

NEW TERMS.

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What is Chemistry?

If we open a dictionary, an encyclopedia, or a school book, we shall find a definition of chemistry, tracing the word back to the Arabs and utterly confounding us with the profound knowledge of the learned...

We used to say that it was the business of the chemist to investigate everything under the sun; but this statement no longer holds good, as the sun itself and all of the heavenly bodies, have been brought down to earth by means of the spectroscopy...

We must now amend the saying by stating that everything in the universe is a fair object for the study of the chemist. This would appear to afford ample occupation for the most ambitious person, and it would seem at first glance to be a hopeless task...

The world, to the chemist, is a big book made up of sentences and words written in sixty-five characters which he calls elements. As soon as we are able to recognize these characters on all occasions, we can read the work of nature and understand it...

It is the science of forces that act at insensible distances between the atoms of different kinds of matter. All of the forces of chemistry act in contact and the result is a new body. In physics the forces operate at great distances, often without any permanent change in the body acted upon...

Southern Agricultural Maxims.—Cotton is King; the world seeketh for his power; his sway is unlimited, and his locks are fine gold. Plant cotton and buy bread.

It is only by experiment that we can derive any knowledge of the kind of compound the bringing together of elements will produce, and hence chemistry is an experimental science. The more we study the behavior of elementary bodies, the more we are struck with the fact that nearly all of the phenomena of nature can be traced to chemical forces.

As the laws of chemistry become better known, we are enabled to explain many geological phenomena and to understand the constitution of minerals. Medicine

and physiology and all the laws of life are better interpreted since chemistry has taken a part in their study. It is somewhat remarkable that a science which affords us nearly all the comforts we enjoy in our households, that has given us our glass, our paper, our food, our wealth and, in fact, our civilization, should play such a small part in the instruction in our schools...

It is an interesting question how far we inherit a schooled eye from ancestors trained in the observation of external objects, and how early science may be taught to children. A writer in Nature takes the ground that it is proper to begin at 8 or 9 years. On this point he speaks as follows:

"An ordinarily intelligent boy or girl of 8 or 9 years is perfectly capable of understanding the broad differences between the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; that there are more gases than one in the world; that some of them are colorless, while others are brown or green; that some plants grow from the inside, while others grow from the outside; that some animals have jointed back bones, that others have their bones outside their bodies, while others have none at all. Facts such as these are perfectly comprehensible to children even younger than those I have named. During the first two years of a child's school life, after he has learned to read and write, he should be carried through the whole range of physical science in a systematic manner. The fundamental truths of chemistry and physics should be first taught him; all theoretical considerations being left aside. As few definitions as possible should be given; the whole task of the teacher at the commencement being to cultivate the child's powers of observation to the utmost. Gradually the powers of induction and deduction may be developed; facts and phenomena should be compared, and conclusions drawn from them. There is nothing a child likes so much as an investigation, or finding out all about things, as he himself would phrase it. The boy in the nursery rhyme, who cut the bellows open to see where the wind came from, is a type of his class."

More mistakes are made by inventors, mechanics, and practical men, from want of a knowledge of the elementary principles of chemistry and physics, which ought to have been taught them in childhood, than from ignorance of the higher principles of science. Chemistry is really a very easy and simple study. It only requires that the pupil shall have eyes and use them—and where a boy can see and won't see, he ought to be made to see.

It is a great mistake to try to commit to memory the names of everything in creation; the true plan is, to acquire a knowledge of the principles on which the combinations are founded, and let details take care of themselves; and the time to acquire this knowledge is in childhood, when the memory is fresh and the intellect quick to grasp information, and the eye readily observes what is passing in the world around us.

Chemistry is at the foundation of our prosperity; let us have more of it taught in our schools.—Scientific American.

VERMIN ON CATTLE.—A simple and effective remedy for vermin on cattle: Rub their hides well with an ointment made of cayenne pepper, or Scotch snuff mixed with hog's lard. Anybody can make it. Any kind of oil or soft grease mixed with Scotch snuff and well rubbed in will effect a cure, but to make sure work it is best to do it two or three times at intervals of some days, say a week between, so as to destroy any that may be hatched from eggs not destroyed by the first application.

