

Anderson Intelligencer.

About Corn and Cotton.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer, over the signature of "Gray Jacket," writes as follows:

The offspring of Saturn and of Ops, the goddess of the production of the earth, called Ceres, was the deity that with more practical sagacity than was wont amongst their godships of mythology, patronized the growth of grain. But St. Augustine tells us that this same Ceres was no other than a certain Queen of Greece, who induced her subjects to cultivate the soil, and to grow in their own dominion and nourish themselves in abundance with grain, which, previous to her reign, they bought from other countries, and lived in poverty.

We might learn this lesson, which is plain enough, if we will not learn from our own sad experience; but the illusive temptation to acquire rapid wealth by cotton crops is irresistible; the allurements are too great for a weak people, and notwithstanding disappointments have been experienced time and again, disappointments surely will come again, with its fellow-traveler, distress.

The people of the West give us practical examples which, were we not biased in our opinions, we could follow to advantage. It is vain to say that their lands are better adapted to produce provisions, and ours to the growth of cotton. That may be so; but because my house is better suited to be turned into a workshop, shall I so turn it, to the discomfort of my family, perhaps for a little more gain? But it is not so; for it is folly to say that the lands of the West could not be adapted to some produce that might hold out speculative value greater than beans.

Methods her patient sons before me stand, scooping out an empire from the coming tide to grow their tulips, from which speculation thrived. The Western people spring from poor tillers of the soil; they obtained from the soil first comforts, then comparative wealth, with their little farms that produce butter and cheese, corn, barley, wheat, and rye, mutton, beef, and pork. They send us the corn and pork, the two commonest productions of the earth; the corn which sometimes they do burn as fuel, and the pork, which is often diseased, and not used by themselves. They live on the luxuries; they have no cotton, and they only raise wool enough to make their carpets and blankets. Their purchases from manufacturers are small; and, though their income is not large, still it is a surplus over their expenditures, and is the foundation of their saving banks and a healthy circulation of currency. If you see their country population bringing produce to market, you see a robust, sleek, though greasy people, possessing that appearance which we conceive of well-to-do farmers living on the milk and honey of the land.

The modern Southern planter can hardly be called a husbandman. To view him in that section of country in which I have been a denizen since the true—Southwestern Georgia—you see him coming in town in the summer months, lean and haggard, after a journey from his plantation, covered with dust or mud as the case may be, mounted on a pony or a blind mule, only half better fed than himself; there he goes jogging the poor beast with his heels, one of which is armed with a monstrous spur to induce no livelier gait than will keep up with a wagon and a two mule team driven by a freedman. Well he is on a voyage of discovery to discover who will furnish him with corn and bacon, his resources having been exhausted in providing the same bacon and corn, the mules, the manure, &c., to make a crop; but he has a good stand of cotton and finds the place to get his present supply by submitting to the commission merchant's terms. See him again coming into town in October or November, now as then, on the same jade, but this time at the head of a column of two wagons, one borrowed and both loaded bringing his crop of cotton; there are ten bales, his all, dependent on the state of the market; high or low is the question to decide whether he will realize a remuneration for his toil or a disappointment.

Can we learn the lesson, which is plain enough, from the legend of the fabulous past, or copy the example of the present by emulating the people of the west? Grow our own food and till our own land in such a way that our labor will be light, our provisions will be heavy; and don't depend on people abroad for the staff of life.

CHEERING SIGNS.—Perhaps the best evidence of the sure and rapid material progress of the South (says the New York Herald) may be found in the fact that the price of the bonds of the different Southern States is steadily rising in Wall-street. The directors of our New York savings banks, who are proverbially conservative, cautious and sagacious, have lately bought largely these State bonds. The Southern people themselves are also adding considerably to their investments in these bonds. Other cheering signs of the energy with which the recuperative powers of the South are awakening may be found in the great cotton crop, estimated at two hundred million dollars; in the plentiful rice and sugar crops; in the abundant production of everything consumed by the Southern people at home; in the report that in many parts of the South labor has become even cheaper than it used to be in the days of slavery; and, lastly, in many indications that the political pacification which most infallibly follow the inauguration of President Grant will open at the South an era of good feeling and of unprecedented prosperity.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, criminals and paupers, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of community—those who make our great and useful men, were taught in their boyhood to be industrious.

