

The pressure of new advertisements, together with the absence of the Editor during the past week, precludes our usual variety of current news.

LAURENS RAILROAD.

We beg to offer thanks to Dr. B. S. James, Lessee and President of the above Road, for a complimentary ticket for the year 1869. This kindness is duly appreciated, and the Dr. may expect us to pass over his line at least once during the year.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We publish in another column the message of Gov. Scott, relating to the bill to re-act and amend an Act passed by the Legislature in 1866, under the provisional government, whereby the name and credit of the State was loaned to the above Company in the re-adjustment of their debt. The President of the Road, Col. H. P. Hammett, has replied to this message, refuting its statements and explaining the situation of affairs. As this matter concerns our people generally, we intend to publish the letter of Col. Hammett in our next issue.

The Legislature has not taken action upon the bill since the Governor's veto was received. The message was made the special order for Tuesday last in the Senate.

ORGANIZATION OF FORK TOWNSHIP.

In pursuance of an order from the County Commissioners, the citizens of Township No. 1, Anderson County, assembled at Double Springs Church on Saturday last, and when the meeting was duly organized by the Selectmen appointed for that purpose, proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

JOHN M. GRUBBS, GEORGE W. MARET and WM. ROBERTS, Selectmen; D. L. Cox and W. W. HOLMAN, Surveyors of Highways; WILLIAM GRUBBS, Constable; J. D. COMPTON, Township Clerk.

The officers chosen being present, were duly qualified by taking the oath specified. Before adjourning the meeting adopted a memorial to the Legislature, which we hope to publish next week. On motion, adjourned until the annual meeting in April next.

TO CHARLESTON AND BACK.

We spent several days, during the last week, in the city, and were highly pleased to observe the improved appearance of business affairs. The merchants are making ready for the spring trade, and confidently look forward to an increased business. Heavy stocks and reasonable prices amply prepare them for competition with other markets. Every branch of business is looking up, and all wear a cheerful face, in striking contrast to the gloom and despondency hitherto visible in commercial circles. The supply of goods will far exceed any season since the war, and we trust that our people will not overlook the claims of Charleston to an increased patronage.

The city folks seem to be fully alive to the importance and prospects of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and predict a bright career for Anderson when that magnificent enterprise is completed.

The municipal election, or rather the result of the efforts being made to keep PILLSBURY out of the Mayor's office, does not occupy a great share of public attention, albeit the present Mayor (Republican) is determined to leave no stone unturned, or keep the office.

Among the principal topics of discussion, we heard more of Dr. Hicks, a celebrated preacher from Brooklyn, who holds forth in the Lutheran Church, and who is represented as par excellence in the line of pulpit oratory. Next to this distinguished divine, the most general topic seemed to be masquerade balls, public and private, and the young people were greatly excited over this novelty, if we may so term it. The reader may not possibly see the force of connecting these subjects, but a visit to Charleston will convince any one that there are many persons in that good old city who have either "Dr. Hicks" or "masquerades" on the brain.

Of course, we stopped at the Charleston Hotel, and found the new management equal to any of its predecessors. Those clever fellows, CHARLIE MILLER and WM. ANDERSON, are always at their posts, and "know how to keep a hotel." The patronage is greater than for several years, and among the daily arrivals are parties of Northern men, seeking to invest their surplus capital or in quest of pleasure.

MASONIC.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina met in Charleston on Tuesday, 9th inst., and continued in session for two days. The convocation was entirely harmonious, and it was developed that Capitulary Masonry in South Carolina is in a flourishing and healthy condition. Two-thirds of the subordinate Chapters were represented, and the delegates were prompt in their attendance and diligent in their labors. The address of the Grand High Priest, ROBERT S. BURNS, was characterized by beauty and pathos, and its exalted sentiments sank deep into the hearts of all present. Several reports of Committees, were submitted during the convocation, and among them the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence deserves especial mention. The next annual convocation will be held in Charleston on the second Tuesday in February, 1870. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: R. S. BURNS, of Charleston, Grand High Priest; MURPHY MOSES, of Sumter, Deputy Grand High Priest; C. G. JACOBSON, of Laurens, Grand King; JAMES A. HOTT, of Anderson, Grand Scribe; Rev. J. R. PICKETT, of Charleston, Grand Chaplain; C. F. JACKSON, of Columbia, Grand Treasurer; EBENEZER THAYER, of Charleston, Grand Secretary; W. H. D. GAILLARD, of Pendleton, Grand Captain of the Host; E. W. LLOYD, of Florence, Grand Royal Arch Captain; L. F. MYER, of Charleston, Grand Sentinel.

