NEW TERMS. BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. One copy for one year,

" six months, Ten copies for one year, 20.00 Twenty copies " " 87.50

The clubs of ten and twenty will be sent to any kiress. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than six months.

BATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of one inch space for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise by the three, six or twelve

months.
Obligary notices exceeding ten lines will be enarged for at advertising rates.

For announcing candidates, Five Dollars in each ease, invariably in advance.

How to get Immigrants.

That immigration is desirable is almost universally conceded. We need laborers—intelligent, and efficient laborers—but, above all, we need good, substantial citizens, who shall have an interest in the welfare of the country, own preperty, pay taxes, and help by their votes and by the increased prosperity they would bring, to make taxes light. It is men—white men—who me here with their families, and come to stay, that we want. It matters comparatively little where they come from, providing they are intelligent, industrious, law-abiding people, and become permanent settlers. Europeans and Northerners should be equally welcome. Once established here, their interest and ours will be one, and all can work together to promote the

prosperity of the State.

Well, the practical question is how shall we get such immigrants? It strikes us that we are not at present, at least in South Carolina, taking the right course. We are calling loudly for immigrants, but are not placing before them the proper inducements to come here—that is as general rule. We appeal to them as laborers. We ask them to come here and work for us for very low wages too. They can work for other people at home, or if they come to Ameries, they can get far better wages at the West. But the better class of immigrants—the class we want-do not come here to work for wages. Many of them may hire out for a time, and there will always be those among them who will be available as hired laborers, but the primary idea with them all is to become landowners, and make themselves comfortable, permanent homes; and we shall never get them to come here in large numbers till we recognize this motive and appeal to it in some effectual

We have surplus lands in abundance. Our undeveloped resources are immense. Our climate is unsurpassed and greatly superior to that of the West. No country in the world offers today so many advantages to the settler as the South; and, whatever prejudiced or polically interested parties may say to the contrary, there is no region where the immigrant, if well dis-

posed, will meet with a warmer welcome or kinder treatment, or find more sympathizing and helpful neighbors.

Do not these facts suggest the means of inducing immigration? We think so.

The immigrants want land. They generally have a little money, but not much. Many of them are not able to buy land, but could put up s.log-lunse and stock a little farm. We have millions of acres good unimproved land that is utterly useless to those who own it. Might we not advantageously offer a portion of this surplus to immigrants on the sole condition that they settle on and improve it. Who does not see that if one-fourth of all our land were disposed of in this way that the remaining three-fourths would soon be worth far more than the whole now is. One may give fifty acres, another a hundred, a third five hundred, (divided into small tracts,) and so on. The aggregate would amount to millions. Then let the fact be published to the world in several languages-made known throughout America and Europe, to-gether with the advantages of soil, climate and they would not be slow to see them.

· All parties would be benefited by such an arrangement. The immigrant would get a home, the country would get good citizens, we should get the labor we need, (but shall not get by our direct appeals,) for these people would bring with them or draw after them asurglus of bone and muscle adapted to our purposes.

We are aware that this is no new idea. A few have offered to give land to immigrants on certain conditions, and attempts have been made to induce a general movement in this direction. The time had not come. We believe the country is now ripe for it. What we want, at the present time, is concerted, organized and persistent effort. An individual can do little in

this matter. The people of the State, acting together, can do everything.

Ferhaps no better agencies for initiating the enterprise can be suggested than our County Agricultural Societies. Will they not take hold of the matter at once and in earnest? The convention of such societies to be held in this city, in May, can then take measures; its concert, if practicable, with the existing Immigration Society, to organize a general agency for the State, which will give unity and strength to the movement.—Rural Carolinian.

The Working Immigrant.

The statement appears in a Charleston paper that a company of Northern manufacturers— Messirs. Harris & Co., from Massachusetts— have bought the fine water power of High Shoals, in Anderson county. The purchase covers fifty acres of land around the Shoals, and the price is \$10,000. The purpose of this company is to put up extensive cotton and wool factories; and towards this end they are said to have already given out contracts for preparing

These facts are of a two-fold importance. They indicate a confidence in our State's prospective speedy resuscitation, and they announce a good step already taken in that direction. But these considerations—the desirableness, the expediency and the necessity of such enteres as this do not need urging at our hands. Northern capitalists may need arguments to induce them to make such, but our own people, to a men, are already anxious to have them made. So entirely is this the case that we, as a people, make no inquiry about a man's politics, if once we know that he comes among us to invest his money, or his muscle, or his brain.

