TERMS.

One copy for one year......
" " six months... Ten copies for one year... Twenty copies for one year... The clubs of ten and twenty will be sent to any address. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Obituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcement of candidates, Five Dollars in each case

invariably in advance.

Job Work cash on delivery, in every instance.

Brom the Missouri Democrat. A Remarkable Case.

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT CRIME IN INDI-ANA-FIVE TRIALS AND A SUICIDE.

On the 12th of September, 1868, a farmer's boy discovered on the banks of the White River, about three miles north of the city of Indi-Nancy Young, his wife, two reputable citizens of that place. The post mortem examination disclosed the fact that Mrs. Young had been killed by a pistol shot, the ball entering the back part of the head and coursing upward through the brain, until it lodged upon the inner surface of the frontal bone. The ball proved to be a cartridge pistol ball. Mr. Young had been killed by a discharge from a double barrel shot gun, which was found by his side with one barrel exploded, the other barrel heavily charged with ten buck shot, and standing cocked. The position and course of the wound upon Young and his wife proved conclusively that they had been murdered. No pistol was discovered. The day after the disservant girl swore that she saw Mrs. Clem's anapolis, the dead bodies of Jacob Young and covery of the murder it was ascertained that the shot gun found by the dead bodies had been purchased from a pawnbroker in Indianapolis on the day of the murder. The gun was identified by means of a broken thimble and a peculiarity about the locks, and the man who had purchased it was accurately described by the pawnbroker and a negro servant who was present when the purchase was made. At the time purchased it was accurately described by the pawnbroker and a negro servant who was present when the purchase was made. At the time of the murder a gentleman and his two children, who were fishing some distance below the scene of the murder, heard the report of firearms in the direction of the place where the bodies were found. Five minutes before the report was heard the children saw the deceased and another woman walking on the sand bar near where they were killed. A farmer and his son driving along the road, within a few hundred yards of the place, heard two reports, one loud like a shot gun the other sharp like a pistol, and so near together that it was difficult to distinguish them. A man and his wife liv-ing a quarter of a mile from the scene heard the two reports and a scream between them. The witnesses agreed that the time was about 4 o'clock p. m. The horse and buggy of the deceased were found hitched in the road near

On examining the neighboring ground the well defined tracks of a woman, wearing a new well defined tracks of a woman, wearing a new number three gaiter, making long steps, as if in flight, were traced from a point near the dead bodies, through the woods to a place where they intersected the track of a buggy, going in the direction of Indianapolis, and drawn by an animal wearing small sized, inter-fering shoes. The tracks of the woman and horse and buggy were all accurately measured. These were the clues, and the questions arose, who bought the gun? who was the woman seen

third place he had inquired of a bright little girl, who took him to the door, and directed him across the street, and saw him enter the establishment where the gun was purchased which in seven hours afterward had slain Abrams, a reputable carpenter of Indianapolis, as the man who purchased the gun. Mr. Abrams was arrested, and attention was then directed to the subject of THE HORSE AND BUGGY TRACKS.

The afternoon of the murder, Silas Hartman

had hired a horse and mare from a livery stable. The mare wore small, interfering shoes, and a shoe taken from her feet was applied to the track made in the woods near the scene of the murder, and it fitted it exactly. A plaster cast of the shoe was taken, and was compared with thousands of horse shoes without finding one that would go in it. Hartman was lodged in jail.

WHO WAS THE WOMAN?

Some farmers, coming to Indianapolis the afternoon of the murder, met Young and his wife going in the carriage in the direction of the place where they were murdered, with a lady sitting in the same seat with Mrs. Young. A few yards behind the carriage Silas Hartman, driving the livery stable mare, was seen by the same parties. He was recognized, but when they attempted to speak to him he turned his head and drove by them without responding to their salutation. Several of these witnesses testified that Nancy E. Clem, the wife of a leading grocer of Indianapolis, was the lady who occupied the seat with Mr. Young's wife in his carriage. Silas Hartman, who followed in the buggy was her brother. A close watch was placed upon Mrs. Clem's movements, but her arrest was delayed for three weeks. This

delay in her arrest secured her conviction. The confederate Abrams was in jail, and had difficulty in raising money to pay attorneys' fees. He sent for his brother and directed him to go secretly to Mrs. Clem's house and get several thousand dollars, and tell her that the money must come. The brother obeyed these directions, and Mrs. Clem, yielding to the demand, went into a cellar where she had a package of bills concealed in a stove-pipe hole in a chimney, and gave Abrams' brother several thousand dollars, and told him to tell his brother in jail not to send for more money, as it

would excite suspicion. MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

The murdered man was known to have had ever seven thousand dollars on his person a few hours before he was murdered. On the day of the murder Abrams, who purchased the gun, went to Mrs. Clem's house, from which she was absent a good portion of the afternoon, and remained there till she returned, and received a large sum of money from her immediately upon her return.