A CHAPTER IN GRANT'S LIFE.—A long statement appeared in the New York Times on the 20th about the early campaign of Grant, which, it has been stated, gave dissatisfaction at headquarters at Washington, and in consequence of which he was several times to be superseded, but was not by the occurrence of circumstances. When he began the investment of Vicksburg, the movement was condemned at headquarters, and finally, after the unsuccessful assault on Vicksburg in May, an order was sent Banks, then investing Port Hudson directing him to go and take command of the army from Grant, and assume it himself.

The order was an imperative one; nevertheless Gen. Banks did not obey the order, but replied, expostulating. The considerations on which that officer based his expostulation will appear when this remarkable correspondence sees the light. This much, however, may be said: He pointed out that for him to abandon his position at Port Hudson would be to give up the key of the Mississippi, imperiling not only the tenure of New Orleans, but jeopardizing our possession of any point of advantage on that vital water line.

To this a rejoinder came from Washington, a second command to supersede Grant, and when the impropriety of the step was again pointed by Banks he was severely censured for disobedience of orders. The correspondence between Gen. Banks and the authorities at Washington continued till the fall of Vicksburg, when every scrap of paper bearing on the subject was spirited away from the archives in the departments. Banks putting the writing safely by, kept his own counsel. The secret of the critical passages in his life was until a month ago unknown to General Grant himself.

A NEW ANTI-MASONIC WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "Mr. Wilson has presented to the Senate a petition of certain citizens of Ohio, praying a repeal of the Act granting a charter to the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia. The petition sets forth that such secret organizations are dangerous to a republican form of Government; that Masonic societies have directed their efforts to the support of slavery and the incitement of rebellion; that they teach the youth of the country the pernicious practices of conspiracy; that they are bound together by barbarous oaths; that their power is used against good administration and for a corrupt one, as is shown by a recent appeal of the Executive to the Knights Templar of the Northwest and of Boston, and to the Baltimore Odd-Fellows; that no trust can be reposed in any department of the Government administered on Masonic principles, and a good deal more similar nonsense. The petition was assigned to the Committee on the District."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Mr. John W. Forney is travelling in the South and is writing letters over his own initials to his paper. In a late letter from Lenoir, North Carolina, he is "delighted to find the people of the State so temperate and orderly;" he "has met a great number of the Confederate officers, and in every instance found them courteous, intelligent and full of inquiries;" the election of Grant "is regarded by this whole population as the best thing that could have happened to them," and on every side when he is not surprised he is overjoyed at the goodness, loyalty and prosperity of the people. Whether this apparent change of view has anything to do with land agency speculations in which Mr. Forney is said to be concerned, or results from an honest conviction on a closer inspection of the Southern people, we do not undertake to say. We have no doubt ourselves, however, that the virtues of the North Carolinians are all that he represents them to be.

COMPROMISE.—Several of our exchanges have forcibly advanced the idea of a general compromising of ante-war and war debts. The principle is a sound one, and the display of a spirit of liberality and forbearance toward "brothers, neighbors and friends," would speedily pave the way to prosperity. We are old that the spirit is encouraged by the war. This is a noble example, and from a source which renders it right worthy of emulation. All honor to the gentlemen of the legal profession. Let the work go on, and receive fresh momentum daily, and until the incubus that weighs so heavily upon those who suffer in "mind and estate" is fully removed.—Newberry Herald.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAIL ROAD.—The Knoxville correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:

Shipments to the South are now very heavy, owing to the rise in the rivers and mountain streams, which brings hay, corn and oats from the more inaccessible points, and from the buoyancy of money in the cotton regions. Parties now here from Georgia and Alabama report money more abundant than it ever has been. East Tennessee ships almost all her surplus produce South, where she finds a better market than elsewhere. Our farmers, merchants and mechanics all work for the agricultural regions of the South, and prosper as they prosper. The towns of South Carolina and the city of Charleston seem to share in the new prospect, as we find the promises for the completion of their part of our Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road more definite. The Presidents of our roads composing that line are now in Nashville, working with the Legislature for further appropriations, and advices received here to-day indicate that they will succeed.

A clerk in a dry goods store retired one night, having for his bed-fellow an acquaintance dating back to school days. Our informant slept in the next room adjoining, the door of which was partly open. In the middle of the night he was awakened from his sleep by hearing the clerk, in a loud voice, exclaim, "How many yards did you say you wanted, marm? Three yards enough?" and the next thing he heard a tearing noise, and the bed-fellow of the clerk shouted out—"What are you doing?—you have torn my shirt from top to bottom." The poor dreamer imagined himself in his store waiting on a lady customer, who wanted three yards of calico.

