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for three, six or twelve months. Oblituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for

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Eloquent Tribute to the Confederate Dead.

At a banquent recently given by the Texas students of the Washington and Lee University, Col. Wm. Preston Johnston (son of the lamented Albert Sidney Johnston) responded to a toast to the "Confederate Dead." We make the following extracts from his cloquent and beartiful response:

We are told that in old time the Egyptians

placed by their banquet-board, among the roses and wines and costly dishes, a skeleton, that they might remember they were mortal. It is with a contrary but more ennobling purpose, I consist, that your sentiment summons to our presence and minds and hearts on this festival presence and minds and hearts on this testival occasion, "the Confederate Dead." It is that this stately procession of the knightliest dead that ever died may for a moment shed their glory through the gloom that overhangs the land upon the hearts gathered here to remind us that we are immortal. We are, I trust, chastened, as well as exalted by the thought that ours is a race of heroes; and it is well that ever and always we should remember this, that we defile not with spot or blemish the snowy escutchen that is our heritage. We would not barter the stainless name of our unhappy people for the overflowing cup of unightens preparently and triumph

righteous prosperity and triumph.

The Confederate Dead! In the memories The Confederate Dead? It the memories stirred by these words are mingled what shattered dreams of glory, what tender regrets, what a priceless legacy of undying fame. Who were these men that we should so value them? Were it for nothing more than their martial valor and prowess on the field we might well be proud of them as countrymen. They were the gayest and gallantest gentlemen that ever went down to battle, the stoutest soldiery that ever breasted the flood of death; and their cheer had a ring of victory in it that made a commade's blood to bound and the foeman's heart to quail when we heard the exultant shout. In the charge they pressed on with confident and resistless courage, and woe to the enemy who urged too rashly their sullen re-treat. They never learned to fly, and in the last moments of a hopeless struggle, the vic-tors could not stand before their assaults. If jon judge them by their achievements against everwhelming numbers, no contest in history can equal their unavailing resistence. They met in the field the flower of the youth of events. iny land, allured by the stipend of the North; and Celtic fire was quelled and Teutonic stub-loriness was melted like wax, and well-knit phalanxes of the West were shattered by their blows. The soldiers who upheld for four years the cause of the South will rank in history among the first for courage, endurance, discipline, cheerfulness, intelligence and human-

But it is not as mere soldiers we must view our dead. They were the champions of a noble cause, the cause of constitutional liberty and of immemorial rights made sacred by the monuments of more than six hundred years.— They represented moreover the principle of self-government, of local freedom, and of the right of a people to decide their own political associations. In them was struck down these ancient and honorable ideas; and the community of nations allowed itself to listen to and virtually to approve the plea of the imperial irresponsible centralization that trium We have no complaints to make; but when startled Liberty in other lands turns hither and thither for sympathy or aid, we can point them to the lists where our champions lie slain, but not dishonored.

In this view the Confederate dead have a claim upon the whole world, a claim as yet un-acknowledged, but which we may trust to time to establish. They were the defenders of their native land, and that land is our home. But netwe land, and that land is our nome. But upon us they have a closer and more peculiar demand for gratitude. They were martyrs of patriotism. They died for us. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Hunger, thirst, cold, toil, wounds, disease and death they suffered for you; will you not remember them and cherish them?

There are three ways in which you may in part repay the debt you owe the dead. Whenever and wherever you meet a poor survivor of that noble band on whom the rod of affliction that noble band on whom the rod of amiction has fallen heavy, whether by poverty or wounds or disease, pay the honest homage of respect and do what you can to lighten his lot. When you see the orphans of the Confederate martyrs with their young lives made grievous by poverty and bereavement, stretch forth the helping hand, not in charity, but in the beneficence of

gratitude.

Again; it is your duty against a world in arms to vindicate the name, the fame, and the cause of the dead. It is your duty to lay laurels on their tombs, to cherish and celebrate to all time their immortal deeds, to make the future tuneful with their praises; and most of all to see that the truth is told of them and their

But you must remember that it is for you they died, for the coming generations of their countrymen, and that you, to be faithful to their memories, must in no wise forfeit the character you inherit as lovers of country, of

freedom and of truth. To your own self be true; you cannot then

be false to any man." Be true, be faithful, be magnanimous.-When evil spreads her black wings, remember you are the heaven-appointed champions of truth. The pale witnesses who stand for you are your fathers and brethren who have gone before, and are numbered with the Confederate

The Confederate Dead! Are they dead who moulder in their bloody jackets beneath the sod? They live. It is we who are dead, un-less we feel the touch of that fire from Heaven that made them immortal.

policeman made him put it right back where be took it from.

