

KINDLY REMEMBERED.

We mean those kind friends who are making an effort to extend the circulation of the Intelligencer. Why is it that every man, woman and child in Anderson District does not read their local paper? It is owned and edited by practical printers, men "to the manor born," whose principles are steadfast, and whose aim and object is to build up and develop this section of the country particularly. We can hear of men, in different localities, ranging about to get subscribers for some Northern publication, because it is cheap, and for the additional reason that they make their copy extra. But how many are endeavoring to extend the circulation of their own organ? There are a few noble hearted fellows engaged in this laudable work, and we think them heartily for it. Yet, they are overshadowed by the other class, many of whom actually borrow the Intelligencer and work for Northern papers. We want the people to understand that the reason newspapers in the North can be got so cheap is that everybody takes them, (including the people of the South, to their shame, oftentimes be it said,) and on the other hand, Southern newspapers are correspondingly high, since the patronage they ought to receive is sent away from home, and they are compelled to live on a bare pittance of what is justly due to them. We desire further to say, that clubs can obtain this paper at a considerable reduction—the larger the club, the greater the reduction—and that we promise to make every important improvement in the paper whenever our subscription list is doubled. Who is going to work and assist us in reaching that point? Every subscriber can get an additional subscriber, and the point is gained who is the first to offer his services!

COTTON TAX.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel calls the attention of planters and others to the fact that the cotton tax was not repealed, but only suspended so far as the crop of 1868 was concerned, and says that it is well to hear this fact in mind when "picking" the new crop. We think our contemporary is mistaken, and that the Act of Congress provides that all cotton grown after 1868 be exempted from tax. As the Chronicle is usually so well informed, we will not be positive on this point, especially as we cannot lay our hands just now upon the Act itself. But one thing is certain, there is nothing to prevent a repeal of the law, and this might be resorted to by the malignant party now in power. We have seen no indication, however, that any portion of the majority in Congress were thus disposed.

MURDER WILL OUT!

Another striking proof of this saying is furnished by the arrest of the murderers of Gen. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas. The particulars of this horrid murder, which took place in Helena last fall, are yet fresh in the public mind. Gen. Hindman was sitting, after tea, in the midst of his family, when the stiffness of the law was broken by the sharp crack of a gun. A ball whizzed through the window, and the General fell forward from his chair, mortally wounded. That the deed was committed by some of the Radicals, there was no doubt, as the victim of this terrible assassination was known far and wide as the most uncompromising opponent of the hellish schemes with which the Radicals have decorated and despoiled that State. Every effort to fix the crime on the guilty ones failed, and by the merest accident, everything connected with the affair has been brought to light. We glean the particulars from the Memphis Avalanche, of a recent date.

Several weeks before Gen. Hindman's murder, a notorious negro outlaw, who had murdered men of both races and ravaged women, was hanged by a mob, after a desperate affray, in which a deputy Sheriff was killed. This was in September, and is a necessary prelude to what follows. Two negroes confined in Helena jail, on trivial charges, were conversing in their cell. A few words spoken above an ordinary tone attracted the attention of another negro, inmate of an adjoining cell. They told of a plot and a murder, and the startled prisoner listened attentively. They were coolly commenting on the miscarriage of a plot whose partial execution sent the most distinguished citizen of the community into eternity, and whose conclusion would have laid a town in ashes and added a score to the solitary murders. These two prisoners and seven other negroes had been members of the gang of the lynched outlaw referred to above, and all had sworn to wreak a terrible vengeance for his death. It was deliberately plotted to murder Gen. Hindman and several other conservative citizens, and burn the town of Helena. On the night agreed upon for this terrible work, a negro named Charles Porter, accompanied by one of the prisoners and another negro, went into Hindman's yard. Porter was selected to fire the fatal shot, and fulfilled his mission. His bill shattered the glass and quickly sped to its unsuspecting victim. The remainder of the plot failed, as those selected to fire the town could not summon sufficient courage.

Such are briefly the horrible revelations to which the astounded prisoner in an adjoining cell heard from lips of these hardened culprits, and which he lost no time in communicating to the jailor. The prisoners were taken out and questioned; one of them expressed willingness to make a confession, and was taken before a magistrate. He told the entire story, giving the names of every fiend connected with the plot. Porter, who fired the shot was found at once and arrested, and afterwards the entire gang connected with this horrible affair were taken into custody. As might be supposed, these revelations produced the most intense excitement, and there was talk of lynching the prisoners, but no such action had been taken at last accounts.