"John, did you ever bet on a horse race?" "No; but I have seen my sister Bet on an old mare!"

A new style of hat is called the "Grant hat." We have not seen it, but presume it has a "brick" in it.

A boarding-house keeper in Springfield, is in the habit, when her boarders fail to pay up promptly, of placing an extra fork at their plate, as a silent intimation to "fork over."

An editor says women live longer than men. Married ones do who sit up nights waiting the return of a drunken husband.

One of the most curious things is, that a watch should keep perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside.

A man being asked as he lay sunning himself in the grass, what was the height of his ambition: "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

An uncle, by his will, left his nephew eleven silver spoons, adding, "I have not left him the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was, the nephew had some time before stolen a spoon from the uncle.

A Western editor, whose subscribers complained of his not giving them news enough for their money, told them that if they could not find news enough in the paper, they had better read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to them.

Brownlow says that, like Paul, he has "fought with wild beasts at Ephesus." If he has, he has fought with his betters.—Louisville Journal.

A singular freak of nature was seen in an Arkansas town recently, in the shape of a man with three ears; one on each side of his head, and a third—which belonged to another fellow, between his teeth.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hung together. The latter was strongly affected by his situation, while Paddy took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up his spirits, for it was nothing to be hanged.

"Ah, by gad," says the Frenchman, "There be von grand difference between you and me; you Irishmen are used to it."

"My son," said the veteran at the foot of the stairs, "arise and see the new-risen luminary of the day, and hear the sweet birds singing their matin song of praise to their great Creator; come while the dew is on the grass and tender lambs are bleating on the hill-side—come, I say, or I'll be up there with a switch and give you the cussedest licking that you ever had!"

A gentleman connected with one of the largest business firms in St. Louis, recently called at a newspaper office and left a \$600 advertisement. He said that he had dreamed the night before that he had done so, and he felt that he ought to follow out the suggestion of his dream.

An absent-minded gentleman intending to scratch his head in church, reached over and performed the operation for an old maid who was in the next pew. He discovered his mistake when he found himself defendant in a action for a breach of promise.

A little quack doctor who was called in to see a sick child, looked at the child—felt its pulse and shook his head. "I do not exactly understand the child's case," said he, "but I tell you what I can do; I can give it some medicine that will throw it into fits, I am some on fits!"

A man stopped one of our reporters the other day, and asked him what he considered the height of provocation, of course he didn't know. "Well sir," said he, "in my judgement it is waking a newly married couple at four o'clock in the morning to inquire if they want to buy any potatoes!"

A minister was walking out one day, and passed two little boys, one of whom made a bow. As he turned back he heard the following amusing conversation:

"Why, John, didn't you know that was Parson M.?"
"Yes, of course I did."
"Why did you not make a bow to him?"
"Why, mother don't belong to his church."

A gentleman remarked in a tavern that he had shot a hawk at ninety yards with number 6 shot. Another replied: "Must have a good gun, but Uncle Dave has one there that beats it."
"Ah! how far will his kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?" asked the first.
"I don't use shot or ball either," said Uncle Dave himself.
"Then, what do you use?"
"I use salt altogether. I kill my game so far with my gun, that it might spoil before I could get to it."

A tipsy loafer mistook a globe lamp with letters on it for the queen of night. "I am blessed," said he, "if somebody hadn't stuck an advertisement on the moon."

SOUTHERN SORGHO SUGAR COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as General Agents for the above Association, propose to organize in Anderson and other Districts, companies for the purpose of Manufacturing Sugar, and Refining Syrup from the juice of the Sorghum Cane.

Several of these companies are now in successful and profitable operation in the United States, and the Sugar and Syrup produced by them have been examined by competent judges and pronounced unequalled. We propose

- 1st. To manufacture a bright golden syrup, equal in flavor to any syrup.
- 2nd. To manufacture from five to seven pounds of Sugar per gallon of syrup, not inferior to any brown sugar, and far superior to many varieties, the residuum of syrup still.

W. P. PASSMORE;
W. A. HARRISON;
T. L. BOZEMAN;
J. S. HAMMOND,
Agents.

Further information may be had by addressing Dr. W. P. Passmore, at Greenville C. H., or either of the above at Fountain Inn, Greenville District. Samples of this sugar may be seen at the Intelligencer Office.