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Starve the cattle upon a thousand hills, but bny guano. Great is he who buyeth meat and bread and many oxen and asses, but cheapeneth garments for the world; he extendeth his labors; he sendeth abroad for woodware and utensils and field implements; he handleth much money and giveth the stranger the profit thereof; but he is accounted great, and the trading man maketh obeisance to him; but the contentment of him who oweth no debt bringeth no fame among them that go to and fro over the face of the earth.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

—An advertisement of "a small sewing machine," for one dollar, was answered by a young man in the rural districts, who received in return for his dollar a shoemaker's awl, worth about fifteen cents. —"Only give us our bread and occasionally forgive us our debts," says a New Orleans editor, "and we are satisfied."

A MATRIMONIAL MONOMANIAC.—It has been said that the chief end of woman is to get married, and there is some evidence to substantiate the truth of the remark. Many and varied are the devices employed to achieve the aim. The majority of the women, bound and fettered as they are by the customs and usages of society, wait until an eligible party offers, but occasionally some females can't wait, and overstep the limits laid down by society, and create a sensation. A day or two since, a rather good-looking, well-dressed female, about 22 or 23 years of age, with flowing hair of a decidedly auburn hue, entered the office of a staid, well-to-do physician, and in a very modest and ladylike manner requested a private interview. Such requests being a matter of every-day occurrence with physicians, the request was at once granted. No sooner were they alone than the lady, without any circumlocution, informed him that she was bound to get married, and as two were necessary to bargain for that kind, she had selected him to assist her in accomplishing her object. "Biz was biz." She was ready, and there was no necessity for delay. She was bound to get married, and at once.

The worthy doctor was taken aback by the proposition, and not being prepared to take such a large share of matrimonial happiness on such short notice, attempted to evade a direct answer; but the anxious female was not to be put off in that way, and he only escaped the halter by informing her that he had married only a few days ago. This at once satisfied her as to him, but she still wanted to be married. Further conversation convinced the doctor that she was a monomaniac upon the subject of marriage. Finding the doctor was not eligible, she left the office and called on several of the neighboring physicians, in each instance proposing matrimony. She also called on several lawyers and merchants, but failed to find any one willing to accept her offer. She is modest and ladylike in all her actions and conversation, and only upon the subject of matrimony does her insanity—for she is evidently insane upon that subject—betray itself. She is said to be very respectably connected, and until recently has exhibited no signs of mental disorder.—Louisville Courier.

THE LAST CHAPTER.—The culminating crime of a series took place in the northeastern part of Louisiana, on the 15th instant. Twenty years ago a lady of Natchez, sojourning at General St. John Liddell's house, in Catahoula Parish, took offense at some personal remark attributed to a neighbor, Colonel Jones. Liddell went with his guest to the house of Jones to demand an explanation, and then and there the lady drew a pistol and shot Jones in the face and body. Jones, long recovering from these severe wounds, considered Liddell responsible for bringing the gun-powder woman to his gate. Any number of assaults and duels were threatened, and plenty of fight between Jones and Liddell resulted. Their mansions became fortresses, their plantations military posts; they went about armed to the teeth, and the feud shook the county with alarms. On one occasion a shooting party was to have been made up to utterly wipe out Liddell's friends, but the leader of the party, while on the war path collecting recruits, riding past the Liddell plantation, was shot dead in his gig. Men with such stomachs for a fray found favor in the Confederacy, and General Liddell, having learned experience in private defence of a fort near Mobile. When the larger war was finished, the neighboring strife began again, and a certain John Dixon, Jr., somehow involved in it, was not long ago killed in a club-room. The latest murder of the series took place on the steam boat St. Mary's, on the Black river. General St. John Liddell, having come on board from his own plantation, was eating dinner when the boat passed the Jones's location. There Col. Charles Jones and his two sons came on board, and as the Captain of the St. Mary's neatly phrases it, "did the killing." It only remains that Colonel Jones and his sons should be hung. The conditions of society which encouraged the vendetta have departed, and when all who engage in it are also gone, the rest of the world will experience relief.