Aside from the thrilling interest possessed by this narrative, is it not wonderful that the mystery was solved in the manner here disclosed? As we said in the beginning of this article, it is a truly marvelous explanation that "murder will out," and points unerringly to the hand of Providence directing the means employed to discover and bring to light one of the foulest murders on record, for a time lost in a seeming impenetrable mystery.

Radicalism, says the Edgefield Advertiser, has completely killed the University of South Carolina. The University bill, which has lately become a law, provides that there shall be no distinction in this institution on account of color. And among trustees lately elected, are two negroes Cardozo and Roseman. Of course this puts the finishing stroke to the whole concern; for certainly the young men of South Carolina will not sit in classes with negroes. This is wise and politic legislation with a vengeance!

T. K. Saporitas, Representative from this County in the General Assembly, has been appointed postmaster at this place. This is, we believe, the first Federal appointment of a colored man to office in the State.—Orangeburg News.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW ELECTRIC.—We are in receipt of the April number of this magazine. In accordance with the announcement made some time ago, The Land We Love has been consolidated with the New Electric, and Gen. D. H. Hill is now one of the editors and proprietors of the latter. Both magazines had already attained great success, and we are confident that the union will result in great advantage to the patrons, judging by the number before us. The distinctive features of Gen. Hill's magazine are yet retained, and with the cream of home and foreign literature collated for its pages, there can be no doubt as to the permanent success and prosperity of the New Electric. Published by TURNBULL & MURDOCH, 54 Lexington Street, Baltimore, at \$4 per annum. We will receive and forward subscriptions.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The April number has a handsome steel engraving frontispiece, and numerous colored and plain illustrations of fashions. Popular stories and a variety of useful reading matter continue to make its pages attractive and pleasing to the fair sex. Published by L. A. Goody, Philadelphia, at \$3 per year.

DEMONS' MONTHLY.—The April number of this fashion and literary magazine has been received. An unusually large number of engravings and patterns embellish this number, to which is added a large quantity of choice reading matter. Published at 838 Broadway, New York, at \$3 a year.

HEARTH AND HOME.—This weekly has been received with great favor by the reading public, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as a family paper of unexceptional character. It is a journal of "the field, the garden and the fireside," and sticks to the text, without wandering off to politics or sectionalism. Published by PERRY-GILL, BATES & Co., New York, at \$4 a year.

WILMINGTON STAR.—This is one of our most readable exchanges, and we congratulate the proprietor upon its recent enlargement and improvement. May its brilliancy never be dimmed, and its course ever onward in the newspaper constellation. Published daily at Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. BERNARD, at \$7.00 per year. The proprietor will accept many thanks for the courtesy of an exchange, and also for a place in the "directory." We are ready to reciprocate, let it be understood.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The great struggle in the United States Senate over this measure has been decided. The law is neither repealed or its action suspended. The Senate retains a lease of that power over the Executive which is fast hurrying this country into an absolute despotism. They will not relinquish their usurped privileges, even to the idol of the Radical party, and Gen. Grant is fettered and shackled like his predecessor, though not to the same extent. It is thought the House will adhere to its first determination, and insist on an unconditional repeal of the law, although there is no knowing to what extent the party hash and partisan influence may compel the members into voting for the Senate bill. We append a full text of the bill as it passed the Senate by a vote of 37 yeas to 15 nays:

That the first and second sections of an Act entitled "an Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu of said repealed sections, the following are hereby enacted: That every person holding any civil office to which he has been or hereafter may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of the United States Courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person subject to be removed, in his discretion, by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and such person so designated shall take the oath and give the bonds required by law, to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such office; no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended, and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, (except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled,) to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate, during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, and shall also refuse to consent to his suspension, then, and not otherwise, such officer, at the end of the session shall be entitled to resume the possession of the office from which he was suspended, and afterward to discharge his duties and receive its emoluments as though no such suspension had taken place.