Oct 14, 1868 17

CHARLESTON HOTEL, Charleston, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of this well known and popular FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and hopes that by strict attention to merit a full share of the public patronage.

The Celebrated ARTESIAN WATER BATHS, hot, cold and shower, can be had at all hours.

Conches, with attentive Porters, are always in readiness to convey passengers to and from the different Railroads and Steamers.

E. H. JACKSON.
Jan 21, 1869 30

FERTILIZERS!

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,
The Oldest, Longest Established Manure!

ORCHILLA GUANO.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

RHODES' MANURE, in its preparation, is made equally adapted for forcing large crops of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Potatoes, and other root crops.

The Manufacturing Department is conducted by Frederick Klett, one of the most skillful Chemists and Manufacturers in the United States.

It is endorsed, approved, and recommended by all of the most prominent Chemists and Agriculturists in the Southern States. "It can be relied upon as uniform in quality," always reliable, productive of large crops, and unexcelled by any in the market, in the high percentage of "True Fertilizing Principles."

Price \$57.50 cash, or \$65 time, with Factors acceptance, and 7 per cent. interest until 1st December, 1869.

ORCHILLA GUANO, "AA."—A fine Bird Guano, rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts. Price \$35 cash, or \$40 time.

PERUVIAN GUANO, warranted pure, and always on hand. Furnished at market prices for cash.

B. S. RHETT & SON, Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
Dec 9, 1868 25 3m

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

Soluble Pacific Guano!

THE highly satisfactory and remarkable effects of this Guano in producing very largely increased crops of Cotton, Corn and other staple crops, has attracted the general attention of planters and farmers. In order to confirm public confidence in the continued excellence of this Guano, and avail of the best scientific ability in the prosecution of this important business, the Pacific Guano Company has consummated a professional engagement with Dr. ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, of Charleston, S. C., as scientific adviser and consulting Chemist to the Company. Dr. Ravenel is conversant with the composition and qualities of the Guano, as well as with the character, policy and unusual resources of the Pacific Guano Company, and will communicate full information on these points to planters who may call on him, or address him by letter at Charleston, S. C.

J. N. REESE & Co., General Agents,
Pacific Guano Company, Baltimore, Md.
J. N. ROBSON,
Agent for South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
Nov 4, 1868 20

DUPONT'S GUN-POWDER.

I WOULD invite the attention of dealers to my Large and Well Assorted stock of POWDER, consisting of

RIFLE HFg, in kegs, half and quarter kegs, also in one pound and half pound canisters.
DEER HF, in kegs, half and quarter kegs, also in one pound and half pound canisters.
EAGLE SPORTING and RIFLE, in 6 1/2 pound kegs, one pound and half pound canisters.
EAGLE DUCKING, in 12 1/2 and 6 1/2 pound kegs, five pound and one pound canisters.
BLASTING POWDER, in twenty-five pound kegs.

Sporting, Mining, and Shipping Powder of every variety, manufactured at the celebrated Mills of E. J. Dupont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Delaware, whose reputation has stood unrivalled for sixty-eight years.

I am prepared to fill all orders, either Retail or Wholesale, allowing a liberal discount in lots of twenty-five kegs or more.

J. N. ROBSON, Agent,
Nos 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
Dec 9, 1868 25 3m

W. C. COURTNEY & CO., FACTORS

Commission Merchants,
No. 9 Boyce's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sept 9, 1868 12

JAS. M. CALDWELL & SONS, COTTON FACTORS,

Accommodation Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
Advances made on consignments. Refer those who wish information to Col. D. L. McKay, President of the People's National Bank, Charleston, South Carolina.
Sept 9, 1868 12 6m

W. C. CARRINGTON, J. J. HOPKINS, President, Secretary.

PIEDMONT REAL ESTATE INSURANCE CO., VA.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE ONLY.
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

Income for the first six months, over Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars—a success unsurpassed by any Company in existence. Insures on Mutual, Cash, and Non-forfeiture Plans.

Agency at Anderson C. H.

A. B. TOWERS, T. A. EVINS, Agent, Medical Examiner.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., Aug. 19, 1868.

THIS Company has secured a popularity never reached by any company in existence in the same length of time. The perfect and entire reliability of its officers is vouched for by upwards of fifty of the first men in Virginia, and its pecuniary responsibility is unmistakably shown by the sworn statement of its officers, backed by the certificates of the civil officers of the county in which it is located. It has a basis, therefore, which will insure its immediate success and permanent prosperity. For further particulars, call on the subscribers at Anderson C. H., S. C.

