

JOHN T. SLOAN, JR., is the regular authorized agent in Columbia to solicit advertisements and procure subscriptions for the Intelligencer.

W. H. B. Todd is duly authorized to act as agent for the Anderson Intelligencer and the Rural Carolinian, and will accept for subscriptions to either of these journals.

The Newberry Herald appears in an enlarged form, and with a neat and becoming suit of new type. We like the improvement, gentlemen, and congratulate you upon the tasteful arrangement.

THE UNION TIMES.

We observe by the last number of this sprightly journal that R. W. SHAND, Esq., has disposed of the entire establishment to R. M. STOKES, Esq., so long and favorably known for his connection with journalism in this State. We tender to the outgoing and the incoming our most hearty wishes for future success.

PERSONAL.—Mr. WALTER M. GIBSON, a former resident of our District, who was lately on a visit, in company with his daughter, to their relatives near Pendleton, arrived in San Francisco by the overland route on the 19th January. His daughter sailed in the steamer Idaho on the 22nd for the Islands, in company with many friends. Mr. Gibson remains in San Francisco until the 26th of February, engaged in organizing a company who are going with him to the Islands to cultivate sugar on shares. There is great activity in the Islands on account of expected reduction of duty on sugar. The King has appointed all Americans for his Cabinet. This looks to annexation. The prices of passage to San Francisco are now fixed: By steamship from New York, \$100 first cabin; \$50 second cabin, including all expenses. By overland, first class from New York, \$160; from Washington City, \$185; second class \$100 and \$95. Emigrant ticket \$75, all payable in currency.

BRIEF MENTION.—Another considerable snow fell in this vicinity on last Monday afternoon. It was followed by sleet and rain, and rapidly disappeared.

Monday was a gloomy, disagreeable day, yet notwithstanding there was a large attendance of people, and much business transacted. The sales excited some interest, and property brought good prices. Only slight evidences of the presence of old John Barleycorn, and this was rather latent in the afternoon.

The attention of those interested is directed to the fact that municipal taxes must be paid during the present month. Otherwise, the penalties for non-payment will be enforced.

The business of the Court continued until Tuesday last. The juries were dismissed on Saturday, and the Equity docket was then run over for the adjustment of such causes as did not involve litigation.

Maj. E. W. EVERSON, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, gives timely warning in another column as to income returns, gold watches and silver plate, &c.

The County Treasurer, DANIEL BROWN, Esq., announces the collection of State taxes to begin on the 15th of February. It is understood that the taxes must be paid within the time specified, as there will be no indulgence granted.

Although there are three tax items contained in this "brief mention," our readers must not think we have that subject on the brain.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—Editing a paper is a very pleasant business, says an exchange. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it; and if it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is large, it don't contain enough reading matter; and if the type is small, they can't hardly read it. If we publish a few jokes, people say that we are nothing but a rattle-brained fellow; if we omit jokes, then we are an old fossil. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous; and if we do not cater to the wishes of the fair sex, the paper is not fit to come in their houses. If we remain in our office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our equals; and if we go out among the people, they accuse us of neglecting business, and wasting time from the profitable employment of working for their benefit. If we do not pay all bills promptly, some folks say that we are not to be trusted; and if we do pay on demand, others accuse us of stealing the money. If we abuse the administration, folks say we are too reckless; and if we speak well of any act of the ruling powers, they think we are not "sound on the gose." Whatever an editor may do, persons are always ready to find fault, and swear they could beat him all to pieces at his own calling. Hence, it is decidedly pleasant, agreeable work. But among all the grumblers it has been our fortune to encounter, the man who never pays for his paper is the worst. In fact, since we come to think of it, subscribers who pay in advance never annoy us in this ridiculous fashion, and are generally ready to make due allowance for all shortcomings.