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The Charleston News learns that a monthly magazine is soon to be issued in that city under the auspices of a "Round Table" coterie of gentlemen well known in literary, professional and mercantile circles. The work will be directly in charge of Rev. W. W. Hicks, D. D., and "Personne" (F. G. DeFontaine, Esq.), and will aim to supply a vacant place on the literary tables of our Southern homes. Our ablest writers will furnish entertainment and instruction, so that in both a local and general sense the magazine may be as attractive as possible. It is proposed to make the "Round Table" department specially interesting to the merchant, the agriculturalist and scientific man; while a miscellaneous collection of facts and fancies will constitute the frost work of this literary plum pudding. Dr. Hicks, although not long a resident of Charleston, has won both admiration and respect, as well by his learning and personal charms as by his rare and touching eloquence; while Mr. DeFontaine, as a fluent, original, graphic Southern writer has few if any equals in the world of periodical literature. These two gentlemen will be the main props of the new work, and we sincerely hope that, as a home enterprise, the "Nineteenth Century" will have all the encouragement and support it deserves.

We may add that one of the most attractive features of the new magazine will be "Reminiscences of the Bivouac and Battlefield," to be written by "Personne."

Vice President Colfax; Senator Anthony, President pro tem. of the Senate; John M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate; James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Phelps, Clerk of the House of Representatives, all are or have been Editors. The Boston Post declares that Editors feel mortified that so many of their profession have descended to accept seats in Congress and the principal offices in each branch.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican suggests that, to the usual inscriptions upon tombstones, the name of the physician who attended the deceased in his last illness be added.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. A TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. Editor:—Having spent all the time in Carroll and Choctaw counties I had allotted to myself, by special invitation I concluded to visit Charleston, the county seat of Tallahatchie county. I took leave of the many friends, and when the time expired by limitation, I left. D. W. Humphreys had forwarded an appointment to this point. At Granada we left the Central Road and passed up the Road leading to Memphis. At Oakland, some ten miles distant from Charleston, I was met by a son of Mrs. Houston, an old Carolina acquaintance and relative, (formerly Gibert,) with a carriage, and went directly to her house, and met with a warm greeting, in Carolina style. She has a nice family, trained up in business habits, and every way promising. They possess a fine tract of good land, and know how to manage it. They, and many others in this region, complain of the great unfairness of the cotton factors, not to call it by a harder name. They left their cotton with them, and they held the cotton till after it reached the lowest figure and began to go up, with a fair prospect of reaching a remunerative price—selected the lowest sales, and marked it sold at that point. Many were served in like manner. How sad to see such vultures in a country, who care not who sink if they can swim. "A burnt child dreads the fire." They are not likely to be caught in the snare again. Such conduct is well calculated to weaken the public confidence, and inflict a great injury upon the buyers and sellers of any country. The crop of 1868 will no doubt lift them above the reach of such sharks.

It is a most beautiful country from Oakland on the Memphis Railroad, to this point, and for a mile or more in the direction of Charleston. It is covered with tall poplars, hickory and other forest trees, indicating the finest quality of uplands. In this vicinity settled the Noble's, Calhoun's, Houston's, Carson's, Lofton's, and others, from Calhoun's settlement and Willington—all Carolina Presbyterians stock—and erected a handsome church edifice, and commenced a burying ground. Some have died, others have emigrated farther West, in search of an Eldorado still more attractive, which they are not likely to find. Those that remain, not feeling able to retain a faithful minister wholly devoted to his appropriate work, consented to have their church edifice removed to a more central place and unite with others.

I visited the families of Mr. James Houston and Mrs. Lofton, all now doing well, notwithstanding the ravages of the war, drought, &c. Mr. Houston went there at an early day, the country just settled, and an almost unbroken forest—cut his way with an axe, and commenced without a cabin to shelter his family or a foot of cleared land. For some years he had rare sport among the wild animals of the forest. He erected a large hewed log house, heavy timbers, and a storm or hurricane passed over and prostrated it to the foundation, and not a single member of the family killed, or any one seriously injured, though all were in the house. It was a most remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. They had longer days to live. There is a stream some forty feet from his house, and a bluff some 60 or 80 feet higher than the stream. He said he often took his gun and went to that bluff in open daylight and killed bear that near his dwelling. A large wild cat came into the yard while the negroes were at their dinner, and pounced upon one of the dogs near the door of the negro house; the other dogs came to the rescue and killed it. He generally weighed out bacon to the servants once a week. A wild cat came into the yard in open daylight—went into the house and took a shoulter and marched off with it. He took his gun and dogs and followed it—soon found where it had buried it, pursued on and killed it. He had seen as many as three panthers at a time come in daylight up to the yard fence. Some females especially, would think this whispering rather closely. He cut down the tall cane, burnt it off, fenced it, and made enough corn to last him two years. He lives nearly between what they call the hills and the level, flat lands that extends on to Charleston. He prospered very much up to the time of the desolations of the war, and is a prosperous man now. He owns some of the beautiful uplands, and also of that level, flat land that appears so rich and beautiful as a reasonable man could desire.

