersey, he presided with all his accustomed dignity, urbanity, and distinguished grace of manner. The cause was an important one, involving the conduct of an eminent judge of the United States, in administering the law, but especially pointed by its political bearing upon the party changes of the day. Chase was a high toned, domineering Federalist, on trial before a jury of Republicans, for judicial acts (or rather speeches) performed five years before. He was himself an able and profound jurist, and was, moreover, defended by the massive logic and eloquence of the best ornaments of the American bar of that day. The managers of the impeachment, led by the brilliant and impetuous, but erratic and petulant Randolph, were no match for these long-headed lawyers. Chase's counsel adroitly admitted that he might have been chargeable with some extravagance of language in dealing with libelers and offenders on trial; but they utterly denied that any offence which could justify an impeachment had been or could be proven.

The result of the trial, after multitudes of witnesses examined on both sides, and three weeks of solemn forensic eloquence, was a total failure of the impeachers to secure a two thirds majority on any one of the charges. On five of the eight he was even acquitted by a majority of votes. This was a great triumph for the Federalists, and a deep mortification for the more zealous of the Republican impeachers, who, with John Randolph at their head, were powerfully disgusted with the failure of party discipline. Randolph, in a bitter speech reflecting upon Judge Chase as an "acquitted felon," moved to amend the Constitution so as to render the Judges of the United States Courts removable at the pleasure of both Houses of Congress. This absurd proposition, however, soon subsided, and the net result of the violent party spirit developed to moderate the confidence of the overweening Republicans, while the trial itself undoubtedly contributed to check that spirit of domineering arrogance upon the bench, which some of our early judges seem to have thought needful to the dignity of their office.

In the next trial of a case of impeachment—that of Judge Peck—we have an instance in which the House of Representatives, after, at first, attending in a body, rescinded its action, and remained at their own hall, in the transaction of public business, while the managers of the impeachment represented them in the Senate. Judge Peck was a Missouri Judge of the United States District Court, and was charged with usurpation and oppression in office. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, led the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House, assisted by McDuffie, of South Carolina; Judge Spencer, of New York; Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and others. Much ability was displayed by the prosecution, but the defence had a still stronger array of talent,

led by William Wirt, formerly the eminent Attorney General of the United States. Wirt's concluding speech, which occupied four hours, was replete with wit, elegance, and argument, and sustained the closest attention of a crowded Senate and galleries throughout. The House of Representatives were present in a body, and John C. Calhoun, the Vice President, who presided during the trial, pronounced the verdict of acquittal by the Senate, which stood twenty one for impeachment, against twenty-two for acquittal. The trial lasted six weeks.

In the latest impeachment trial—that of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, for aiding in the rebellion against the United States, in 1862—the proceedings occupied but a few hours, and the Judge was found guilty by a unanimous vote of the Senate. It appears that this case and that of Judge Pickens, in 1804, form the only cases of impeachment trials in which the parties tried have been impeached and removed from office.

The Air Line Railroad.

The Atlanta Intelligencer, after expressing its gratification that public attention is being again called to this important line intended to run from that city to Charlotte, North Carolina, publishes the following statement made by B. Y. Sage, Esq., Chief Engineer of the road, which gives many points of interest. We append the following extracts:

I think the work on the road will be commenced early in the coming spring, provided the negotiations now in progress shall be carried out successfully. In the first place, this road will offer facilities to a portion of the citizens of this State who are now destitute of the same, and must ever remain so until such communication is opened. This road will pass through its entire length one of the finest grain as well as mineral regions in the United States. This, of itself, should be sufficient to direct the investment of capital to it, and open, at the same time, new and valuable sources of wealth to the people, enhance largely the taxable property of our impoverished State.

In a national point of view, it stands pre-eminent. It is the only line needed to complete the Great Northern and Southern Grand Trunk Line, as well as the Eastern end of the Great Southern Pacific Railroad, which is the shortest line that can be built between New York and the Pacific coast.

Our route from Mobile to New York, is one hundred and thirty miles shorter than any road that can be built, being nearly an air line between these points. As a postal road, it has many superior advantages over any other route. We are one hundred and thirty miles shorter, and have a maximum grade of sixty feet per mile on the present shortest route, which will give us a great advantage in point of time and speed.