- Dr. Guthrie, in a recent address, told a very suggestive story to this effect: A friend of his questioning a little boy, said, "When your father and mother forsake you, Johnny, do you know who will take you up?" "Yes, sir," said he. "And who?" said the friend. "The police," was Johnny's answer.

To remove a screw rusted in the wood, heat a poker in the fire red hot, and put on top of the screw for a minute or two, then take the screw-driver and you can easily get it out, if you will do it whilst it is warm.

- A man cannot long reflect on a single subject without coloring his mind therewith. Like the silkworm, the silk they yield is colored by the food they feed on. Our lives gradually than the body, can pass through defilement and come out pure. Whatever the road traversed by the thought, the deed will show where it has been. warnin: No tracs, nor life insurans, nor soin' grave-diggers bring suit against the physician for their pay.

Advice to Old Men. BY A BOY.

I cannot pick up a newspaper without "Advice to Boys" stares me in the face. Old men write it, I s pose. Nobody else is capable of giving advice to boys; of course not! They know all about us, they do, 'cause they've been there. Advice is a good thing to have, no doubt, and no one should be without it; but a feller don't want to be crammed with it all the time, to the exclusion of all other diet. time, to the exclusion of all other diet.

Now, old men need advice occasionally; but in looking through the papers I don't see as they get it. So I thought that I would just write a little advice to old men, myself, if I am not presuming too much, (as Aunt Chloe says)

and I presume that I am.

In the first place, you old chaps ought to get over telling how much smarter boys were when you were young than they now are. You believe it yourself, of course, because you've told it so often, but we boys can't see it. We have a notion that boys are boys pretty much the world over, (except some that are girls,) and one generation of them don't lay over another generation to an alarming extent.
Only let you tell it, and you could out run,

out jump, out wrestle and out anything else the rising generation of to-day when you was a boy. Grandfather, who has the gout, and half a dozen kinds of rheumatism, is always saying that. I heard him singing "I would I were a boy again." I would he were, too; if I could'nt heat him sunging and flow him on his beat beat him running, and flop him on his back, side hold, I don't want a cent.

I would not go so far as to say parents obey your children, but I would suggest to fathers that they give us a hearing occasionally on matters in which we are the ones most interested. Don't make us go and slide down hill when we want to skate, and try to make us preachers when we would prefer to run a saw mill. This is figurative, but I guess you know

what I mean by it. After giving us boys sage advice about our conduct, and how to behave, you old codgers ought to be careful how you get to relating your boyish scrapes to each other and laughing over them before we are out of ear-shot. The other day grandfather read me a long lecture about the right of property, temperance and

Sabbath-breaking.

That very night a cropy of his came to visit him, and they had a glass of punch together. They thought I was asleep on the sofa, and the way they run on about the fun they had when they were boys together! They told all about robbing Lyon's melon patch; and it turned out it was on Sunday night! When I went to bed they were taking their third glass of punch, and I don't know how many they had after that I know grandfathare than they are had after that. I know grandfather's rheumatism was a great deal worse the next day, and he complained a great deal about his liver.— Old men ought to be careful about taking too much punch.

I have noticed old men hate to give up that they can't stand so much as they used to, or as young men can. They get mad if a feller like me hints that they can't. We've all got to play out some day, and when a man feels he's losing his grip, why not come down graciously and acknowledge the coin?

Now, in the above remarks, I don't mean any

disrespect. I like old men in their place, but I don't want so much of their advice. Give the ooys a chance.

Extract from Mark Twain's Lecture.

An exchange gives the following report of the opening remarks in one of Mark Twain's lectures, by which it will be observed that the noted humorist is an excessively modest individu-

Ladies and Gentlemen:—By request of the chairman of the committee, who has been very busy, and is very tired, I suppose, I ask leave to introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, a gentle-man whose historical accuracy, whose devotion to science, and whose veneration for the truth (laughter) are only equaled by his moral character and his majestic presence. (Renewed laughter.) I refer these vague general terms and other foreign States, and besides this to bad, exclaimed: "What! complain of your to myself. (Giggling.) I am a little opposed to the general custom of ceremoniously introducing the lecturer to the audience, because it ducing the lecturer to the audience, because it one hundred and five thousand bales for the ducing the lecturer to the audience, because it one hundred and five thousand bales for the market at first.