On Wednesday, Feb. 10th, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, of South Carolina was convened in Masonic Hall, for the purpose of re-organizing by the election of officers. This was the first convocation of the Grand Council since 1861. An able report of Cryptic Masonry was delivered by the former presiding officer, Dr. A. G. MACKEY, and after the transaction of business necessary to "resume the work," the following officers were elected and duly installed: A. G. MACKEY, of Charleston, Most Puissant Grand Master; B. R. CAMPBELL, of Laurens, Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; A. F. LUMPKIN, of Barnwell, Illustrious Conductor of the Works; C. F. JACKSON, of Columbia, Grand Treasurer; H. W. SCHROEDER, of Charleston, Grand Recorder; JAMES A. HOTT, of Anderson, Grand Marshal; Rev. JOHN R. BLYLER, of Greenville, Grand Captain of the Guards; C. M. MILLER, of Laurens, Grand Conductor of the Council; JOHN COBB, of Charleston, Grand Steward.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

A TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. Editor: After leaving Holly Springs, passing down the Central Road, there was less appearance of the ravages of fire by the Federal army than we saw at Corinth and Grand Junction. The depots along the line, as far as I passed down, had a fine appearance, and indicated an increasing state of prosperity. If they had felt the hand of the destroyer to as great an extent as those nearer headquarters, they could not so soon have reached their present prosperous condition.

Last year (1867) they had pretty full cotton crops along this road. I was told at a turn-out or stopping place, that the tax gatherer collected on cotton at that place \$8,000 weekly. I suppose at the larger and more flourishing depots a much larger amount. This would indicate the climate and soil well adapted to the production of cotton.

In the year 1868 the crop is far below an average, owing to disasters of one kind or another, but the people generally are in a much better condition to meet difficulties than last year. Then they had been despoiled of everything—completely prostrated. They had no provisions for man or horse, and many had not horse power sufficient to cultivate the crops. Cotton buyers advanced money or provisions to the destitute, and when they gathered their crops sent it on to their factors, and they held on to it till it reached its lowest figures, and after a long time reported it sold. It was a pretty general opinion among the owners of the cotton that they were defrauded out of at least one-half of its real value. "A burnt child dreads the fire." So they kept possession of their own cotton and went to market with it themselves, or entrusted it to some one they could confide in, and now they are realizing a fair price for their crops. It is lamentable that we have such men in all our commercial cities, and scattered all over our country, who seem to care but little who sinks if they can swim. And all this after the country having passed through such a fiery ordeal, that should have taught us the uncertainty of all earthly riches.

How very few now are to be found that strictly observe the golden rule—"Do unto others as ye would others should do unto you." Quite an opposite rule guides the actions of many. Get money honestly if you can—but get money. I wonder they do not fear that ill-gotten gain will be taken from them in some way, or prove a curse to their offspring in this world or the next.