We mention this, also, for the purpose of calling attention in another form to the difference between the immigrant and the carpet-

Messrs, Harris & Co. are immigrants, because they come to work. No matter what their polities or their color may be, they are welcome.

They come to make money—and that is what
we want them to do. They are immigrants;
and the difference between them and the carpethagger is that they come to make money and to make it honestly, while the carpet-bagger sneaks in among our most ignorant population, and by corrupt means and by falsehoods, deludes the ignorant people into giving him an office. The immigrant comes to become a citizen, while the carpet-bagger comes to plunder the citizen.

Messrs, Harris & Co. order 2,000,000 of bricks and go to work as if they mean business. We trust they do mean nothing else; and we cordially invite all such-all immigrants-to come and to come at once, nor stand on the ceremony of their coming. We have carpet baggers to spare; but we want immigrants,—Columbia Guardian.

A Model Address on Agriculture.

The following brief and exceedingly welltimed agricultural address was delivered before the Hebron Agricultural Society of Crawford county, Georgia, by its President, Pearce L. Lewis, Esq., and is copied from the Southern Cultivator. It contains food for reflection, and may well be styled a model of its kind:

Gentlemen of the Society-Associations of men for effecting the various purposes designed for common benefit, have been justly regarded among the most efficient means of insuring success. And why? because in no single individ-ual is found the requisite capacity, either phys-ical or mental, to accomplish all that may redound to his own advantage. But where the united energies of the intelligent and well informed portions of communities are concentrated, a moral as well as physical force is rendered available, sufficient oftimes to overcome obstacles, which even the credulous may have rarely conceived of as within the range of possibility. At the meeting of such assemblies by comparing individual views, experience and practice, each one becomes, as it were, a magazine of the aggregated information of the whole. Different plans for the improvement of lands, various modes of culture being contrasted, new thoughts are evolved, important improvements are suggested, useful ideas are eliminated, and he must be an indifferent observer indeed, who does not carry back to his farm some knowledge, some valuable hint, which may aid his

Agriculture is the most ancient and honorable occupation of man. It is the foundation and support of every human trade and occupa-tion. No avocation offers a greater field for experiment, and for the application of science, directed by sound judgment. No pursuit more calculated to expand the mind, bring into vig-orous exercise all the mental powers, and deelope the physical organization. As a science, Agriculture requires much study and research; as an act, much skill in numerous and varied operations. In both these respects few other oursuits require knowledge or skill in so many different things, or require so much instruction. Yet it is almost a profession without any regular or ordinary means for instruction—one in which almost every learner is without a teacher.

While there are many farmers who have improved their lands and realized a handsome profit on their capital, which would be deemed a rare and remarkable measure of success or gain, in any safe business; yet there are perhaps twenty times as many others, possessing the same facilities who have realized but little annual profits, and no improvements whatever. These opposite results are owing to unequal amounts of knowledge possessed by different farmers. This inequality belongs to farming, in very far greater measure than is possible in any other industrial pursuit. To supply this want by proper instruction should be our single aim (however diversified the manner and means) if designed to promote Agricultural improvement and interest. Little has yet been done by governments, owing to misdirected effort, and almost nothing by other associations. As the great disadvantage under which agriculture suffers, is the want of knowledge, so the great remedy must be to collect, embody, in-crease, and diffuse information. It only remains for us to take advantage of the circumstances that surround us, throwing past prejudices to the wind, and satisfying ourselves by actual experience and research. This accom-plished, these old fields will again blossom as the garden, our credit will be maintained, dire necessity will no longer compel us to sever old ties and associations, to search for more productive soils in less congenial climes. And now gentlemen, I have only to return my profound acknowledgement for the honor bestowed upon me, to express my regrets that the brevity of your notice, prevented my doing more ample justice to a subject of so much interest. Let in-dustry guide the plow, and science bear her lights along, and success in renovating our worn-out lands is certain.