SENSIBLE WORDS.—The editor of the Knoxville Courier, writing from Columbia, thus refers to the great necessity of placing honest and capable men into office: "We have to live under this government until it is modified by the growth of public virtue and enlightenment. Whatever change may be effected will not be sudden, as if by magic, but gradual, and by earnest effort at the ballot box. The good time when principle shall prevail will come, if at all, in this very way. Until the country is prepared for this, let us have as good a government as possible."

JUDGE ORR.—The Columbia Phoenix thus compliments our distinguished townsman: "There is one good thing, at least, to be credited to the present Legislature, and this is the election of Ex-Governor J. L. Orr to the Judgeship. We are not surprised to find the Bar of this circuit paying repeated tributes to the manner in which Judge Orr discharges his duties. The circuit in which he works is fortunate in having a Judge like him. Though never fully in accord with Judge Orr in his political programme, we have never doubted his ability and devotion to the State."

ANOTHER SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.—The annexed circular explains itself. A gentleman in this county has kindly placed it at our disposal, and we give it publicity, in order to repeat our warning against all such unscrupulous parties: "DEAR SIR: We got your name from Wagon & Co., 73 Nassau street, who were recently in the business, and who were obliged to burn up all their stock to escape detection. We have now ready for circulation \$75,000 in 50 cent stamps, the best ever got out. If you think you can manage the matter, we will give you a good margin for profit. Our price is \$20 per \$100, \$200 per \$1,000, \$1,000 per \$5,000. If you desire to see sample we will send it on receipt of 25 cents, and will then write more fully about the matter. By all means see this. Address plainly, J. P. WATERBURY, 237 Broadway, N. Y."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—PROGRESS, LIBERALITY AND RETIREMENT.

The tone of the State press is decidedly in consonance with the views expressed in these columns last week. It is admitted and agreed upon that the future of the Democratic party must be directed to more practical ends, and that its objects must embrace a wider scope and greater breadth of political opinion. The masses are being educated in the belief that the issues of the past do not concern the people of this State in the future, and that a sensible, prudent course is entirely necessary to the full development of all the opposition to the corruption and profligacy of the present administration.

In our judgment, it is proper to recognize the fact that the downfall of slavery and the establishment of universal suffrage has brought about widely different views among the people from those prevailing here anterior to the war. The political power is now in the control of the laboring classes, and by this we do not intend distinction between race or color. Both races are dependent upon individual exertion for the sustenance and support of life, and only through this agency will be evoked the powers and resources of the commonwealth. Industry, then, being the foundation of future wealth, contentment and happiness, the party of reform and political regeneration must stand pledged to the furtherance of every measure intended for the benefit of the laboring classes. All grades of society must be considered as standing upon a just equality, in a political sense, and the Democratic party cannot hope to achieve success unless this theory is acted upon.

With this broad and liberal plank as the beginning of a platform, it is an easy matter to construct the remainder. Opposition to plundering office-holders, the general demand for an economical administration of the State government, the lessening of taxes, and the reform of all abuses growing out of the unbridled rule of corrupt officials, will suggest themselves naturally to the honest of all parties.

It may be possible that this new departure of the Democratic party will alienate, for the time being, persons of wealth and intelligence, who have not yet overcome their prejudices. We do not think it probable, however, and firmly believe that every white man in the State, not already allied to the Republican party, will unite in this movement for the redemption and prosperity of the whole people. Indeed, the safety and welfare of every man is intimately concerned, and we do not see how it is practicable for men to be blinded by prejudice and swayed by passion against the dearest interests of their own homes. But if there be any such, and especially among those who have heretofore led the people, we shall part with them "more in sorrow than in anger," and turn to the young men of the State as the only hope to secure political reformation and bring about a healthy condition of public affairs.

PAYING CORONER'S JURORS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, which provides for the payment of coroner's jurors for services rendered. It has met with an early death, however, as will be seen on reference to the annexed report, which was adopted by the Senate:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to provide for paying coroner's jurors, have considered the same, and recommend that it do not pass. This service has always been rendered gratuitously. It is a duty that every good citizen owes to society, and so far as we are informed, it has ever been done cheerfully in this State, at least, at the call of the coroner, and inquire into the causes of unnatural or violent deaths. We cannot think it necessary or wise, contrary to the custom of almost every State in the Union, to pay jurors attending a coroner's inquest the sum proposed. It will add largely to the contingent expenses of the counties, and the people will really gain nothing by the expenditure.