The county seat is erected on almost a level plain. The southern edge of the village extends to a bluff. It presents a most picturesque scene. A range of hills commences and runs north for miles, and pure streams of water run out from the hills into a level plain. It is said to continue almost a perfect plain to the Father of Waters, and standing on one of these higher knobs you may look over into Arkansas, with nothing to obstruct the view. I did not learn the distance that this continuous range extends, but for many miles. I was invited to take a seat in the buggy with a physician, and take a view of this singularly beautiful country, as he was driving along that range of hills to visit some patients. I accepted the offer and went along. Some build just at the base of this range, with the level lands on the left; many settle far away into that deep forest, where there is no rising ground on which to build a house. Very unlike some locations in Virginia or East Tennessee where you may get high ground on which to build, and can convey water from the side of a mountain into the yard, in the house, or over the house. If that rich, level land proves healthy to the inhabitants, it must be one of the finest farming countries in the South. There were some large farms on these lands. Gen. Taylor, from South Carolina, had some 1000 acres in cultivation, and had some six or eight hundred bales of cotton burnt by order of the government to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federal Government. I don't suppose they will use much guano on these lands to make cotton for many years, and if cultivated with skill and a change of crops, with occasional rest, may never need it; but if our first parents yielded to a temptation to improve their situation while occupying the Garden of Eden, the most lovely spot on earth, it is not probable their descendants will find a location so desirable, but occasionally imagine another place, more distant, is better, and too often pull up stakes and go in search of it, and again have to grapple with all the privations and hardships of a new country.

This section has not been inhabited long enough to get rid of the wild game. I was told some time before my visit there, two bears came out of that plain into their village. Whether they came to see what they were doing in the village, or for other purposes, I suppose they were left to conjecture. But the villagers came out upon them, and to prevent their return a second time as a visitation, they pounced upon them so as to prevent their return. But this only affords sport for the young men.

If I had more time at my command, I would have been pleased to have taken a trip through that country as far south as the Mississippi River; but without deranging my plans and the time I expected to reach home, I could not gratify my curiosity in this particular.

I must pause for the present. Adieu.

D. H.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Supreme Court convenes in Columbia on Tuesday next, April 6th.

The mortality in Charleston, during 1868, was 1,208—390 whites, and 818 colored.

The Charleston News says that city will soon have a new Theatre, commodious and well arranged, suitably located and prettily decorated.

Col. Allen McFarland, of Chesterfield, for many years a member of the Legislature of this State, died in Charleston on the 21st ult.

Gen. Stoneman has issued an order removing Gov. Wells, of Virginia, and assuming the duties of the office himself.

Gen. Ames has been appointed Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, for Mississippi, and Gen. Reynolds for Texas.

To have a man as Secretary of the Treasury who will honestly collect the revenue, is said to be worth \$75,000,000 a year to the country.

Josh Billings, in an essay upon courting, says that the more advice you undertake to follow, the less amount of good courting you can do.

Alexander Hamilton, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, has the honor of being grandfather to Hamilton Fish, the present Secretary of State.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says there is not the slightest foundation for the story that an attempt was made to assassinate Brownlow at that place.

The Athens (Geo.) Watchman notices the death of Capt. John C. Turner, of that place. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served as Captain in Gen. Toombs' cavalry regiment in 1864.

Prof. Francis W. Capers has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Charleston College. He is a graduate of that institution, and was formerly a professor in the Citadel Academy.

Mr. Boggs, who was Gen. Grant's St. Louis partner in the real estate business ten years ago, died in that city on Monday. He was to have been made Surveyor of the Port by Gen. Grant.

R. B. Elliott, (colored), Representative from Barnwell County, has been appointed by the Governor Assistant Adjutant-General of the militia, under the Act to organize and govern the militia.