BRIBERY OF WITNESSES.

It was proved that Mrs. Clem offered her sewing girl \$500 if she would swear that she was at her home during the afternoon of the murder; by means of bribes and threats she that time Mrs. Clem came to Duzan in great procured her niece, her sister-in-law, and an Irish servant girl to swear before the grand jury that she was at home and at the house of her sister-in-law, next door, during that afternoon; and these persons afterward confessed their perjuries, and testified on oath that she had withdrew their accommodations. He informed person, at her house, the afternoon of the murder; and persuaded a miller, who had delivered a sack of flour at her house on another day, to swear that it was the day of the murder, and that he conversed with her at the very hour of the murder. She procured another man to

Anderson Intelligencer. swear that he met her in the Indianapolis Post Office, and accidentally trod upon her dress and apologized to her, the same afternoon. Silas, followed in a buggy with the gun purchased by Abrams. Young and his wife were murdered, and the murderers fled to Indianapolis She procured two women to swear that they olis in the manner described. met her shopping in a dry goods store a few minutes afterward. Immediately upon her return from the murder she told a neighbor, who noticed her flushed appearance, that she had acquittal, she would have gone scot free. Upnoticed her flushed appearance, that she had been at home canning grapes over a hot stove all the afternoon of the murder, the fact being that no grapes had been canned.

And on he and but for the obstinacy of a German juror, who stood out for conviction against eleven for acquittal, she would have gone scot free. Upon the second trial she was convicted and sentenced to the State's Prison for life. that no grapes had been canned. And on her examination before the Coroner's jury before the arrest she swore that she was at home at the time the murder was committed. On the day of the funeral of Young and wife she stood at her front gate as the procession went by, and said to a friend that she had no acquaintance der in the first degree—the proof of the purwith Young or his wife; the fact being that she had been visiting his house with her sisterin-law two or three times a week for months for her.

THE SHOES SHE WORE. When she was arrested she was wearing a pair of carpet slippers belonging to her colored servant, and not a slipper or shoe of any kind belonging to her could be found about her house. Inquiry was made at a number of the shoe stores in Indianapolis, and it was ascertained that a boy had sold Mrs. Clem a pair of No. 3 gaiters a few days before the murder. The boy was requested to get a pair of the same size of the same manufacture. They were procured, and a careful measurement

cognize him. MYSTERIOUS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS. The most remarkable feature of the case, however, and one that has excited a curiosity that will never be allayed until the guilty par-ties confess and explain it, grew out of the se-cret and mysterious financial transactions which were carried on between Mrs. Clem and her victim, Young, and other citizens of Indianap-olis for months prior to the murder and up to olis for months prior to the murder and up to the very day of its commission. Young, the murdered man, had been a porter in a hardware store, and was known to be poor. Suddenly he gave signs of wealth, improved his property, bought him a horse and carriage, quit working, and informed his former employers that he was engaged in a business that was realizing enormous profits. He borrowed large sums of money at enormous rates of interest, invariably upon short time, and always reinvariably upon short time, and always re-turned them before his obligations matured. He kept a large bank balance at one of the In-dianapolis national banks, and established a credit that enabled him to procure the indorse-ments of some of the leading business men of the place. No one knew his business, and when asked by his indorsers what he was doing, who bought the gun? who was the woman seen in company with the deceased? who drove the buggy in which the murderers fled from the scene of the tragedy?

THE PURCHASE OF THE GUN.

The pawnbroker sold the gun at 9 o'clock in the morning. Between the hours of 8 and 9 three applications for the purchase of a second-hand shot gun had been made at as many auction stores and nawnbrokers' shops by a man to stores and nawnbrokers' shops by a man covered a period of six months, and during

one witness, who has known her and her broth-

er Silas for years, met them coming home in a buggy from the direction of the murder, at a

rapid pace, and swore that they refused to re-

tion stores and pawnbrokers' shops by a man covered a period of six months, and during having sandy hair and complexion, and at the the whole time he was visiting Mrs. Clem's cery store. Mrs. Clem's husband never met Young, and never knew that his wife was acquainted with him until after the murder .-Young. Five witnesses identified William J. Mrs. Clem was also in the habit of visiting Young's house two or three times a week in company with his sister-in-law, and when there she and Young would retire to an adjoining room, where they would be engaged in conversation and writing for a few minutes. When questioned by her sister-in-law about the nature of her business relations with Young, she put her off with indefinite answers. Meanwhile Mrs. Clem and Young both had plenty of money. During the same period the fortunes of her convicted accomplice, Abrams, who purchased the gun, began visibly to improve. He quit working at his trade, commenced loafing and borrowing money at high rates of interest, kept a respectable balance in bank, paid his bank paper promptly, and spent a good portion of his time visiting Mrs. Clem's house. But the strangest part of these financial transactions remains to be told. Dr. Duzan, a leading physician of Indianapolis, and a man of wealth, had been acquainted with Mrs. Clem since she was a child, and had always been her family physician. Before her arrest, Mrs. Clem had testified as a witness in the grand jury room, and had there positively asseverated that she had never had any financial dealings with Dr. Duzan, and that he would not testify otherwise. All the leading bankers in the city were examined and compelled to produce the bank accounts of Dr. Duzan, Young, the murdered man, and Abrams, Mrs. Clem's confederate.
Mrs. Clem kept no bank account during these