A CURIOUS WEDDING INCIDENT .- Although the first recorded miracle in the New Testament was the converting of water into wine at a marriage ceremony, it is nevertheless not algether with the advantages of soil, climate and social privileges connected with it, and extra facilities afforded for getting to these lands and commencing operations on them. Here would be substantial inducements to these people, and they was safe to imbibe, even at a wedding, unless you know something of the vintage. Mistakes will happen, as was the case not long since with the Rev. Dr. ——, of Newburyport, who was called down from his chamber to marry a coultry of the slow to see them ple. The hour was late, and the minister's wife, who had retired for the night, did not rise to witness the ceremony, but gave her husband particular directions for the entertainment of the wedding guests. "Don't forget to pass the cake and wine; Doctor," said she. "The cake is in the corner cupboard, and you'll find the wine on the third right-hand shelf in the side-

The Doctor promised obedience, and, putting on his garments, went down to perform the cer-emony. When he returned to his chamber, half an hour later, he found his wife sitting up in bed, with an adxious expression on her

"Doctor," she cried, "did you give them any wine?"

"Certainly, my dear, just as you told me."
"Not from the decanter on the third shelf of
the side-board?" That is exactly where you directed me to

"Dear! dear! Did they drink much of it?" "Why, yes, they emptied their glasses."
"What shall we do!—Doctor, I made a mistake—it was ipecac wine you gave them. Oh, how sick they must be! Do, dear, put on your

cloak and go right after them-they can't have The minister found his bridal party at the corner of the next street. "What made you drink the wine?" he asked. "Couldn't you tell by the taste that there was something wrong

The bridegroom answered between his qualms "She whispered to me that it tasted dreadful queer, but I told her 'twas because we was gct-

ting married !"

— Some of the newspapers are telling of a young New York journalist, now dead, "who, "during the Johnson convention in Philadelphia," having left his note-book at home, took down a speech on his shirt collar and cuffs by the light of a flickering gas lamp, and while jostled by the surging crowd. It is a little strange that this should strike anybody as a feat worth mentioning. It was Secretary Belknap, we believe, who, at the battle of Atlanta, when shot and shell were flying everywhere, at the rate of nine hundred to the square inch, coolly and quietly stepped upon the rebel fortifications, and seizing by the coat collar a rebel Major-General, weighing about three hundred and eighty pounds, lifted him over the breast-works, ten feet high, and flung him into a pile of hay standing some fifty yards within the Federal lines. That night the rebel General, having stabbed himself to the heart with a bar of soap, jumped into a spittoon and his remains were never recovered. General Belknap, however, survived the other perils of the struggle, and subsequently became Secretary of War. Oh, yes; these incredible things are of common occurrence now-a-day .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

- At a trial in an Alabama town not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by the opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her cyesight. "Can you see me?" said he. "Yes," she answered. "How well can you see me?" per-sisted the lawyer. "Well enough," responded the lady, "to see that you're neither a negro, an Indian nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel.

The Confederate Dead. REMOVAL OF THEIR REMAINS FROM GETTYS-

BURG. The accompanying letter and circular explain the work proposed to be done by the Hollywood Memorial Association, in removing to Richmond the neglected remains of the Confederate soldiers who fell at Gettysburg:

He would have lectured and tended door at the same time."

LEXINGTON, VA., March 8, 1868.

My Dear Mrs. —: I have felt great interest in the success of the scheme of the Holywood Memorial Association of Richmond for the removal of the Confederate dead at Gettysburg, since learning of the neglect of their remains on the battle-field. I hope that sufficient funds may be collected by the association to accomplish this pious work. I feel assured that it will receive the grateful thanks of the humane and benevolent. May I request you to apply the enclosed amount to this object.

With great respect and esteem, I am your most obedient servant,

-, Richmond, Va." "To Mrs. -The above letter was received in Richmond by one of the directors of the Hollywood Memorial Association, enclosing a very handsome contribution from General Lee to aid in the removal of the Confederate dead from Gettysburg. As it was a private letter, it was not published until permission was granted by General Lee. In a subsequent letter, dated could get married if I would send him twenty 17th March, 1870, he says: "My former letter dollars. That man will thank me some day was written for your own eye, and I am always reluctant to be unnecessarily brought before the public. Still, if you think that the publication will be of any aid to the cause which the Hollywood Memorial Association has so kindly undertaken, I cannot refuse the slight assistance within my power."