A WARNING TO BRIDEGROOMS.—A heart-rending calamity recently befell a bridegroom which grew out of nothing less than a bit of playfulness on his part during the tour the sufferer was making with his charmer. Having occasion to leave the dear creature, he inadvertently forgot to go through the trifling formality of kissing her good-by. This the high-spirited and romantic bride construed into a deadly insult, a deliberate slight; and no sooner was her new lord out of the house than she sold out everything and sought revenge and consolation in an application for a divorce! The horror-stricken groom upon learning this sought an interview—explained that there was nothing "personal" in his not kissing her good-by—no offense intended—and they were once more locked in each other's arms in paroxysm of mutual forgiveness and vows of eternal devotion. Need the breathless reader be told that this "romance in high life" occurred in Cincinnati?

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily can earn from \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by depositing their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

J. N. ROBSON, Commission Merchant, Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c. Shippers of Produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York; thus having the advantage of two markets, without extra commission.

REFERENCES: Bishop W M Wightman, S. C.; Col Wm Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev T O Sommers, Tenn.; Hon John King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs George W Williams & Co, New York; Messrs Williams, Taylor & Co, New York.

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—To cure smoky chimneys—Discontinue fires. J. H. WHITNER, Walthalla. B. F. WHITNER, Anderson.

CANDY FOR CHILDREN.—You know that the stomach of a child is very delicate, very sensitive—quite as much so as the eye; it will bear milk, and so will the eye; but if you add to the milk pepper, the eye becomes red, and so does the stomach. Cold water is grateful to the eye, to relieve this inflammation, and there is the same demand for water to quench the inextinguishable flame. In such a stomach healthy digestion ceases; the appetite fails; the blood becomes poor and watery, and the tissues are all impoverished. It is not the sugar that does the harm, for pure sugar is healthy; it forms part of the milk of the infant, and enters largely into some of our best vegetables. It is the sugar mixed with various other articles, often poisonous, and the process of manufacture, that render candy injurious. You mean to do well by your child, but you are slowly and certainly effecting her ruin. At this critical period of her life, when, for proper development and growth, she needs a large supply of nourishing and easily digested food, you give her those detestable compounds of burnt sugar and poisons, which not only slowly poison her system, but, worst of all, deprive her of appetite and even of the powers of digestion. If you persist in this course, it is not difficult to predict the result; the chances that your child will reach womanhood will be diminished tenfold; if she reach adult years, it will not prove adult life in her case, but rather a dwarfed and imbecile maturity. Her certain inheritance will be dyspepsia, a morbid appetite for crude and indigestible articles, and chronic and incurable diseases, which will render her irritable and peevish, and lead to premature old age and death in mid life.—Hearth and Home.

COULDN'T FIND THE VERDICT.—At a recent session of one of the courts of South Carolina, an entire negro jury was empaneled. A case was brought before them, the witnesses examined, and the attorneys made their respective arguments. The Judge, after laying down the law and recapitulating the testimony, gave the papers into the hands of the Foreman, a rather intelligent looking darkey, with instructions, as soon as they found a verdict to bring it in without fail. Thirty minutes or more elapsed, when the jury returned, headed by the Foreman, and stood before the Judge. As the Foreman appeared to hesitate, the Judge inquired— "Mr. Foreman, have you found a verdict?" "No, Massa Judge, we habn't found 'em no how," replied the ebony jurymen. "It's a very plain case," said the Judge. "Can't help it, Massa, couldn't see it," replied ebony again. "On what grounds?" inquired the Judge. "We didn't look into de grounds, Massa Judge," replied the Foreman; "de cossifer didn't take us out into de grounds, but he took us into a room and locked us in, an' tote us when we found de verdict he would left us out. So we began to find de verdict, and sarch ebry nook, corner, crevis, an' ebry ting dere was in dat room, but we found no verdict—no nuffin ob be kine dar."