A PREDICTION.—The Louisville Courier-Journal contains a noticeable article on the political situation, in which occurs the following paragraph: "Every one of the Southern States reconstructed under the fifteenth amendment will fall into the hands of the Democratic party, and the Republicans cannot risk a division in the North. On suffrage they can hold together—not on any other proposition concerning the negro. Suffrage being settled leaves the ultras nothing to do but to agitate for social equality, which cannot be made to work as a political instrument. Besides, the disappearance of the negro question as a live and progressive element in our politics will clear the field for new divisions and combinations upon everything, from which the Democrats have great circles over the fifteenth amendment is pure effervescence and amounts to nothing at all. A very few months of universal suffrage will develop the truth of this most thoroughly."

FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co.—The following dispatch from Washington is published in the North-east papers: "Three years ago the Government made an agreement with Fraser, Trenholm & Co. in settlement for the effects they had on hand as agents of the late Confederate States, and which were claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, if consummated by the agents, would have placed in the Treasury half a million dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now in this city to induce the Government to compromise the matter by taking their promissory notes for \$80,000 in currency, and dismissing all legal proceedings against them, both here and in England.—Fraser, Trenholm & Co. have, it is said, several million dollars worth of landed estate in South Carolina, all of which is under injunction by order of the Court to satisfy the claim of the Government."

IN OR OUT.—The New York Herald puts it thus: "Southern States were required to ratify the fifteenth amendment, as a condition of restoration to the Union. As they could not be trusted to come in and then ratify it, they ratified first and then came in. They were, therefore, not in the Union when they acted on the Constitution, or else they never acted out of the Union. Either, then, all the reconstruction laws of Congress are invalid, or these Southern ratifications of the fifteenth amendment are invalid. If the States were in the Union, there was no need to admit them; and if they were not in the Union, they could not participate in making laws for States that are in."

PLANT CORN.—Planters are now about commencing to "pitch their crops," and we urge upon them the propriety—nay, necessity of planting an ample breadth in corn. The present and prospective price of this indispensable article should admonish planters that, however large a crop of cotton they may make, their net profits will be small if they have to purchase any considerable portion of their corn.—Planting largely of cotton will tend to reduce the price of that article, and thereby lessen their ability to purchase provisions. Every one should plant corn enough to insure a full supply the coming year.—Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

—France and England are just now at loggerheads on the subject of a renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. The allegations are that France has suffered in her linen, cotton and iron industries from English competition, while England has found her silk trade nearly ruined by the influx of French fabrics, her woollen manufactures in certain fancy departments altogether transferred, and some of her branches not in the least injuriously affected. Statesmen on both sides of the channel are endeavoring to effect a compromise.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, February 4. In the Senate, a bill was passed, ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold money due the defendant States. A resolution was passed, calling on the President for information regarding Georgia. The franking privilege was up. In the Senate, the proceedings of the Cooper Institute meeting in New York, asking recognition of Cuba, were presented. Franking was resumed, and Sherman moved an amendment, that the bill should not interfere with the free circulation of papers within twenty miles of publication; no action. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs was ordered to inquire what members of Congress had offered for appointments to the military or naval academies. A bill for the relief of the poor, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations, passed. The House meets to-morrow for debate only. The following important action, showing a softening with regard to the test oath, is reported fully: Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to relieve Francis E. Shoerber, Representative from the Sixth North Carolina District, of the necessity of taking the iron-clad oath, and that he be admitted to his seat upon taking an oath to support the Constitution. Paine made the point of order that this was not a private bill, but it affected the organization of the House. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Paine appealed from the decision. On motion of Mr. Cox, the appeal was laid on the table. Paine said the matter was now before the Election Committee, and thus proposed to relieve Mr. Shoerber of his disabilities. Bingham said the Judiciary Committee had investigated the matter, and was satisfied Mr. Shoerber labored under no disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and could not, therefore, take the oath; his course had always been that of a friend of the Union. Devereux said Shoerber was not subject to any disabilities under the fourteenth amendment. The Chair, in answer to inquiries, stated that the passage of the bill would not prevent the Election Committee from further examining Mr. Shoerber's credentials, and reporting upon his right to a seat. Anell moved to lay the bill upon the table; agreed to—ayes 89; nays 78.