We are informed by the President of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg—David Willis, Esq.—that the charter incorporating the association in charge of that national cemetery provides only for the "interment of the remains of those who fell in defence of the Union." It is estimated that 7,000 Confederate dead were hastily interred at Gettysburg, 600 alone hav-ing their graves marked. The marks on these ing their graves marked. The marks on these 600 graves, Mr. Willis informs us, are fast becoming obliterated. The remains of the 7,000 audiences, I suppose,) and assert that I would of our kindred who there offered so willingly filch the composing nickel from the ophthalmic their lives for us and ours are constantly, we membrane of a departed contraband. Their their lives for us and ours are constantly, we are told, being thrown out from their shallow sepulchres, "as the farmers cultivate their fields."

An appeal has been already made to the Southern people by the Hollywood Association to aid in the removal of what we once esteemed 'our beloved and honored dead," from Gettysburg, a work which General Lee terms "a pious and of which he, in his letter above copied, says: "I feel assured that it will receive the grateful thanks of the humane and benevo-lent." This appeal went forth more than a year ago, and about one thousand dollars have been received by the association from the fol-

lowing sources: From Norfolk, Va. about..... From the State of Georgia.....

These figures require little commentary. We would simply ask: Are they a true indication of our estimate of what we fought, bled and died for, during these memorable years between April, 1861, and April, 1865? Is life so cheap of Louisiana has recently—nobly, we would say —authorized \$5,000 to be paid from her public treasury for the protection of her dead at Fredericksburg. It was a righteous act on her part, for it is her solemn duty to guard the graves of her children wherever found. They rest, how-ever, in Virginia, where the grave of the Southern soldier who fell under Lee and Jackson lie scattered on that terrible field, exposed to every insult, polluted and cast out by North and South, by friend and foe. The Soldiers' National Cemetery has no place for the soldiers' National Cemetery has no place for them, as it

vate their fields." If there is indeed any one thing that makes us tremble most of all for the future of our country, it is the quick oblivion that covers the past. The nation that never remembers the past, will never be mindful of the future. The

present alone will be its God. We ask, shall this be so in the South? Shall the North provide for its dead, and have we no thought for ours? Where is our boasted pride and chivalry? Eighty-five dollars from Alabama and forty-six dollars from Georgia! The purpose of this registration is to know to Nothing from South Carolina! Nothing from Texas! Nothing from Arkansas! Nothing from Florida! If this had been told snow-storm. Sign at once. And the day will snow-storm. Sign at once. And the day will snow-storm. in their lives to the seven thousand men whose bones now lie on the field of Gettysburg—the seven thousand who have not bowed the knee dren will be proud of the record. Fraternally.

THEODORE TILTON, to Baal"—do you think they would have so willingly offered up their lives for us and ours, to make us a nation, to give us liberty, if they had been told that we would let their bones be thus thrown out of their graves "as the farmers cultivate their fields?" In the name of our country, in the name of our kindred, in the name of honor and in the name of the n name of honor, and in the name of humanity, we ask the Southern States and Southern people, one and all, to come forward and rescue our name and the cause for which so many died, from this infamous reproach, that, unless immediately removed, will be a lasting reproach to the latest day to us and our children forever,

individually and nationally. VIRGINIA. Communications and remittances may be sent to Mrs. George W. Randolph, Richmond,

— A correspondent in Mississippi asks: "Is it true, as some of the Northern papers continue to assert, that the negro Revels occupies Mr. Davis' old seat in the Senate?" No; it is not true. There was an effort made to secure it for him, but it failed. It was intended that the history of the times should record as "the grandest providence of the nineteenth century," that the hamble negro Hiram Revels occupied in the United States Senate the seat in which once sat the arch-traitor Jefferson Davis. And in order to bring it about Sumner, Wilson and a half dozen other negro-worshippers approached Senator Ross, of Kansas, and said to him. "Arise, exchange seats with the man and brother, Revels, that history may tell, to the perpetual confusion of Southern chivalry, that a despised negro occupies the seat of the traitor Jeff. Davis." Mr. Ross looked up from the sheet of paper upon which he was writing. "So this," said he, "is the sent in which Davis used to sit?" "Yes," replied Sumner, "it is." stood waiting, failed to take place .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

TRUE BILL.-Senator Carpenter, (Radical) in the debate on the credentials of Ames, uttered the following trath, which was, no doubt,

Indian nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel.