A LAKE OF SALT.—The great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, is described by a California paper as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as smooth as ice. Were it not for fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps one eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on the very unfrigid occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of that extent. The stratum of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky, singular-looking mud, about two feet thick, and under this again another stratum of solid salt, as transparent as glass, of which the depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer this salt plain, glittering and scintillating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering and solid salt is as white as the snow, while the crystalline portion, when exposed, reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is remarkably pure, being ninety-five per cent. of salt and five per cent. of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables. —A post-mortem examination—Opening a dead letter.

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills! For Liver Complaint, Biliousness, &c. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, For purifying the blood. Tutt's Expectorant, For Coughs, Cold's, Consumption, &c., &c. Tutt's Improved Hair Dye, The best in the world. Are for sale in Anderson by WALTERS & BAKER, Druggists, and Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States.

Columbia Advertisements.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—\$600,000. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS! Deposits of \$1 and Upwards Received.

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

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.

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.

GREGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina. WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner.

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. GREGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina. WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner.

NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C. THE undersigned having renewed his lease upon the above popular House, will endeavor to make it one of the most agreeable Hotels in the South. A call from the public is respectfully solicited. Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel. WM. A. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

LAST CALL. THE Books of Account of Evins & Parker's Saw Mill have been placed in our hands for settlement. Persons indebted can settle without costs until April 1st. After that time suit will be commenced against all who fail to arrange their indebtedness. J. H. WHITNER, Walthalla. B. F. WHITNER, Anderson.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

NOTICE BY THE MERCHANTS AND ANDERSON C. H.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that we do not propose to do a credit business for the year 1870, but those to whom credit may be given, are notified that all sales are considered due after thirty days; and if not paid, interest will be charged at the rate of one per cent. a month, unless by special contract otherwise.

Call and See!! NOW IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, NEW GOODS.

Of every variety, including Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, Flannels, etc., etc. Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries. We have on hand Spices, of all kinds; Currants, Citron, Cinnamon Bark, etc. Also, a complete assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA RAILROAD. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, JANUARY 15, 1870. ON and after WEDNESDAY, January 19, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road going North:

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills! For Liver Complaint, Biliousness, &c. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, For purifying the blood. Tutt's Expectorant, For Coughs, Cold's, Consumption, &c., &c. Tutt's Improved Hair Dye, The best in the world.

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Charleston Advertisements.

FARMERS! Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Land, by using PHOENIX GUANO, Imported by us direct from the Phoenix Islands, South Pacific Ocean.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s MANIPULATED GUANO, Prepared at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., which has proved in the soil, the best Manure in use.

Guano, Salt and Plaster Compound, Also manufactured at Savannah & Charleston. For sale for Cash or on time, by WILCOX, GIBBS & CO., Importers & Dealers in

GUANOS. 94 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA., 64 EAST BAY-ST., CHARLESTON, S. C., 241 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GA.

FERTILIZERS. SOLUBLE SOUTH SEA GUANO. Rhodes' Ground Gypsum.

RHODES' STANDARD MANURE. OFFICE B. M. RHODES & CO. 82 SOUTH ST. BALTIMORE.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. I AM now receiving my supplies of this Manure, and Planters can rely upon getting an article fully up to standard as per analysis.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Sole Agent for South Carolina, Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THESE celebrated preparations, originally introduced by George W. Carpenter, under the patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by Physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO., Wholesale Chemical Warehouse, No. 737 Market Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by Walters & Baker and W. H. Nardin, & Co., Anderson, S. C.; Dorrie & Moise, Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Having the largest and most complete Factory in the Southern States, and keeping always on hand a large and most complete stock of DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, Sash Doors, Store Doors, Shutters, Mouldings, &c., &c. I am enabled to sell low and at Manufacturers' prices.

A. B. MULLIGAN, COTTON FACTOR AND General Commission Merchant, ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances made on Cotton. I will, when placed in funds, purchase and forward all kinds of Merchandise, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manure, Seeds, &c.

H. BISCHOFF, C. WULBERT, J. H. PIEPER, JOHN McFALL, WITH HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., NO. 197 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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