Among the nominations to-day, Dr. Samuel Bard, late of the Atlanta Era, Governor of Idaho; Gabon, District Judge of Florida.

Cumback declines the Portuguese mission. In the House, there was a general debate. Sheldon, of Louisiana, spoke on finance and the tariff, arguing from facts and figures in favor of retaining the present tariff on sugar. The Senate Committee on Commerce held a meeting to-day and considered the leaves of the Mississippi. The matter was finally referred to a sub-committee of Senators Buckingham and Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, February 7. Bullock leading one and Bryant another Georgia delegation, have arrived. Both claim to be Republicans.

Hear is to be retained in the Cabinet. Peter T. Washburn, Governor of Vermont, is dead. Senator Morton presented documents declaring Georgia had adopted the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

In the House, Ridgeway introduced a bill to repeal the Act prescribing oaths of office, and a bill for the removal of the political disabilities of the people of Virginia. Walker introduced a bill to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau. The resolution offered on Monday last, declaring that constitutional authority to levy taxes does not include any power to impose duties other than for the collection of revenue, and that the tariff levied for any other purpose than that of revenue, especially if levied to foster and encourage one section of the country or one class of citizens at the expense of another section or class, is unwarranted by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the people and injurious to almost all industries, and directing the Ways and Means Committee to prepare a bill accordingly, was laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 77. The Indian appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday. It appropriates \$3,000,000 against \$6,000,000 last year. In the Senate, petitions were presented for an additional amendment granting female suffrage. A bill was reported to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents. It gives the American and Asiatic Telegraphic Company the exclusive right, for fourteen years, to the telegraphic cable from a point in Washington Territory. Government vessels are to assist the enterprise. A bill to protect Congressmen from importunity and preserve the independence of the several departments; also, the census bill were discussed, but without final action, adjourned.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hear the conservative Republican delegation, on Wednesday, regarding Georgia. Trumbull has notified the Bullock delegation to be present. The Senate Elections Committee has indefinitely postponed the matter of Segar, who claims a seat from the State of Virginia at large. The death of the late Mr. Hoag was announced in both Houses to-day.

Despatches to Fish, from Havana, say one American citizen was killed and two wounded, yesterday. No particulars. The delegation of Georgians, representing the Bullock faction, called on Grant this morning. The interview lasted an hour, and the political situation was fully discussed. The President stated that, although his first impressions were that the action of the Legislature, previous to the expulsion of the colored members, was legal and binding, and the election of the Senators was to hold good, he was satisfied after more mature reflection, that the present legislative organization was the first, and that all action should be commenced de novo. He inquired what the Republicans would elect Senators, if the delegation responded that no nomination had yet been made, but that they would probably be made on Monday, and the election held on Tuesday. No doubt but what they will be loyal Republicans. The President said both he and Sherman had entire confidence in Terry, and he would fully advise them of the situation in a few days, as he would be here on public business. The delegation also expressed confidence in Terry's judgment and ability.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1870.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail estimates that not more than 700,000 negroes are in the field, and that this force will not produce more than four bales to the acre, or 2,800,000, which will not be equal to the crop of 1869. It rather thinks that 2,500,000 will be a full crop, and even this the result of an extraordinary season. This is the history of every year—deficient labor and deficient crop. We predict—and one prediction is just as good as another at this early day—that the crop of 1870 will not be below that of 1869. It is true that women have pretty much left the cotton fields, and that the force of men is much reduced; but when cotton costs 20 cents a pound, it will be grown in great quantity. Moreover, white labor can cultivate it in many of the States, and the stimulus to grow so nice and profitable a crop will stimulate both whites and blacks to do all that is possible. The active demand for labor in the cotton-growing States indicates a far cotton crop for the present year, especially for Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Indeed, the cotton belt is likely to have an undue share of labor, compared with other sections, though none too much, while States like Virginia and Alabama, each well adapted to white labor, will lose many of their colored population. We look for an increased crop of cotton, from year to year, in the cotton States, and for an increased crop of sugar in the sugar States, though it will be a long time before the product of free labor are equal to that of a slave population. Freedom works two ways: first, in attracting negro workmen from the fields, and secondly, in producing that idleness which always accompanies a lack of thrift, and which also is a natural attendant of ignorance. Example, good pay, ambition for a better position, will do much, but not all that is required to regenerate the negro laboring population of the South. We were once promised 10,000,000 bales of cotton, if slavery was abolished. It is abolished, but the crop is less than 3,000,000.—New York Express.