The cars passed by in view of Oxford, the State College. We could see the College buildings from the road, though some considerable distance from the village. I wished very much to have stopped and spent a day there, and seen some old Carolina friends, but wishing to attend a meeting then in progress near Vaiden, I had to pass on. I inquired of a gentleman sitting near me, if he knew Rev. John N. Waddell, D.D., President of the College. He said he did, intimately—he lived at Oxford. He said he was an excellent preacher, and an amiable, popular man—had a high standing in the position he occupied. I inquired if he knew a lawyer there by the name of Barr; he was the son of Rev. William H. Barr, D.D., of Abbeville District, S. C. He knew him, and said he held a high position as a lawyer, and a man who had the confidence of the community. He inquired of me if I knew them. I told him I knew them both from infancy, and was intimate with their fathers. I inquired if he knew Rev. John H. Gray, D.D., formerly of Abbeville District, S. C. I passed in two miles of where he resided at LaGrange. He was President of a College at that place at the commencement of the war. It was burnt to ashes by the Federal soldiers. When Dr. Waddell left the place he was a professor in that College; but his large library was carried off or burnt, and both were reduced from a state of comfort and competency to a ground state again. Dr. Gray still resides at the place, and continued during the war—still preaches to the congregation there. This gentleman said he knew Dr. Gray well, and that he was an excellent man and a fine preacher. When he was about to take leave of me, I told him to say to those gentlemen that I should have liked very much to have had time to call and spend a day at Oxford, and see a number of other Carolina friends who lived there, and requested him to remember me to Dr. Waddell, and told him my name; that if he forgot the name, tell him it was the man who taught him his letters and his catechism. When he returned home and met with the Doctor, he told him he saw a man on the cars who knew him very well, and desired to be remembered to him, but he had forgotten his name. He said he must be the oldest man alive. He said if you forget the name, tell him it was the man who taught you your letters and catechism. Then he replied, I know who it is, and was much amused at the idea that he thought I must be the oldest man alive. Dr. Waddell is but in the prime of life, though of a grave appearance, and would be taken for one much older than he really is. He mentioned the story to Rev. D. W. Humphreys, who saw him shortly afterwards at Oxford, at a meeting of Synod. Mr. Gray and him expressed their regrets to D. W. H. that I had not protracted my visit to that country and attended their Synod. I have regretted since that I did not attend that Synod, as I would have seen a number of other old acquaintances, but regrets will not bring back time that has passed.

Water Valley and Granada are large, flourishing places—the most so of any, I think, on this road. Around Water Valley are strong indications of wealth, industry and enterprise. I suppose they must have a fine country around. We can't see much of a country while passing rapidly along and making but short stops at the depots. Most of these towns have risen rapidly since the close of the war. I had not expected to see it so soon, but industry, skill and enterprise can accomplish wonders.

Granada is very near the Yalo Busha River. A large portion of the business is carried on near the depot. The streets are long, some of the business houses being more than a quarter of a mile from the road; churches and other buildings extending near three-quarters of a mile. One of the churches is situated on an elevated summit in a Northern direction, and presents a most beautiful appearance. Unless they possess fine lands on the river and surrounding country, I don't see why such a multitude should congregate here. In 1820, in company with Rev. T. C. Stewart, I visited the missionary station located near this river and above this place, and the lands on the river and the region around the Elliot Station, among the Choctaws, was of fine, rich, deep soil. Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury went from Brainard Station among the Choctawes, in or near 1818, and established the Elliot Mission. They had then, I think, some eighty scholars at that time in their boarding house and school. Many of them were improving rapidly. A number of them, after completing an education, became the chiefs and head-men of the nation. An entire revolution has passed over that entire nation. They now have a constitution and laws, judges and lawyers, ministers and elders, and organized churches. They sold their lands and passed over the great Father of Waters, and now really surpass in civilization and Christianity many portions of our own country, long settled

by free white inhabitants. Many of them became rich and made several hundred bales of cotton per annum before the war. Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, D.D., is still spared to continue his labor of love among that people. They revere him as children do a father. He married not a great while since to his third wife,—is upwards of eighty years of age, and continues to preach as usual, and superintends the affairs of the mission. He rode on horseback a considerable portion of the way to attend the General Assembly in 1855, at Lexington, Ky., and appeared fresh and vigorous in his Master's service—showed no signs of decay in body or mind. Such a man as that will never die till his time comes.

My paper is full; I must pause for the present. D. H.

CIRCLE OF PRAYER.

At a meeting of delegates from various Circles of Prayer, held at Belton on the 6th and 7th of February, the following officers were elected to complete the organization of the "Union Praying-meeting Convention of Anderson County." The by-laws adopted provide for quarterly meetings of the Convention, and at each meeting the officers are to be elected by acclamation:

B. D. DEAN, President; A. P. HUBBARD and MIKE MCGEE, Vice Presidents; M. H. BACOK, Treasurer; W. S. KEESZ and A. J. STRAINOR, Secretaries.