The Charleston News refers to W. A. Bishop, of Greenville, as "a colored slanderer upon the negroes, as Bishop is said to be the meanest sort of a white man."

A New Orleans paper says that United States troops are being rapidly concentrated in Texas, on the Rio Grande border, and additional barracks are being built. It is thought that a movement on Mexico is contemplated.

Geo. T. Downing, Frederick Douglass, and other negroes have issued proposals for publication of a first-class weekly journal in the city of Washington, in the interest of the colored people in America.

Forty Swiss families, supposed to possess \$1,000 apiece on an average, are about to settle in Grundy county, Tennessee. They will engage in agricultural pursuits, and have already begun to arrive at their new home.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, recently said in the United States Senate, that he had seen a cotton mill in Augusta, Georgia, which surpasses the best mill in New England, in the success of its operations. He is one of the largest manufacturers of that section, and ought to know.

The Bishop of New Jersey, it is said, has given notice that he will refuse to confirm in his hands upon the piles of false hair and chignons which disguise the heads of so many young ladies seeking admission to the church and communion.

There has been a Stewart case in the British Parliament. Sir Sidney Waterlow, a rich London contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to hold his seat, the law imposing a penalty of £500 a day upon any one sitting in the House while interested in a government contract.

The first official act of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, was the removal of Charles H. McKnight, of Alexandria, Va., who was employed in the Secretary's office under Mr. Browning. Mr. McKnight had served in the Confederate army, where he lost an arm.

The New Orleans Picayune has reliable authority for stating that the announcement that Mr. Jefferson Davis was in a dangerous condition from disease of the heart, is unfounded. Letters received from him state that he is in better health than he has been for years.

The Chester Reporter learns that the election in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts for members of Congress, are likely to be declared illegal, and a new election is to be ordered—at least, this is the opinion of a Republican, who has just returned from Washington.

The Edgefield Advertiser recently announced the death of Mrs. Mary A. E. Duriose, mother of D. R. Duriose, one of the proprietors of that paper. The Advertiser, one of the best of our State exchanges, has been in the hands of the Duriose family for thirty years, descending from father to son.

The Legislature passed a joint resolution providing that no County shall be subdivided for the purpose of creating new counties, unless the same meets the approval of the inhabitants of the section to be effected thereby. The question in all cases is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the counties it is provided to divide.

The complaint that Massachusetts is absorbing more of the important positions under the Government than she is entitled to, is becoming quite general. In addition to having two of the most important Cabinet officers, she has two of the leading committee chairmanships in the Senate—Foreign Relations and Military Affairs—beside several important chairmanships in the House.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP. WASHINGTON, March 29. During the morning hour in the Senate, the tenure of office bill was up. Trumbull moved non-concurrence, and asked a Conference Committee. Grimes moved to recede from the Senate amendment. Davis moved its repeal entirely.

In the Senate, a bill passed continuing enlisted men at present pay until 1870; also, a bill dropping from the rolls officers absent without leave. Sawyer introduced a bill for office-holders participating in the rebellion, but not excluded by the fourteenth amendment. A bill conferring a charter and granting the right of way to the Orleans and Ship Island Canal, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several bills removing political disabilities were introduced. The tenure of office bill was resumed, and a resolution persisting in the amendments and asking a conference committee passed—37 to 20.

In the House, under the regular call, was introduced a bill to provide for immigrants for freedmen in the Southern States; selling the Government property at Plymouth, North Carolina; punishing unconstitutional office-holders; forfeiting certain lands granted in Louisiana for railroad purposes; suspending the oyster tonnage tax of Virginia; appropriating \$20,000 to the Charleston Sisters of Mercy, for services rendered Union prisoners. A resolution exempting salt, tea, coffee sugar and tobacco, and taxing bonds, was tabled—104 to 40. A substitute to the Senate bill re-organizing the Supreme Court, passed.

The President has nominated George Earle, First Assistant Postmaster-General; Wm. R. Gientien, Collector of Revenue for the Second South Carolina District.

The Chicago Times has a brief but pointed biography of the new Secretary of War. That paper says: "Mr. Rawlins was a Democratic lawyer at Galena at the outbreak of the war, and is said, by those who should know, to still hold Democratic opinions on all questions but reconstruction." But he is probably more devoted to the fortunes of Grant, in whose rise he has risen, than to the welfare of the body politic."