—The correspondent of the Charleston News mentions the following gentlemen in connection with the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Boozer, of the Fifth Circuit: W. E. Earle, of Greenville, T. H. Cooke, of Orangeburg, and J. Scott Murray, of Anderson.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Walhalla is about to organize a Hook and Ladder Company, and have it incorporated. —Dr. J. H. Dogan, an aged and estimable citizen of Union, died on the 24. —The majority for the Texas Constitution was 67,439. The total number of votes against it was 4,928. —Several capitalists of Chattanooga are endeavoring to have that city annexed to the State of Georgia. —Mrs. Henry J. Raymond and family, and the family of Hon. Ben Wood, arrived in Charleston last week. —A dangerous counterfeit \$20 on the Market National Bank of New York has been circulating in Charleston. —The lower House of the New Jersey Legislature rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 32 to 27. —The Directors of the South Carolina Railroad have determined to begin the payment of quarterly dividends in July next. —The Chicago Times says: "Farnsworth is after Butler. Bingham is after Butler. Dawes is after Butler. The devil, too, is after Butler." —A convention of the editors of conservative newspapers in Louisiana has been called to meet in New Orleans on the 28th inst. —The Williamson Hotel was sold on the 31st ult. for the sum of \$2,525, and was purchased by a company of gentlemen from Greenville. —The Directors of the South Carolina Institute held a meeting on the 1st instant, and resolved to hold a Fair on the 15th of November next. —The Election for a Judge of the Fifth Circuit was postponed until to-morrow (Friday), 11th inst. It is thought that S. W. Melton, Esq., has the inside track. —The Augusta Constitutionalist states that the postmaster at White Pond, in this State, has been detected in stealing money letters, by means of a decoy found in his possession. —Suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the sureties of Taliaferro, late postmaster of New Orleans, for nearly \$29,000 deficit in the sale of revenue stamps. —The Tennessee House of Representatives unanimously adopted resolutions deploring the death of George D. Prentice, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky in his loss. —The Governor has approved the act to authorize Administrators, Executors and others to sell certain evidences of indebtedness at public sale, and to compromise in certain cases. —Mrs. Sallie Hammond, widow of Col. LeRoy Hammond, both of them prominently and honorably identified with the history of old Edgefield, died recently, aged 87. —Rev. Henry H. Spann, for thirty-five years a zealous and faithful local preacher, and most worthy citizen, died at his residence in Lexington on the 24th of January, in the 62nd year of his age. —The Walhalla Courier says that the latest news from the railroad authorities is, that a contract for the building the Blue Ridge Railroad to the North Carolina line has been entered into with responsible parties. —A drunken man recently went into the store of a lady in Camden, and made use of some indecent language, for which offence she administered to him a thorough thrashing with her own fair hands. —The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has decided, after eighteen months' investigation, that they will report against impeachment of Busted, U. S. District Judge of Alabama. —A bill has been introduced in Congress to reduce the pay of Congressmen from \$5,000 to \$3,000 a year, and to reduce mileage from 20 to 10 cents a mile. This would make a saving of \$1,000,000 a year. —Reveals, the newly elected colored Senator from Mississippi, is a native of Fayetteville, N. C. His old acquaintances about that place promise to be reticent in regard to some things, if he will conduct himself properly. —Wright, elected Associate Justice, has resigned his seat in the Senate, and entered upon judicial honors. The counties of Abbeville and Beaufort are now unrepresented in the Senate. Other counties are misrepresented. —A concurrent resolution offered by Doyle (Democrat) has been adopted by the Legislature, requiring State Constable Hubbard to report, within ten days, the names of all persons murdered in this State during the past year, as represented in