An extra meeting of the Convention will be held at Anderson C. H. on the first Saturday and Sunday in March, and the regular quarterly meeting thereafter will also be held at this place on the first Saturday and Sunday in May next. The different Praying Circles of Anderson County are affectionately invited to send delegates to the extra and regular meetings, and unite with the Convention.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

We have received a letter from the proprietors of this valuable journal, stating that the large edition of the January number has been already exhausted, although three thousand extra copies were printed. In order to meet the great demand for Mr. Dickson's letters, they have determined to reprint the same both in the February and March issues, in order that many subscribers received too late to begin with January will be accommodated. This will explain to some of our friends the non-arrival of the Cultivator, where it was ordered from us during the last few weeks, and their subscriptions will have to begin with February. The proprietors are making every exertion to meet the increasing demand upon their business.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, February 10, 1869.

To the Senate of South Carolina: GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—I return to the Senate, in which it originated, "An act to re-nunciate certain acts lending the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and to validate the action of said Company thereunder," without any signature.

"An act to lend the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company in the redemption of their debt" was passed by the General Assembly of the State on the 29th of January, 1861, more than a month after the State had seceded from the Union, and disclaimed allegiance to the Government of the United States. It provided that the Comptroller-General should endorse the bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company to the amount of nine hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand of which sum was to be applied to the extinguishment of a floating debt, consisting of notes and accounts, which appears to have been all the debt of the company on the date of the bonded debt that existed at that period. The remaining eight hundred thousand was for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the company bearing date in 1862, 1863 and 1864, by substituting for them bonds guaranteed by the State; and for the security of the State, the bonds so taken up were to be deposited with the President of the Bank of the State, "to stand as security to the State, and thereby give the State the lien under the first mortgage, until all the bonds secured by mortgage shall be retired." As a further security to the State, it was provided that, after the lapse of three years' time of the guarantee of the bonds referred to, the company was required to set apart two per cent. per annum on the amount of bonds thus guaranteed, to be used in the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It also provided that the Governor of the State, the Comptroller-General and the President of the company should constitute a board of commissioners for the management of said funds, to invest the same in the bonds of the State or the company when they can be obtained. And in case the company failed to comply with these provisions it was made the duty of the Comptroller-General to report the fact to the Legislature, who were directed to enforce a compliance with them in such manner as it may deem expedient. The fourth section of the act further provided that if the said Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company should fail to pay any of the bonds at maturity, the Governor of the State should notify the holder of the bond in which the company then and its place of business, who should immediately file a bill in the Court of Equity to enforce the lien of the State, which court should appoint a receiver, order a sale of the road and all the property and effects of the company, and otherwise decree as may be best to protect the interest of the State.

It will thus be seen that in those turbulent times, when the Confederate States required every assistance in transportation, &c., to meet the exigencies of the war, the legislators of that period felt it their duty to place the most prudent and wholesome of the State might be protected while granting the required aid to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

In 1866, under the Provisional Government, the Legislature was called upon to alter and amend the foregoing act, so as not only to reaffirm its provisions endorsing the bonds and debt of the road to the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in addition to give the endorsement of the State to the certificates of indebtedness of the company, issued for the payment of their interest, to the full amount which had accrued from the issuing of the bonds, and to increase up to January 1, 1868, to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars—these certificates, in all respects, being similar in character to the bonds of the company, with interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually, and running not more than twenty years. Still further, in addition, there was another provision for the endorsement by the State of bonds to cover a floating debt of the company, then due, of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, principal and interest. The Legislature, however, restricted the amount of bonds to be issued to the rates of one to three of the debt, making the additional responsibility of the State for the company two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the entire amount endorsed, and for the payment of which the State is responsible, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

It will thus be seen that the company, from 1861, when the Confederate Legislature gave the endorsement of the State to its bonds, has not paid a dollar of its debt, principal or interest, but has been annually accumulating a floating debt, designated in the act of 1865 as a "bond debt," for which no mortgage or other lien had been created, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars; and, notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of business the road must have had during the war in the transportation of troops and of military stores, it shows that it was spending every year upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more than it earned.