As a military road, having the shortest line and lightest grade, and running nearly parallel to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the east side of the mountains, and at the same time being so far inland as to be safe from the raids of an enemy, and crossing and connecting, as it does, with all the rivers and railroads running from the interior to the coast, it has no equal; none can be built. Troops and munitions can be thrown or transported to any point on the coast in the shortest possible time.

As regards the investments in the stock of this road, there can be but one answer to any one who knows anything of the amount of business that has heretofore been done by the great routes from the South to North. A glance at the map of the country will be sufficient to satisfy the most timid as to the fact, and the feasibility of the same. The unsettled state of the country has retarded the work, and the great scarcity of money may for a time still delay the same, but ultimately the wants of the country will demand and force its completion.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its slumbers sleep without monuments. All other graveyards, in all other lands, show some distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor, but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and peasant are alike and undistinguished. The same waves roll over all—the same requiem by the minstrels of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and powerful, the plumed and unadorned, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump.

"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"Send it to the editor, of course."

"But what are you going to send to the editor for?"

"Cause he says if any body will send him a club he will send them a paper."

The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask: "But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants of a club?"

"Well I don't know," replied the hopeful archer, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

Excused.—A juror having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said: "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?"

"Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said the juror, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it."

Leap Year Dialogue.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor.

"Then," replied she, "I can't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing."

Riding on a railroad for the first time, a western gentleman, when the conductor called for his fare, handed him a five dollar bill, with the remark: "Let the thing get. I don't want any change. Never rode in the keers before, and am willing to pay something extra for the fun."

"Hallo, steward," exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats after having retired to bed, "here, steward." "What for, massa?" "I want to see if these bed bugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not, I want them turned out."

If we were asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of "attending patients on a monument."

It is argued for short dresses that they give plain girls a chance. What nature has denied the face she often gives to the understanding.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass and I'd like to do it."

"See here, mister," said an Irish lad who was in the apple tree with a dog under it, "if you do not take that dog away I'll eat up all your apples."

The first evidence of a woman's interest in a man is her mending his gloves and the last working him a pair of slippers.

"I feel," said an old woman, "that I've got about through with this world. I shan't enjoy much more trouble."

Columbia Advertisements.

FISHER & LOWRANCE,

DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils,

Window Glass, GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,

MAIN ST., COLUMBIA S. C. E. H. FISHER. R. N. LOWRANCE.

20 Hhds. Molasses, 75 Bbls. Sugar, A B and C, 15 Bbls. Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, 50 Bags Coffee, Sugar-house Syrup, Pickles, Teas, Soda Biscuit, Sugar rackets, &c. &c.

South Carolina Washing Machine. We are the exclusive manufacturers of the above machine in this State. It is patented by a South Carolinian, and is the best machine in use. Agents wanted throughout the State.

FISHER & LOWRANCE. SHOT, By ten bags or more, \$3.12 1/2 per bag, by FISHER & LOWRANCE.

CORN WHISKEY, By the barrel and very low. Country Produce received and sold, and goods advanced on the same, provided the produce is not of perishable nature.

FISHER & LOWRANCE, COLUMBIA, S. C. Oct 9, 1867 17

THOS. B. GREGG. J. BODD BRUNSON. CHAR. B. GREGG. GRIGG & CO., Importers and Dealers In

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c. Corner Richardson and Taylor Streets COLUMBIA, S. C. Oct 9, 1867 17

NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C. Passengers conveyed to and from the Depot, free of charge. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor. ROBT. HAMILTON, Supl. Oct 16, 1867 18 17

Miscellaneous Advertisements LAURENS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. OFFICE LAURENS RAILROAD, Laurens C. H., S. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

ON and after this date, the Trains will run over this Road as follows, until further notice: Leave Laurens at 6 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leave Newberry immediately after the arrival of the Up Trains on the G. & C. R. R., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. B. S. JAMES, Letsee. Feb 5, 1868 83

Look to Your Interests! HAVING had the entire assets of the firms of Sullivan & Sloan, John T. Sloan & Sullivan, and John T. Sloan & Co., assigned and transferred to me, all persons indebted to either of the above firms will save cost by settling soon, as I am compelled to sue, which I dislike to do very much. In the Books and Notes of Sullivan & Sloan are in the hands of Judge J. S. Murray. The Accounts and Notes of J. T. Sloan & Sullivan and J. T. Sloan & Co., Pendleton, S. C. will very soon be placed in an officer's hands, at which time I will give notice. N. K. SULLIVAN. Feb 20, 1867 36