his official report. It will puzzle Hubbard, in all probability, to comply with the resolution. —On the nineteenth of this month, the emancipation of the Serfs of Russia will be completed, as from that date they will be allowed to have their communes, and settle in any part of Russia they please, instead of being adserpti glebae, as hitherto. The most disastrous results to the barren Northern provinces are feared from the emigration southward, which is expected to ensue. —A few weeks ago the assets of the bank of the State of Georgia were sold at public outcry in Savannah, and a lot of worthless securities were sold in a heap to the highest bidder for \$365. In this lot of "worthless trash" was \$40,000 in bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad, of South Carolina. The day after the sale the buyer, a well-known Atlanta broker, sold the Blue Ridge Railroad bonds for \$20,000, reserving the balance of the trash for another turn. —Congress proposes to abolish the Agricultural Bureau in Washington. A bill has been introduced and read twice in the House to sell out the establishment and turn over the proceeds of the sale to the Treasury. Judging from the reports which have reached us from time to time from that bureau, embracing as they always did, much valuable and interesting information concerning the progress of agriculture in every section of the Union, we think Congress will commit an unwise act in abolishing it.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. AN ACT TO DESIGNATE THE OFFICER BY WHOM SALES ORDERED BY THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND JUDGES THEREOF, AND THE COURTS OF PROBATE, SHALL BE MADE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that all sales of personal or real estate, or other interest, hereafter ordered to be made by the Courts of Common Pleas and judges thereof, or Courts of Probate, shall be made by the sheriff of the county in which said real or personal estate or other interest is at the time said sale is ordered. Sec. 2. That in all sales by said sheriff, under the order of Courts of Common Pleas, exercising common law jurisdiction, or under the order of Courts of Probate, the fees of said sheriff shall be the same as now fixed by law, for sales by sheriffs under executions issued from the Courts of Common Pleas, exercising common law jurisdiction; and that in all sales under the order of Courts of Common Pleas exercising equity jurisdiction, the fees of said sheriff shall be the same as those now fixed by law for sales by sheriffs under executions issued from Courts of Common Pleas exercising common law jurisdiction. Approved 27th day of January, 1870.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN FOR FEBRUARY.—In a few short months the Rural Carolinian has, by its attractive appearance and varied contents of never failing merit, become a standard Agricultural Magazine, and is this day as anxiously looked for and attentively perused by its thousands of readers as if it had been published for a century. Its devotion to the practical and scientific development of Southern agriculture give it a peculiar character and value, not only to the people of the South, whom it more immediately affects, but also to Northerners and Europeans, to whom the South is a sort of China or Japan, but recently opened to their investigation. The number now before us is a splendid illustration of what brains and enterprise can do when aided by the sympathy and interest of our entire people. With sixty-eight pages of reading matter (four more than the usual number) it has not an article in it that would not please the most practical farmer, and yet there is much to entertain and instruct the general reader. The illustrations are useful as well as ornamental, and the likeness of DeLesseps is worthy of being preserved as a life-like representation of a great man, the moving spirit of a wonderful achievement. The typographical execution is superb, and the publication, as a whole, is one of our regenerated South may well feel proud. —Charleston Daily News, Feb. 1, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To parties in want of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, we refer to the advertisement of P. P. TOALE, the large manufacturer of those goods in Charleston. Price list furnished on application. —4-9m