But it overstocked the market at first.

An old traveler tells a pretty tough story. been properly advertised (laughter,) and besides, it is very uncomfortable for the lecturer. But where it is the custom, an introduction ought to be made, and I had rather make it myself in my own case, and then I can rely on getting in all the facts. (Continued laugh-

It is not a simple introduction that I mind. I don't really care for that at all, but it is the compliments that sometimes go with it-that is what hurts. It would make any one uncomfor-table. You can fancy a young lady introduced to a parlor-full of company as the best conversationalist, the best model in every way, in her section of the country. You might just as well knock her in the head. She would not say a

word the rest of the evening.

I never had but one public introduction that seemed exactly the thing; that seemed to be a very inspiration in the way of an introduction.
The gentleman had a good head, and he said he supposed I didn't want any compliments. I said he was exactly right, I didn't want any compliments. And when he introduced me he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not waste any unnecessary time in the introduction. I don't know anything about this man (laughter;) at least I only know two things about him; one is that he has never been in the penitentiary, and the other is I can't imagine why." (Prolonged laughter.) Now such an introduction puts a man right at once. (Laugh-

In his lecture on Artemus Ward, Mark

Twain tells the following: When Artemus was very young, he and a companion got hold of a pack of cards and learned to play euchre. Artemus was perfectly fascinated with the game, and played it as often as he had an opportunity; but it had to be done on the sly, and he had to hide his cards from his parents. So, when he was looking out for a place to hide them, the boys thought the safest place where they could put the cards was in the pocket of the minister's black gown, under the very ægis of the church. I don't know what ægis means, but it's a good word, and I suppose it's all right. Well, the old minister was called on to baptize a convert, and as he went down into the water wearing a gown, the cards began to come up to the surface and float off. The boys, who were on the bank watching, though in great fear, kept their eyes on the cards. As it happened, there came up first two bowers and three aces. Of course, the boys were thrashed, and an old aunt of Artemus proceeded to lecture him on the enormity of the crime. "Why," said she, "just imagine — In an article on a recent fair in that city, the editor of a Macon paper says a brother editor took a valuable premium, but an unkind he would have fainted, and I don't see how he got out." "Well," said Artemus, "I don't see how he could help going out on such a hand."

> of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is such kindness as these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much, so we will try and do without

- A London correspondent mentions a curious invention in the matter of telegraphy. through life without having possessed a pic-It says that the English postal authorities now have under consideration an invention by which the handwriting of a person sending a in vain. dispatch may be transmitted by telegraph. This — A l take the hue or tinge of the thoughts to which we accustom ourselves. The mind, no more than the body can pass through defilement and

- On a gate post out West is a sign: "Take

The Past, Present and Future of Cotton.

The commercial newspapers have been lately printing some curious statistics about the amount and value of the cotton crops of the past years, as compared with that now on hand, grown in 1871, and have ventured some predictions for the future. The Journal of Commerce, for example, goes back nearly fifty years, to 1825, and shows what the highest and lowest price of middling upland cotton has been every year since; and it is worth noticing that the range of prices in 1825 was very much what it last! has been in 1870-71. In these two last years, with a crop averaging nearly 4,000,000 of bales for the two years, the price has varied from 143 cents a pound to 25\(\frac{3}{4}\) cents, while in 1825, when the crop did not equal 1,000,000 bales, the price always a sure sign of battle. They are used two butt with out entropy to person 1845 the price touched the lowest ever known sons. They will attack a stun wall or a deakon. -four cents per pound-the crop of 1844 being of an established church. A story is told ov about 2,400,000 bales. It did not reach 3,000, old deakon Fletcher, of Konnektikutt State, 500 bales till 1851, and in only three years since has it exceeded 4,000,000, namely, in 1858, 1859 on hiz farm, and the moshun ov hiz body was has it exceeded 4,000,000, namely, in 1858, 1859 and 1870, the latter year producing the largest crop ever known, except that of 1859, which was reported in the census as over 5,000,000, but was really, according to the careful computations of Mr. B. F. Morse, only 4,864,292 bales, weighing 2,343,000,000 pounds. In 1870 there were 4,352,317 bales, weighing 2,021,651,000 pounds; but the value of this crop was greater by nearly \$30,000,000 than that or the crop of 1859. The most valuable crop, however, was that of 1869, which realized \$242,195,000 in gold, though the number of pounds was less than 1,500,000,000, and of bales only 3,122,151. The highest prices for cotton were in 1864 and 1866, when it went up to \$1.90 a pound in the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the work and the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our things of the cotton famine produced by our the midst of the cotton famine produced by our the cotton famine produced by our the cotton famine produced by the cott by nearly \$30,000,000 than that of the crop of civil war.