A. B. TOWERS, Agent,
T. A. EVINS, Med. Examiner.
August 19, 1868 9

Attention, Cotton Shippers.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Messrs. FROST & ADEAN, Charleston, S. C.

TOWERS & BURRIS,
No. 4 Granite Row,
Anderson C. H.
Oct 7, 1868 16

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand at his Mill, in Laurens District, a good supply of unslacked LIME, which will be sold as cheaply as it can be bought elsewhere. The Quarry is four miles east of Free Bridge on Saluda River, and about ten miles southeast of Erwin's bridge.

J. C. FEATHERSTON,
Brewster, S. C.
March 11, 1868 38 1

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAIN

AT J. B. CLARK'S & SON.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are now opening a

A Splendid and Well Selected Stock of Goods, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

Consisting in part of the following:—Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Black Doe Skin Cassimeres, a fine line of Fancy Cassimers, Trimmings, of all descriptions.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Fine Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts, All Wool Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats and Collars, Brown and Bleached Shirting.

A FINE SELECTION OF CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES.

A Nice Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods, Consisting of Prints, Delains, Shawls, Hoods, Gloves, Ladies' Sacking and Glean Goods, Trimmings, &c., &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which we will sell low for cash.

The Tailoring Department

Connected with our establishment, will be conducted under the especial care of Mr. J. B. CLARK, who will spare no pains or time to give his customers satisfaction, both in elegance and style of cut, according to the latest and most improved plan. We will take produce of any kind in exchange for goods at market prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are agents for the "Empire Sewing Machine," a sample of which will be kept constantly on hand for exhibition.

Oct 7, 1868 J. B. CLARK & SON, No. 6 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C. 16

NEW FIRM W. H. NARDIN & CO.

NEW GOODS!

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Direct from New York, which they offer at the lowest market rates, for either Cash or Produce.

Castor Oil, Laudanum, Gum Camphor, Sweet Oil, Paragoric, Epsom Salts, Number Six, Batesman's Drops, and Tinctures of all kinds, which are prepared by us, and warranted genuine.

Also, Strychnine to kill your crows; now's the time. Dye stuffs of all kinds.

ALSO, A small and well selected stock of almost everything the people want, such as

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Give us a call when you want to barter your Corn, Meal, Peas, Wheat, Oats, or anything you may have to sell, and if you are not suited in goods, we can pay the cash.

W. H. NARDIN & CO., No. 7 Brick Range.
April 22, 1868 44

FISHER & LOWRANCE, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Carriage Materials, PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, Brinly Plows, And other Agricultural Implements.

LEATHER BELTING, 2 to 6 inches, at 10 per cent discount from the New York list.

INDIA RUBBER, At New York list price.

To the Merchants of the Up-Country: WE invite special attention to the price of first-class NAILS, which we are selling lower than they have been offered here since the war.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 26, 1868. 10

ANDERSON FARMER'S ASSOCIATION.

PREMIUMS: BEST ACRE OF BARLEY.—An Agricultural Work or Implement of the value of \$3.00.

BEST ACRE OF OATS.—The same premium.

BEST ACRE OF WHEAT.—A Turning Plow or Cultivator of the value of \$12.00.

BEST FIVE ACRES OF WHEAT.—An Agricultural Implement of the value of \$20.00.

The committee have under consideration premiums for Clover and Stock, which will be announced at the next quarterly meeting.

B. F. CRAYTON, Chairman Executive Committee.
Aug. 12, 1868 8

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. Buy or PAY YOUR TAXES.
Feb 12, 1868 34

PAVILION HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

BOARD, PER DAY, - - - \$3.00

Mrs. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietress.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent.
March 11, 1868 38

LAURENS RAILROAD. New Schedule.

OFFICE LAURENS RAILROAD, Laurens C. H., S. C., April 29, 1868.

ON and after Tuesday, 12th May next, the trains on this road will announce running to return on same day—to Co. with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Hicks's and Laurens at 5 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and leaving Helena at 1 1/2 p. m. on same days.

J. T. BOWERS, Supt.
May 6, 1868 46

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 as the railroad receipts for the produce shipped.

SHARPE & FANT,
July 31, 1867 7