Special Notices. HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 14th, 1870, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the Worshipful Master. E. FRANKLIN, Sec. Jan 13, 1870 29 4

Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF PENDLETON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on SATURDAY, Feb. 12th, 1870, at 3 o'clock p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the Worshipful Master. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec. Jan 6, 1870 28 2

Living Arch Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M. A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF LIVING ARCH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on SATURDAY, Feb. 12th, 1870, at 7 o'clock p. m. Companions will assemble without further notice. By order of the Most Excellent High Priest. M. L. SHARPE, Sec. Jan 6, 1870 28 3

The Markets. ANDERSON, Feb. 9, 1870. Very little cotton has been offered during the past week, and to-day prices range from 22 to 28. BY TUESDAY EVENING'S MAIL. AUGUSTA, Feb. 7, 1870. Cotton in fair demand, with light offerings—sales 480 bales at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4. CHARLESTON, Feb. 7, 1870. Cotton easier and quiet, with sales of 400 bales; middlings 24. NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1870. Cotton quiet at 25 1/2. Gold heavy at 20.

Hymenical. MARRIED, by Rev. W. P. Martin, January 30, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. N. HAMMOND, of Anderson Village, and Miss MARY HAMILTON, daughter of David Rogers, of Anderson county.

Obituary. DIED, of Diphtheria, on the 10th of December, 1869, Mrs. LAURA COX, wife of David Cox. The subject of this notice was a daughter of Kenon Breazeale, deceased, who was well known to many citizens of this county. Mrs. Cox was born July 27th, 1807, and joined the Baptist Church at Friendship in September, 1832. She subsequently removed her membership to Shady Grove church, near Calhoun, where she remained a consistent member. She leaves a kind husband and five children, with many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—IS IT VICTORY OR DEFEAT?—The Anderson Intelligencer wants to know if the Democrats of this State intend to be active and progressive, letting "the dead past bury the dead," and looking forward with manly resolution to the things before them. If they do this and address themselves to living issues and practical propositions, it intimates victory. If not, defeat. We answer that, in our own opinion, the Intelligencer need have no fears on this score. We believe that those composing the Democracy of South Carolina, from one end of the State to the other, are thoroughly united and fully in accord with the hopes of the Intelligencer. We feel satisfied, from the intimations that have reached us, and from our own observation, that the Democratic party of South Carolina intend to be a progressive party—a party of genuine reform—a party of practical aims. It will, we assume, make no unnecessary issues—it will concede all the political rights given to the freedmen by the law, at the same time, in behalf of the interests of all classes of our mixed population, it will demand a reform of existing abuses. It will go for the influx into our State of labor and capital. It will go for the encouragement of all the industries. It will seek to secure in South Carolina that harmony and good will between the whites and colored people, so promotive of the general weal. It will place upon its banner "reform and work." When, therefore, the Intelligencer asks: "The Democratic party—is it victory or defeat?" we reply, the Democratic party, liberalized, inaugurated, energized—it is principled—it is duty—it CAN BE VICTORY.—Columbia Phoenix.

THE PHOSPHATE BILL.—This bill has been amended in the Senate and sent to the House. The word "exclusive" has been stricken therefrom, and "twenty-one years" inserted. The grant is made upon the express condition that \$250,000 grantees shall pay to the State of South Carolina the sum of one dollar per ton for every ton of phosphate rock or phosphatic deposits dug, mined or removed from the said navigable rivers and waters of the State. And that said grantees shall pay into the Treasury of the State the sum of five hundred dollars as a license fee before commencing business under said grant. Before commencing operations the grantees and their associates shall file, in the office of the State Auditor, a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned that said grantees and their associates shall make returns to the State Auditor annually, and often, if required by the State Auditor, of the number of tons of phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit dug, mined, and removed by them from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State, and shall pay to the State Treasurer, semi-annually, on the first day of October, one dollar per ton for every ton of phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit by them dug, mined and removed from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State during the six months preceding.