— A reconstructed Louisiana judge decides that "the modern tendency of legislation is to construe constitutions in accordance with the will of the people, or to suit the emergency of the support that the people, or to suit the emergency of the support that the people, or to suit the emergency of the support that the people, or to suit the emergency of the support that the people, or to suit the emergency of the support that the constitution was resulted as unsued to the support that the following track, which as no dots, which is support that the following track, which as no dots, where the following track, which as no dots, where the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, where the following track, which as no dots, where the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, where the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which as no dots, which is support in the following track, which is support

The Penalties of Great Wealth.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1870. Editor Times :- I find the following paragraph going the rounds of the press:
"The 'Fat Contribulor' has made \$10,000 out

Where the paragraph originated I know not, but it has caused me a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Aside from the clamor of creditors which it has raised about my ears, I am besieged with begging letters from all sec-tions of the country. I never realized before the penalties and vexations attending the possession of great wealth. Every mail brings appeals from a horde of needy applicants imploring me to give, declaring that I could not possibly miss the insignificant amount they ask out of the wealth I have amassed. I have been compelled to employ a secretary to open and read my letters, for if I undertook to do it myself I would have little time for anything else. Every night I make a bonfire of the letters accumulated during the day, in a vacant lot at the rear of my house, and the illumination may be seen for miles away. One writer, hovering on the brink of the grave, could die happy if I would send him money to defray his funeral expenses. Though failing rapidly, he says he will try to hold out until he hears from me. If that I didn't send it. One wants me to pay for a memorial window in a church in Alaska. Another solicits a contribution toward building a monument to deceased sutlers. A man in Pen-Yan is ready to name a bull-headed canalboat after me if I will furnish an outfit; and a correspondent wants aid in founding a pious soup-house among the walruses, admonishing me that I can take none of my great wealth with me when I die, adding that is easier for a needle to enter the eye of a camel than it is to

"go through" a rich man, or words to that effect. Some of these beggars, finding their appeal disregarded, write again abusing me roundly. They call me a mean, contemptible miser -a hardened old skin-flint. They say I "grind comes the threatening letter; one tells me, in case of refusal, to "beware!" another to "be d—d." I am followed home at night, and quite afraid to venture out after dark, all on account of that confounded paragraph. I want you to correct it; say that instead of making ten thousand dollars, I ran behind that amount—

say I made it but lost it on gold—got robbed—say anything to stop this avalanche of letters Yours, truly, "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

HARD ON SECRETARY FISH.—The New York Sun pitches into Secretary Fish with persistency, zeal, and malice mixed up with it. presses the hope that the rumor of a reconstruction of Grant's cabinet is true, and then pays its respects to the Secretary in the follow-

ing wise:
"Mr. Fish is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the pol-April, 1861, and April, 1865? Is life so cheap in this our land of chivalry, or is a name and a nation but an empty sound? The Legislature of Louisiana has recently—nable. anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America, and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treat for the annexation of San Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total ab-

is only for "the remains of those who fell in defence of the Union;" and they are thrown procure the name and address of every person defence of the Union;" and they are an our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the Shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the United States who takes a friendly not out of the United States who takes a friendly not out of the United States who takes a friendly not out of the Shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the Shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the Shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which, in our out of the shallow sepulchres in which is shal ery such person, immediately upon reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly; and forward the same to me, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Any body sending in one envelope all the names in a family, a village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by gencome when your children and children's chil-

THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent*, Box 2,787, New York City.

ANOTHER HEROINE.-The story of that ingenious and able woman in Maine, told a few days ago, who lost her way one night, while driving through a rain storm, and who, instead of giving up and freezing to death, with her ba by, unhitched the horse, overturned the sleigh, crept underneath, and slept comfortably in the buffalo robes till help came, finds an antithetical anecdote concerning a woman in Texas who displayed equal executive ability in a much hotter emergency. This Texan woman lives about a mile from the little town of Waco, and a long distance from neighbors. She discovered her house on fire one day. The woman did not sit down and shrick, as the "girl of the pe-Southern papers are respectfully requested to copy this appeal at once, and bring it to the notice of the Southern people.