The bill of 1869, now under consideration, gives the sanction of the Legislature to the acts above recited, wherein I fail to see anything to encourage a hope of the solvency of the road, or the security of the State for the amount for which its endorsement has been given; but, on the contrary, the

conviction is forced upon me that it will eventually have to pay both the principal and accumulated interest of the bonds thus endorsed. But the bill goes still further than the acts, to which it professes to be an amendment, and provides for the endorsement by the State of the bonds of the company to meet the interest that accrued between January 1 and July 1, 1868, still more decidedly demonstrating the inability of the company to meet the interest upon its debt; and the inference is unavoidable that similar applications for assistance will be periodically made to the Legislature as the company's interest becomes due on its part, and the debt becomes unmanageable. Whether it arises from the fact that the section of country which is traversed by the road is insufficient to support it, or from the neglect or incompetency of those having the management of its affairs, the fact is patent that it does not earn money enough to pay the interest on the debt which it asks the State to endorse and guarantee.

The legislation of 1866 and 1869, is especially objectionable, inasmuch as it endorses a debt contracted during the war, which is specifically prohibited by Article IX, section 16 of the Constitution, declaring that "no debt contracted by this State in behalf of the late rebellion, in whole or in part, shall ever be paid." And although the company may claim that the Confederate Government did not pay them for their services, or that the funds which they received therefor became worthless at the close of the war, the provision of the Constitution is not the less prohibiting on that account. I do not wish to be understood as desiring to interfere between parties—individual or corporate—who contracted obligations during the war; but when those parties attempt to involve the State, as indorser or guarantee of such obligations, it is my duty to remind our legislators of the constitutional provisions which restrict their action. The act of 1861 regard as void and of non effect, as it was passed by a body not organized in violation of the laws of the land, and acting under the authority of those who were engaged in levying war against the United States. To the upholding and prosecution of that war the Legislature of 1861 devoted all its efforts and energies, and immediately succeeding the act granting aid to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company may be found the act to authorize the formation of a new volunteer company to be called the Chester Rifles. Upon this act of 1861, both the act of 1866 and that of 1869, at present under consideration, are based, as both are amendatory thereto. To approve of this act would be to give force and validity to the action of a body not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and the act would be in direct violation of the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention which ordained "that all acts or pretended acts of legislation purporting to have been passed by the General Assembly of the State since the 20th day of December, 1860, pledging the faith and credit of the State for the benefit of any corporate body or individuals, are hereby declared inoperative until the General Assembly shall assemble and ratify the same. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at its first session after the passage of this ordinance, to attend to the same." Even had it been the intention of the convention to give validity and force to any and similar acts of the Confederate Legislature, which is far from being clear, the present Legislature, by permitting a session to intervene after the passage of the ordinance without attending to the duty it imposed upon them, have lost the opportunity of doing so, and the power has passed away from them forever.

I recognize in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad a useful and important agent in the development of the resources of what is rapidly becoming the most populous and prosperous portion of the State. Valuable assistance might be safely rendered to the company by a new act, giving the State endorsement, under proper restrictions, to its original bonded debt, and embodying such conditions as would make the company feel its responsibility. If it is understood by corporations or individuals that all that is necessary to secure the success of their schemes is to present a bill to the Legislature, embracing whatever provisions they may deem most conducive to their interests, and by assiduous lobbying and other questionable means force it through, the State capitol will be constantly infested with the paid agents and advocates of every conceivable project by which speculators may hope to obtain control of the people's money.

The present managers of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, by their course heretofore, have given indications of what may be expected from them hereafter. Periodical applications to the General Assembly will be made as their debts become due, until they will have accumulated to such an amount as to become utterly unmanageable, when the company will be forced into bankruptcy and liquidation, leaving to the State the responsibility of its heavy debt, and a worn-out railroad, not worth one-half the sum for which it is mortgaged. While the debt of the road is regularly and rapidly increasing, its value is steadily diminishing. In a year or two at most, the track will be re-tilled with new iron at a very heavy cost, and we have every reason to believe that the State will again be applied to for assistance in this new emergency.

Every augmentation of the debt of the State injuriously affects its credit and paralyzes its energies, while it increases the burden of the tax-payer. It is, therefore, incumbent upon those having the custody of the public treasure to guard it with jealous vigilance; and as the Chief Executive of the State, it is made my duty to see that the Constitution is maintained and the laws faithfully executed. The act under consideration professes to be an amendment to an act based upon what purports to be an act of a legislative body not recognized by the Constitution. Both on these grounds, I feel compelled to withhold my assent, and I therefore respectfully return it to the Senate without my signature. ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

LIFE INSURANCE! LIFE INSURANCE!