Prayer Meeting Convention. THE next quarterly meeting of the Convention of Prayer for Anderson county, will meet at Cross Road Church, on Thursday before the first Sabbath in March next, at nine o'clock a. m. All Circles are requested to send delegates. All Ministers of the gospel, and all others friendly to the cause, are invited to attend. A. O. NORRIS, President. A. P. HUBBARD, Secretary. Feb 10, 1870 33 2

Sheriff's Sale. John L. Williams vs. Mrs. McDavid and husband, Robert McDavid, John R. Mattison, et al.—Bill for Payment of Debt, Relief, &c. IN pursuance of the Decretal Order of the Circuit Court, sitting in Equity in the above stated case, I will expose to sale on the first MONDAY in March next, in front of the Court House in Anderson, within the legal hours of sale, All that Tract of Land, Situate and being in the County of Anderson, within or near the corporate limits of the town of Belton, containing One Hundred Acres, More or less, on which B. D. Dean now resides, adjoining lands of Ira C. Williams and others. Terms.—One-third cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved surety, and a mortgage of the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff Anderson County. Feb 10, 1870 33 4

Sheriff's Sale. Catharine D. Norris, Executrix, vs. Samuel H. Langston, et al., and others.—Bill for Construction of Will, Relief, &c. BY virtue of a Decretal Order in this case, I will sell at Anderson Court House, on Saleday in March next, the

Tract of Land. Described in the pleadings, known as the James Burris Tract, situated in Anderson county, on waters of Genesee creek, bounded by lands of J. F. Wilson, A. B. Broyles and J. C. Keys, and containing 305 ACRES, More or less, of which 67 acres is a lease of the Wadsworth lands, having about 18 years to run. Terms of Sale.—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved surety, and a mortgage of the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money. The purchaser to pay for papers and stamps. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff Anderson County. Feb 10, 1870 33 4

NOTICE! UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Assistant Assessor's Office, 5th Division, 3rd District, South Carolina, ANDERSON, S. C., February 8, 1870. I am now prepared to receive the Annual Returns of Income, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, and other articles enumerated in Schedule "A," for the year 1870. Strict conformity to the requirements of the law in rendering these returns will be required. Under the ruling of the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, no Return will be accepted unless made out in detail, that is, with the proper entry opposite each item of the Return, and the whole subscribed and sworn to. The form and manner for declaring that a person is not possessed of a taxable income, under the proviso of Section 118, of the Act of June 30, 1864, amended by the Act of March 2, 1867, is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be the Blank Return furnished, properly filled up, subscribed and sworn to before me. For the purpose of expedition and promptness in response to these requirements, the following is stated for convenience of tax payers: I will be at Walhalla from the 10th to the 15th of the month of February; at Pendleton, from the 16th to the 19th; at Williamson, from the 21st to the 24th; at Belton, on the 25th and 26th, and the remaining portion of the time at my office at Anderson C. H. ERASTUS W. EVERSON, Assistant Assessor. Feb 10, 1870 33 3

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, at the late residence of Major James Gilmer, deceased, near Roberts' Church, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February instant, the following Personal Property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, to-wit:— Two (2) Four-Horse Powers and Thrashers, Set of Surveyor's Instruments, Blacksmith Tools, Buggies, &c. Terms cash. J. J. GILMER, R. A. GILMER, Agents for Legatees. Feb 3, 1870 32 2

James H. Thornwell, Attorney at Law. ANDERSON C. H., S. C. Office in the residence immediately opposite Dr. Cate's, on Main street. Feb 3, 1870 32

Notice to the Public. I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatsoever against crediting all and every person on my account, without a special order from me. JOHN B. EARLE, Feb 5, 1870 32 3