There are various estimates of the crop of 1871, but we do not see it less than 3,500,000 bales. The Department of Agriculture, which croaked a good deal last summer, now raises its estimate to 3,400,000 bales; but it has always under-estimated the growing crop, and all the later accounts continue to be favorable for a

larger crop than had been expected. Still, compared with the demand for consumption, the present crop is not large, and it is no wonder that prices have gone up. It is computed that there are now in motion in the civilized world 67,000,000 of cotton spindles, viz: In Great Britain, 40,000,000; on the Continent, 18,000,000; in America, 9,000,000. According to an intelligent writer in the Boston Journal, the British spindles are increasing 40,-000 per week, while the operatives employed have risen from 350,000 to 450,000, and the cothave risen from 350,000 to 450,000, and the conton spun in the last three years has been as follows: In 1868-69, 916,000,000 pounds; in 1869-70, 1,065,000,000 pounds; in 1870-71, 1,700,000 pounds; and 1870-71, 1,700,000 pounds; and 1870-71, 1,700,000 pounds; and 1870-71, 1,700,000 pounds. 176,000,000 pounds. At this rate of progress, the manufacture of Great Britain in 1871-72, if not checked by the advance of prices, would reach 1,340,000,000 pounds, or 3,350,000 bales of 400 pounds each.

The same author puts the aggregate consumption for the continent of Europe this year at 2,125,000 bales. To this we may add for the spoil all the fun and smash up the world in 18-United States at least 1,125,000 bales, for its 73. consumption is now growing rapidly, the gain in manufacturing power at Fall River alone being in one year some 50,000 bales, and 50,000 bales more for Mexico and Canada. Here is a total consumption of which our country furnishes but little more than half. India provides 2,300,000 bales of cotton, of which but little more than 1,500,000 bales come to Europe. Other regions yield about 1,000,000 bales year-

The price of cotton, at the beginning of the year is almost twenty cents in gold. At this rate, which is quite likely to be maintained, it is the best crop for the Southern States, and the awhile, she asked a five year old girl, "What day is this?" "Washing day," was the quick The price of cotton, at the beginning of the rise since a year ago will stimulate the planters to put in more seed than in 1871. At a higher price than this the production of cotton in India and elsewhere is stimulated, and America would soon have less control of this market reason of everything becomes more and more than now. Our great crop of 1870 was, in one sense, too large; it enabled us to export three millions of bales to Great Britain, France and Germany, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand more to Spain, Russia, Canada, Mexico and other foreign States, and besides this to supply our own factories with eleven hundred bread that is made from flour? What do you seems to me unneccessary where the man has future. But it overstocked the market at first, and brought down the price so as to discourage the planters last spring, and, consequently, less was planted than ought to have been. Probably a steady crop of four million bales is what, for the present, this country ought to produce, in order to derive the greatest benefit from cotton production.—Springfield Republican.

Protecting Animals during Stormy Weather.

Farmers generally do not appreciate the loss sustained in the condition and health of domestic animals by their exposure to cold rain and storms. Most animals can endure cold as long as they can keep dry, but their bodies becoming wet, evaporation commences, which carries off heat rapidly and they are soon chilled through and through. This almost always deranges health, and most especially with milch cows, which are less vigorous and less able to resist sudden changes from heat to cold than stock not devoted to the dairy. Most of our domestic animals will endure sudden changes from cold to heat with impunity, but the opposite is often attended with very injuri-

ous consequences.