THE subscribers are still agents for the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Virginia, which is one of the best and most reliable companies of the age, whether we take into consideration the assets of the Company, or the reliability and integrity of its officers. This Company has had a success never before reached by any company in Europe or America. Within fourteen months of its organization, it had insured over six millions of policies, and an income of over three hundred thousand dollars. Its number of policies in that time is Sixteen Hundred. Its success is, therefore, AHEAD OF ANY COMPANY IN THE WORLD, and we challenge a comparison on this point. It is a Virginia Company, and the largest property in its policies are in that State, where it is best known, proving conclusively that its reliability is undoubted. We invite all to come forward and take a policy in this Company at once, for there is a great risk at stake. You are liable to die at any moment, and in nine cases out of ten your family will be left destitute of all means of support. A short time ago we approached a man on this subject, who was convinced of its importance, and who intended to insure very soon, but that man is now in his grave, and his amiable wife, with three lovely children, are left without a copper. About the same time we laid the subject before another man, who declined, and he, too, is now in the cold grave, and his family dependent on friends for a support. Another case: At the same time the subject was presented to another man, who took a policy of Five Thousand Dollars, and he, too, now is in another earth, but in a few days I shall have the unspeakable pleasure of paying over to his afflicted widow, and his poor dependent children, the whole amount of his policy. We repeat, come on and insure at once, before death overtakes you, and his amiable wife, with three lovely children, are left without a copper. Call on the subscribers at Abbeville C. H., and procure a policy, or on the following agents: A. B. TOWERS, Anderson; J. D. SMITH, Pendleton; JOHN FERGUSON, Greenville; COL. D. L. DONALD, Williamston; BURNETT & BLAKE, Spartanburg; JOHN RODGERS, Union; JOHNSTON & NANCE, Newberry; H. L. MCGORMAN, Laurens; J. L. BRANCH, Graniteville, or S. L. LEAPHART, Columbia. Call at once, as delays are dangerous. ISAAC BRANCH, M. D., Agent. J. J. WARDLAW, M. D., Medical Exam. Abbeville C. H., January 1, 1868.

GRATIFYING.—We had occasion (says the Richmond Daily Enquirer and Examiner) in our issue

of yesterday, to make mention of that flourishing Virginia enterprise, "The Piedmont Life Insurance Company" of this city, and are gratified to find the following notices in our Southern exchanges. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting on yesterday Capt. R. W. Tucker, the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of agencies for that well established and rapidly growing company, the Piedmont Life Insurance. He is on his way to Athens, Ga., for the purpose of paying a loss of five thousand dollars which the company recently sustained upon a policy only four months old, and proof of which has just been received. Such promptness in the payment of losses is very suggestive, both of stability and fairness. We understand Capt. Tucker desires to secure the services of some energetic gentleman as agent at this point. The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, of the 18th, also contains the following: SPARTA, GA., Dec. 10, 1868. CAPT. R. W. TUCKER—Dear Sir: I desire to express through you my gratitude to the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, located at Richmond, Va., for their kindness in paying without delay the Life Policy of five thousand dollars issued to my lamented husband, Francis M. Lawson, for the use of myself, as his wife, and his children. The promptness and fair dealing of the Company you represent should commend it to the people of the South. I sincerely trust that it may continue to prosper, as I feel it ought to do. The amount you have paid me is a great relief to me and my fatherless children in these days of adversity. Thanking you again, I subscribe myself, respectfully yours, SUSAN C. LAWSON.

This is to certify that we were present and witnessed the payment to Mrs. Susan C. Lawson of the Life Policy issued by the Piedmont Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., to Francis M. Lawson, for the use of wife and children. The promptness and reliability of this Company represented by Captain R. W. Tucker as superintendent of agencies, and Colonel Charles Whitehead as general agent for the State of Georgia, is established, and we take pleasure in recommending it to our people. CHARLES W. DUBOSE, Attorney at Law. ALPHEUS B. BUCKNER, T. I. LITTLE, Ordinary Hancock County, Ga.

Such evidences of the deserved popularity of a Southern enterprise is gratifying, and we feel sure our people will materially advance their interests to patronize such a flourishing home enterprise, and thus build up our friends and section. [Richmond Daily Enquirer and Examiner.