Not sit down and shrick, as the "girl of the period" might have done. She at once summoned her forces, consisting of one negro man, three ladies, and four little children. "Bring water," she said. "and saturate water," she said, "and saturate every blanket on the place; and here, Lewis, take your ax and come with me." A hole was speedily cut through the roof, and while the others brought blankets and water, this woman and her assistant on the outside spread them over the flames,

NORTHERN SOCIAL EQUALITY.—The Directors of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia have refused to permit that building to be used by the negro Revels, who desires to address the people of the City of Brotherly Love. Eleven of the twelve directors are open pronounced Republicans, and the Radical papers of Philadelphia are very severe in their comments upon this action of their Radical friends.

Public sentiment in Pennsylvania upon the negro question seems to be undergoing a radical change. A few days since a bill passed both branches of the Radical Legislature granting a divorce to a white woman on the ground that her husband was discovered to be a mulatto after her marriage. Three Radical Judges in Phila-delphia have refused to issue naturalization papers to Africans, and the entire Radical party in the State, with the exception of a few sub-sidized presses, seems to be taking the back track on the negro question.

- Physiologists and statisticians are contributing much matter to sundry newspapers in order to prove that the extinction of the negro race is very near at hand. One writer says that there are not one-fourth the average number of children from one to four years old in negro families that there were in 1860 or previous

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.—Mr. Jillson, Charleston the State Superintendent of Education, has issued a circular to School Commissioners in the several counties, in which he directs that all original accounts or claims of the teachers for services rendered in teaching beneficiaries

should show: 1st. When the term of school commenced.
2d. When the same closed or ended.

scholar. Such accounts or claims should be sworn and subscribed by the teacher rendering the services, and carefully examined by the School Commissioner of the county in which the services were rendered, in order to guard against fraud; and if such accounts or claims should be found to be correct and just, they should be certified by the said School Commissioner.

The time within which claims for services rendered during the year, commencing October 31, 1867, shall be presented for payment, has been extended by an act of the Legislature to May, 1870.

- Non-paying subscribers are thus talked of by a Western editor: "Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, bullfrogs cannot jump without legs, or a newspaper carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him-self, and as we are a clever fellow, and as his account is a little matter, it makes no difference. Strange hallucination."

- In the Quaker town of Nantucket there used to be a military company called the Nan-tucket Guards, the first article in the constitution of which was: "In case of war this company shall immediately disband."

Quick Returns and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

MAPES'

Nitrogenized Superphosphate OF LIME!

Bones. Phosphatic Guano and Ammoniacal Animal Matter, All thoroughly decomposed and reduced to a fine powder by means of Fermentation and

Sulphuric Acid, ADAPTED TO THE GROWING OF Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, Grain Crops, Vegetables, &c.

THIS is the oldest Superphosphate manufactu ed in this country, having been introduced to the public in the spring of the year 1852. The practical success of this SUPERPHOS-PHATE, even during the most unfavorable seasons, has been fully established by the experience of hundreds of planters and farmers, recent letters from nearly two hundred of whom are to be Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsafound in the pamphlets last issued.

C. A. REED, Agent for Anderson County.

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:

L've Columbia 7.00 a m | L've Greenville 5.46 a m " Alston 8.40 a m " Anderson 6.25 a m " Abbeville 8.00 a m " Newb'ry 10.10 a m " Newb'ry 12.85 p m Arr Abheville 3.00 p m Anderson 4.20 p m " Gr'nville 5.00 p m Arr. Columbia 3.45 p m The Train will return from Belton to Anderson

on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH, Gen. Sup't. Jan 20: 1870

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

TO THE WORKING CLASS .- We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for he spare moments. Business new, light and pro fitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by de-voting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the bus-iness, 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., Au-

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills! For Liver Complaint, Billiousness, &c. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, For purifying the blood.

Tutt's Expectorant, For Cough's, 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. July 29 1869 5

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"Pendleton, 5.10 "
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March 10, 1870 37

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