Again, even if the health of the animal is not seriously impaired, a large quantity of food will be required to sustain the heat thus lost, or there must be necessarily a waste of flesh. On the score of economy in food, to say nothing of deranged health, it will be cheaper to nouse cattle from the cold storms and from wet, whether it be falling rain or snow. A certain amount of food is required to keep up the tem-perature of the body, and in extreme cold weather. The extra food ordinarily used in cold weather is not employed for laying up flesh, but is consumed to make heat. It is this principle which renders it more expensive to fatten animals in winter than in warm weather. There is considerable difference of opinion among stock men in regard to the winter management of milch cows. The old farmers insist that stock are healthier when allowed to run in the yard most of the day. While others urge that the best results are obtained by keeping cows in the stable most of the time during winter, allowing them to go out each day for water, and returning them immediately to the stable. There is no doubt but the latter system will require less food than the other, but it is not yet fully established that such close confinement is promotive of the largest development of health and vigor, even when stables are kept clean and well ventilated. In good weather stock enjoy their freedom in the yard, and a few hours from their stall in the middle or warmer part of the day seems to be more in accordance with nature, even though more food may be required to carry the animal through. But in stormy weather, or when it is very cold, doubtless the best place for cattle is under shelter. Nothing pays better than care and attention to stock during the winter, and if a saving is to be made both in food and - Western editor, in acknowledging the gift | health, all storms and sudden changes of temperature must be guarded against as far as pos-

only one in the world." Of course, the Grand Duke ought to have it. A. G. D. who goes ture-frame made of toe-nails, or something of that sort, strikes us as having lived pretty much

- A Fond du Lac doctor visited a small pox patient the other day, and remarked, as he turned from the almost dying man: "Dig the grave; the corpse will be ready." The grave was dug, but the man recovered, and now the Josh Billings on Horns.

DINNER HORN.

This is the oldest and most sakred horn there is. It iz set to musik and plays "Home, Sweet Home," about noon. It has bin listened tew with mor rapturous delite than even Graffula's gong. It will arrest a man and bring him quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kauses the

looked upon by the old ram who fed in the lot as a banter for a fight.

Without arrangeing enny terms for the fight, the ram went incontinently for the deakon, and took him the first shot on the blind side of hiz

body, just about the meridian.

The blow transposed the deakon sum eighteen feet with heels-over-head moshun.

Exhasperated tew a point at least teu foot beyond endurance, the deakon jumped up and skreemed his whole voice * * * * "vu

remarks made tew the ram.

WHISKY HORN.

This horn varys in length, from three to six inches iz the favorite size. It iz different from other horns, being ov a

fluid natur. It iz really more pugnashus than the ram horn; six inches ov it will knock a man perfectly calm.

When it knocks a man down it holds him thare.

It is either the principal or the seckond in most of all the iniquity that is traveling around. It makes brutes ov men, demons of wimmen, and vagrants of children.

It has drawn more tears, broken more hearts and blited more hopes than all the other agencys of the devil put together.

- "How could God make a woman out of a rib, papa?" "All the questions you can't answer you call miracles, don't you, papa?"

— The Smiths had a dinner at Pittsburg on

New Year's day. The first toast was "Poca-hontas—Heaven bless her for saving the Smiths to this country." — There is no use making preparations for the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia in

- In planting corn, it is best to put a charge

of powder in each hill, and if your corn does not come up promptly, you can blow it up.—
Any quantity of corn can be raised in this way,
no matter how poor the land is.

— A Kentucky girl says when she dies she

desires to have tobacco planted over her grave, that the weed nourished by her dust may be chewed by her bereaved lovers. There is poetry in the idea. — A schoolmistress was trying to teach a class of four and five year olds the names of

reply.

Like a morning dream, life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the

clear. What has puzzled us before seems less mysterious, and the crooked path becomes straight, as we approach the end. - A parsimonious sea captain, in answering

 An old traveler tells a pretty tour about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to

cut off the dog's tail, which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone.-We would rather borrow a hundred dollars than

to believe that story.

— The Chicago Times says of the stringent liquor law recently enacted by the Radical Legislature of Illinois: "It's a nice law, this new temperance statute. You can get drunk, larrup your wife, and knock smithereens out of JNO. S. REESE & CO., Gen. Agents. the furniture, and then make the man who sold you the virus pay all the damage."