A CARD. COKEBURG, Abbeville County, S. C. January 12, 1869. DR. ISAAC BRANCH, AGENT.—Dear Sir: I hereby acknowledge the promptness with which you, as the Agent of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company of Virginia, have met the payment of the amount (\$5,000) that my husband, Gen. N. G. Evans, had insured his life for. I thank you, and through you, the officers of your company, for their courtesy in having waived the ninety days to which they were entitled under the terms of the policy, and for their prompt payment of the above amount. Respectfully, &c., ANN V. EVANS.

LETTER FROM GEN. M. W. GARY. EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C. January 14, 1869. Dr. Isaac Branch, Abbeville C. H., S. C.—Dear Sir: I would like to express to you my appreciation thanks for your courtesy and kindness, and through you to the Piedmont Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., for their prompt payment to my sister, Mrs. N. G. Evans, of Life Policy of Gen. N. G. Evans, for the benefit of his wife and children. Being personally acquainted with many of the gentlemen at the head of the Company, and cognizant of the judicious management of its affairs, I take great pleasure in commending the Piedmont Life Insurance Company to the people of the South. Composed of gentlemen in Virginia of the highest integrity, that alone ought to be a sufficient guarantee to the public. No one, I trust, of the many who received the generous hospitality and untiring kindness of the good people of Virginia in the late struggle, can be recreant to the highest feelings of humanity as to forget her people, or ignore the enterprise of her sons, or fail to give preference to this over Northern companies. I regard the Piedmont Insurance Company as perfectly reliable, and more reasonable in its terms of insurance than any other, North or South, and as such recommend it with pleasure to all who may desire to insure their lives. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. W. GARY.

A RELIABLE COMPANY.—One objection that some persons raise against insuring either life or property, is a fear of being swindled—is a want of confidence in the reliability of insurance companies. And, indeed, the world is sometimes misled upon in this very matter. Only a short time ago, a company of scoundrels, calling themselves by some popular name, insured property in Georgia, Tennessee, &c., to a large amount—that is, they got the premiums and gave out certificates, and then decamped. It was a complete swindle. We are glad to hear that some of the leaders are now in Northern jails. But all insurance companies are not swindlers. Indeed, we suppose that very few are. The Piedmont, of Virginia, we know is not; it is composed of the best men in the Old Dominion—is represented in our Southern States by some of the best men in South Carolina, and has proved that it is able and willing to do all that it promises. A case occurred recently within our own knowledge, which proves beyond cavil: 1st. That it is eminently wise and prudent to insure our lives when our families are dependent upon our personal efforts for a support. 2d. That it is never too soon to insure—that delays are dangerous. "We know not what a day may bring forth." 3d. The Piedmont Life Insurance Company is a good and safe company.

We refer to the case of General Evans, above mentioned. What would have become of his family, if he had not insured his life? Suppose he had postponed insuring for a few months, what would have been the consequence? But he did insure, and in the Piedmont company. In a few months afterwards he died; and in a very short time thereafter, before the terms of the contract required it, the Policy was paid over by the excellent agent at Abbeville, Dr. Branch, and thus the bereaved widow and her little ones are saved from want. Try the Piedmont.—Due West (S. C.) Association Reformed Presbyterian.

An agent of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, I would simply state that but THREE deaths have occurred among the Policy holders since its organization, showing the great care and vigilance exercised by its officers in receiving applicants. One of these was paid within two days after death, the second as soon as proof was made, and the third, Gen. N. G. Evans, within two days after necessary information was furnished. The Company, within fourteen months, has issued sixteen hundred Policies, issued six millions of dollars worth of policies, and received an income of three hundred thousand dollars. We challenge the world to produce as large a success.