TO PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND SPECULATORS. ON and after this day we will be prepared to make advances on cotton and all other produce shipped to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, or WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & Co., New York. Parties wishing advances, will furnish us the railroad receipts for the produce shipped. SHARPE & FANT. July 31, 1867 7

FAIR NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the old firm of J. E. & W. M. BELOTTE, or to W. M. BELOTTE, individually, will save trouble and cost by calling soon and settling with the undersigned. W. M. BELOTTE. Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 9, 1867 17—Oct

Augusta Advertisements.

Established 1845.

WM. H. TUTT, Importer and Wholesale Dealer In

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Acids, Dye-Stuffs,

Paints, Oils, &c., 264 Broad Street, Augusta, - - Georgia.

THE attention of Merchants, Physicians and Planters is invited to our Stock, which is one of the largest in the South, and every article guaranteed to be of the strictest purity. Prices at a very slight advance on New York rates.

R. A. LAND, formerly of Newberry, may be found at this House. Oct 9, 1867 17 3m

BACON, LARD, CORN, MOLASSES, &c., &c. 10 Hhds. Clear Ribbed Sides, 5 Hhds. Sugar Sides, 5 Casks Sugar Cured Hams, 150 Pigs. Leaf Lard, in barrels tubs, pails, 15 Hhds. Prime Muscovado Molasses, 10 Hhds. Clayed Cuba Molasses, 175 Sacks Prime White-bread Corn, 75 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 125 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

With a full assortment of everything in the Grocery Line. For sale at the lowest figures by A. STEVENS, Augusta, Geo. August 28, 1867 11

JAS. T. GARDINER & CO., WAREHOUSE AND Commission Merchants, McIntosh Street. Augusta, - - - Georgia. WILL give their personal attention to the Storage and sale of COTTON, and such other Produce as may be sent to them. Cash Advances made on Produce in Store. JAS. T. GARDINER. R. B. MORRIS. Oct 9, 1867 17 6m

BAGGING, ROPE, &c. 12 Bales Gunny Bagging, 225 Coils Rope—best brands, 125 Kegs Old Dominion Nails—assorted. For sale by A. STEVENS, Augusta, Geo. August 28, 1867 11

AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, S. M. JONES, Proprietor. THIS Leading, Fashionable Hotel has been newly and elegantly furnished, and is now prepared to extend a Welcome to the traveling public. Oct. GEO. H. JONES, Chief Clerk. Oct 9, 1867 17

PLANTER'S HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA. T. S. NICKERSON, PROPRIETOR. Oct 16, 1867 18 17

Charleston Advertisements. JOHN H. HOLMES, Commission Merchant, BOYCE & CO'S WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. Refers to Hon. Geo. A. TRENHOLM, ANDREW SIMONS, President First National Bank, Charleston; F. S. HOLMES, President S. C. Mining and Manufacturing Company. Dec 11, 1867 26 3m

GHISOLM & MILES, Surgeons, OFFICE—NO. 74 HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. OFFER this services for the treatment of all Surgical Affections—including all Diseases of the Eye. J. J. GHISOLM, M. D. F. T. MILES, M. D. Oct 9, 1867 17 6m

IMMIGRATION! IMMIGRATION!! IMMIGRATION!!! THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish EUROPEAN LABORERS of every description, upon short notice and on favourable terms. For terms and Circulars, apply to, or address, JOSEPH H. PENHEIM, No. 482 King, corner Indson-street, opposite Citadel Square, Charleston, S. C. Nov 20, 1867 23 3m

J. B. E. SLOAN, COTTON FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, CHARLESTON, S. C. SOLICITS consignments of COTTON and other PRODUCE, and renders his services for their care of merchandise and family supplies. Sept 25, 1867 15 2m

Bibles and Testaments. THE Anderson District Bible Society has a supply of Fine Bibles and Testaments, small and large, for sale at what they cost. Also, a lot of common bound Bibles and Testaments, for sale and distribution. Call at Towers & Burris', No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C. Oct 2, 1867 15