— Professional men, active business men, es-

pecially those who cat a great deal and drink iquors largely, are the persons who are most likely to die of softening of the brain. It is almost impossible for any man who lives a sober, temperate life, combined with a moderate exercise of the brain and body; to have this most hopeless of all maladies .- Hall's Journal

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. THE GREAT



WM. KNABE & CO.. MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, pervision to the business, and spare no pains to give general satisfaction.

The patronage of the traveling public BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased preeminence, which pronounces them unequalled,

TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILI DURABILITY. All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraft

We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PI-ANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years. We are by special arragement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODE-ONS of the most celebrated makers, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists prompt-

ly furnished on application to WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., Or any of our regular established agencies. Jan 4, 1872 26 6m

LAND SURVEYING.

sible.

— A lady of Connecticut writes the New York Tribune that she has a curiosity which she describe the Russian Grand Delegation of the Russian Grand Dele Duke—"a picture-frame made of toe-nails, the accurate Plats given. Terms moderate and work reliable. Address, GEO, M. McDAVID, Honea Path, S. C.

Jan 11, 1872 27 Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to
A. O. Norris, Esq., Judge of Probate, on
Wednesday, the 14th day of February next, at
Anderson Court House, for a Final Settlement
of the Estate of R. C. Smith, deceased, and for letters of dismission therefrom.

JOHN B. SMITH, Adm'r. Jan 11, 1872

THERE IS NO

MAN who really looks to his interest, that will let this opportunity pass, for without a

DOUBT

gong. It will arrest a man and bring him quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kauses the deaf to hear, and the dumb to shout for joy.—
Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last!

RAM'S HORN.

A spiral root, that emerges suddenly from the figure hed of the maskuline sheep, and ramifies until it reaches the top end. Rams' horns are until it reaches the top end. Rams' horns are completed by him to the purchaser of the Goods. occupied by him to the purchaser of the Goods, which is one of the most desirable rooms in the place. Come soon to see him, or write to him

ABOUT IT.

Persons in WANT of LADIES' DRESS GOODS can buy them from A. P. H. at WAY DOWN YONDER prices.

I MEAN

JUST WHAT

Is right by every one who does his CASH trading with me. But when it comes to CRED-IT, I CAN'T SEE IT.

ISAY

In conclusion, I think it would be best to come soon, and if you are not satisfied, I will con-vince you that this advertisement is NO HUM-

vince you that this advertible
BUG.
All parties who are indebted to me will please
come and settle before it is TOO LATE. YOU
UNDERSTAND.
I have thirty barrels of Fine Family Flour,
which will be sold low.

A. P. HUBBARD.

SOLUBLE

PACIFIC GUANO. Price \$45 Cash, with usual Advance on Time.

RYPERIENCE in the use of this Guano for the past six years in this State, for Cotton and Corn, has so far established its character for excellence as to render comment unnecessary.
In accordance with the established policy of

In accordance with the established policy of the Company to furnish the best Concentrated Fertilizer at the lowest cost to consumers, this Guano is put into market this season at the above reduced price, which the Company is enabled to do by reason of its large facilities and the reduced cost of manufacture.

The supplies put into market this season are, as heretofore, prepared under the personal superintendence of Dr. St. Julian Ravenel, Chemist of the Company, at Charleston, S. C., hence planters may rest assured that its QUALITY and COMPOSITION is precisely the same as that heretofore sold. At the present low price every acre planted can be fertilized with 200 pounds Guano at a cost not exceeding the present value of 30 pounds of cotton, while experient value of 30 pounds of cotton, while experience has shown that under favorable conditions of season and cultivation the crop is increased by the application from two to threefold the natural capacity of the soil. Hence, under no conditions could its application fail to compensate for the outlay. Apply to J. N. ROBSON,

J. N. ROBSON,
Agent Pacific Guano Company,
No. 68 East Bay and Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf,
Charleston, S. C.
JNO. S. REESE & CO., Gen. Agents.
Nov 30, 1871 22 3m

Pacific Guano Company's COMPOUND

ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME For Composting with Cotton Seed. Price \$25 Cash, with usual advance for Time.

HIS article is prepared under the superin-tendence of Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, xpressly for composting with Cotton Seed.
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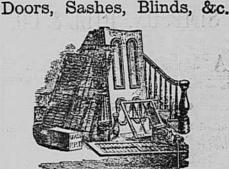
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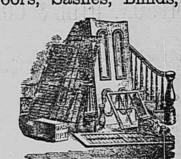
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