ISAAC BRANCH, M. D., Agent. J. J. WARDLAW, M. D., Medical Examiner. Feb. 18, 1869 34 1

Planters Cast Steel Hoes! WE have just received, direct from the manufactory, 50 Dozen Planters' Cast Steel Hoes, Made to order and warranted, with our firm name branded on each Hoe. KEESZ & McCULLY, No. 10 Granite Row. Feb. 18, 1869 34 2m

Final and Last Notice! ALL persons indebted to the late firm of BEWLEY, KEESZ & CO. will come forward, and settle either by Note or Cash, as the business must be closed. W. S. KEESZ, N. A. McCULLY, Survivors. Feb. 18, 1869 34 4

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby warned against crediting my life, Sallie A. Keys, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without provocation. J. MUNRO KEYS. Feb. 18, 1869 34 1*

JUST RECEIVED! 7,000 LBS. BACON, prime and extra, and for sale low by KEESZ & McCULLY, No. 10 Granite Row. Feb. 18, 1869 34 4

Look Out! Breakers Ahead! THE Books of Accounts belonging to the late firm of CATHER & WALTERS have been placed in my hands for immediate collection. Those who are indebted to them will please call and settle immediately, as by so doing they will save costs. JOHN WILSON, M.A.C. Feb. 18, 1869 34 2

ESTATE NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Lewis Dalrymple, deceased, will present them to the undersigned, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or else to be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment. J. W. DALRYMPLE, Adm'r. Feb. 18, 1869 34 4*

Estate Notice. THE creditors of the late George S. Smith, deceased, will take notice that I will be at Anderson C. H. on Friday, the 2nd day of April next, to settle up the Estate of said deceased, and all claims must be legally established before the Probate Court on that day, else they will be barred. G. W. SMITH, Adm'r. Feb. 18, 1869 34 4*

Notice. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 7th instant, a negro boy Cato, and on or about the 14th instant, a negro boy John, both of whom were bound to me by the military authorities then stationed at Anderson C. H., on the 19th day of February, 1866, said boys being without parents. This is to forewarn any person or persons from employing them, or furnishing them with shelter or food, at the peril of the law being enforced. JESSE KAY. Feb. 18, 1869 34 2*

A CARD. THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he is still to be found at C. GRAVELLY'S HARDWARE STORE, No. 52 East Bay, Charleston, S. C., and will be glad to see his friends there. He would also state that he will attend to the Selling of any Produce that may be sent to him, and will also give his personal attention to the buying of any articles in the mercantile line when orders are accompanied with cash. C. S. ROBINSON. Feb. 18, 1868 34 3m

Twenty-five Dollars Reward! STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 3rd day of February, 1869, a Sorrel Stallion COLT, three years old in April, of slender proportions, round bodied, with two white hind feet, and narrow blaze in his forehead. Both sides of the horse are marked with traces. Two marks on each side. The above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Horse, and any information regarding him will be thankfully received. On the same night the horse was taken, a negro man left the neighborhood, and it is supposed that he committed the theft. Said negro is about five feet five or six inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, said to be twenty five years old, and is of a dark color. When last seen, he had on an old broadcloth suit, and a common scarf. He calls himself Sam Johnson, and said he was raised in Laurens District, but I am informed that his right name is Eph. Gore. RICHARD DAVIS, Brushy Creek, Anderson District, S. C. Any information addressed to Newton Scott, Anderson C. H., S. C., will be duly acknowledged. Feb. 18, 1869 34

WILLIAM L. WEBB, LATE WEBB & SAGE, SUCCESSORS TO CAMERON, WEBB & CO., IMPORTER OF China, Glass and Earthenware. No. 128 Meeting Street, (ONE DOOR FROM HAZEL ST.) CHARLESTON, S. C. WILL supply Country Merchants with Goods, in his line, at as low rates as they can buy in New York or elsewhere. Feb. 18, 1869 34 3m

SPRING IMPORTATION 1869. Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods! ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., 237 & 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF BONNET and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts, Velvets, French Flowers, and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods. The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition. Orders solicited. Feb. 18, 1869 34

CHARLES KERRISON, FORMERLY of the firm of C. & E. L. KERRISON, would inform his friends and the public that he has purchased from Mr. JAMES B. BETTS, all his STOCK IN TRADE, &c., at the Store NO. 252 KING STREET, And will there continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, Wholesale and Retail, FOR CASH, on his own individual account and responsibility. He will proceed, without delay, to replenish and re-assortment shall be made complete and attractive. As the terms will be strictly cash, or approved city acceptance for a short credit, it necessarily follows that the prices must be kept at least as low as to be found at any other respectable establishment. His brother, Mr. E. L. KERRISON, assisted by Mr. A. B. McDONELL, both experienced merchants in this line, will be found at his store, adjacent in the conduct and management of the business, and it is hoped that his and their efforts to