Special Notices.

HERMON LODGE, No. 116, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HERMON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Millford's, on Saturday, April 3rd, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. G. W. BELCHER, Sec. March 11, 1869 37 4

WILLIAMSTON LODGE, No. 24, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF WILLIAMSTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Williamston, S. C., on Thursday, April 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order of the W. M. J. R. WILSON, Sec. March 11, 1869 37 3

PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF PENDLETON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on SATURDAY, April 24th, 1869, at 3 o'clock p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec. April 1, 1869 40 4

Living Arch Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF LIVING ARCH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on SATURDAY, April 24th, 1869, at 7 o'clock p. m. Companions will assemble without further notice. By order of the M. E. H. P. A. J. SITTON, Sec. April 1, 1869 40 4

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

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, April 12th, 1869, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. J. A. BROCK, Sec. March 11, 1869 37 5

Belton Lodge, No. 130, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF BELTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Belton, S. C., on THURSDAY, April 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. W. O. ALEXANDER, Sec. April 1, 1869 40 4

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

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, April 5, 1869, at seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEORGE MUNRO, Sec. WYNN COUNCIL, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, will convene immediately after the closing of the Chapter. March 4, 1869 36 4

New Advertisements.

FARMER'S ASSOCIATION.

AN extra meeting will be held in the Court House on Monday next (Saturday) for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this Association at the proposed meeting to organize a State Agricultural Society, to be held in Columbia on the 28th instant. By order of the President. JAMES A. HOTT, Sec. April 1, 1869 41 1

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

Benefit Life Insurance Company, Of New York.

ALL THE PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

No Restriction upon Travel or Residence.

POLICIES issued upon all modern and approved plans of insurance, including children's endowments.

Dividends annually to Policy holders.

REGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina.

WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C.

Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 1, 1869 40 1y

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Largest in the World.

ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS.

Policies Self-Sustaining in Thirteen Years.

All Profits Paid to Policy Holders.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY.

REGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina.

WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C.

Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 1, 1869 40 1y

Patent Metallic

WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINE.

THE undersigned is agent for the celebrated Patent Metallic WHITE WIRE, the only article suitable for a clothes line. Every family should have one; it will not rust or corrode, though kept in water for any length of time, even salt water. It will last for twenty or fifty years, and is the cheapest clothes line in the world, to say nothing of its great convenience, as there is no necessity to put it up and take it down every time used, like the old-fashioned rope or cord. It does not in any way discolor, wear or injure clothes that are hung upon it, and they never freeze to it. Price, only 8 cents per foot.

W. H. B. TODD.

Also, agent for the improved under-feed Common Sewing Machines, price \$15.00 and warranted for five years. Agent for Wilson's Shuttle Machine, with table, double-thread, stitching alike on both sides; price \$40 and upwards. April 1, 1869 40 3

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, 250 lbs. LONG PRIMER, used for two years on a weekly paper. Also, a small WASHINGTON PRESS, with Roller Moulds, &c. Bargains can be had on early application to Hoyt & Co., Anderson, S. C. April 1, 1869 40

IN EQUITY—ANDERSON.

B. Frank Sloan vs. Wm. H. D. Gaillard and wife, Selly T. et al.—Bill to Partition Real Estate. IT appearing to my satisfaction that Murrah Sloan, one of the Defendants in the above mentioned Bill, resides beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Whittier, Comis. Sol. Ordered, That said Defendant do appear and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint within forty days from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him. JOHN W. DANIELS, c. G. Clerk's Office, Anderson County, } 40—6 March 31, 1869.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—\$500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS!

Deposits of \$5 and Upwards Received.

MECHANICS, Laborers, Clerks, Planters, Professional Men and Trustees can deposit their Funds and receive interest compounded every six months.

OFFICERS: GEN. WADE HAMPTON, President. COL. J. B. PALMER, Vice President. THOMAS E. GREGG, Cashier. J. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

Persons at a distance may send money by Express or Exchange. April 1, 1869 40 3y

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT.

An Entire New Lot of Spring and Summer Cassimere.

DRESS UP RIGHT.

An Entire New Lot of Spring and Summer Cassimere.

DRESS UP RIGHT.

An Entire New Lot of Spring and Summer Cassimere.

DRESS UP RIGHT.