transactions. A comparison of these bank accounts revealed the fact that there were the most intimate relations existing between them. When Dr. Duzan would check \$10,000 out of his bank, Young would make a deposit of the same amount the same day; and when Young would draw upon his bank balance, Duzan's would be increased to the same extent. It was the same with the bank accounts of Young and Abrams. Dr. Duzan swore in all the trials that he never knew or saw Young, and that he had never had any dealings with him directly or indirectly. Duzan, however, had large money transactions with Mrs. Clem. She began by borrowing small sums of five hundred or a thousand dollars at time for short periods of seven or ten days, at enormous rates of interest, invariably returning the money, with interest, before due, and telling Duzan that she was engaged in large speculations with leading business men of Indianapolis, and that she would tell him all about it at the proper time. These loans increased until Duzan at one time advanced her over twenty thousand dollars, for which he took no receipt, note or memorandum. It invariably happened that the very day she would obtain money from Duzan, Young would make a deposit of like amount, or pay off a note in bank. As has been stated, \$27,000 her niece, her sister-in-law, and an distress of mind, and, as he testified, wept bitterly and begged him to lend her \$22,000 .-Just at this time Duzan's bankers had become inquisitive concerning the use he was putting his money, and upon his refusal to tell them, they suborned them. She procured a book peddler to swear that he had delivered a book to her in Young evidently looked to her to provide the Mrs. Clem that he could aid her no longer. means to meet his maturing notes, and when she found it impossible to effect a loan from

Mrs. Clem was first tried in the fall of 1868, had been detected in a dozen perjuries concern-ing his whereabouts on the day of the murder -committed suicide in jail, the night of her conviction, by cutting his throat with a razor. chase of the gun by him, a few hours before the murder, being clear and conclusive; also his dividing the money with Mrs. Clem after prior to the murder. In fact, there was no end to the lies she told and hired others to tell judgment against Mrs. Clem and gave her a new trial, upon a shallow technicality that led many ignorant people to believe that the court had been corrupted. Her counsel took a change of venue, and she was tried the third time at Lebanon, Boon County, Indiana; the trial resulted in a divided jury. The fourth and last trial has just been concluded by a verdict of guilty, with a sentence of imprisonment for life. Thus has ended one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the criminal jurisprudence of this country. We doubt if even the celebrated Webster case furnished a stronger illustration of the efficacy and reliability of a connected chain of circumstantial evidence. At first it was pronounced incredi-ble that Mrs. Clem should have had any con-nection with the murder of her two friends, but little by little the truth came to light, until her guilt was so clearly revealed that no intelligent mind could doubt it after carefully considering the facts.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel. Augusta and Hartwell Railroad.

Permit me the use of your columns to call the attention of the public, and particularly the Board of Directors of the Augusta and Hartwell Road, to the following letter, which we received from an old friend, in reply to our solicitation for business:

ANDERSON COUNTY, S. C.,

July 2, 1872.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your letter soliciting consignments of cotton, I would gladly ship to your market, but the facilities are not sufficient. The river is too slow and in the sufficient. sufficient. The river is too slow and uncertain. In these days we can't wait a week or two to ship cotton; we must "realize" quickly. The trade of this country would all go to Augusta if we had the facilities necessary; and why the citizens of Augusta—who are a wide-awake, energetic people—do not make exertions to get it, is beyond my comprehension. They have now a splendid opening to get the trade of the whole Savannah Valley—the counties of Elbert, Hart and Franklin, in Georgia, and a large portion of Anderson and Oconee, in South Carolina; and also to tap the Blue Ridge Railroad at Walhalla by the shortest line that can be made to the seaboard. It would be useless to enumerate the advantages of such a connection, as they are obvious to every one. But there is a project on foot now that may not only take from you this trade, but lose you what you now get from Elbert and all the counties adjoining and above. You are aware that they have a railroad chartered from Elberton to intersect the Air Line at Dry Ponds. I hear that company have made propositions to the Air Line Company to lay the track and equip and run the road. If this is done, of course the Air Line Company will hold the controlling power and run the road for their advantage, and all the freight will go North.

I hear, also, that it is proposed by the Augusta and Hartwell Road to unite with that road at better than any other Macine. 2. Because the Elberton or Hartwell. You can see in a moof getting more trade, Augusta would lose much that she now has. There is a way now opened for you to push forward and take advantage of the opening in this country and secure the trade that if left to seek its own way to market, will go to Charleston or New York. That is, will go to Charleston or New York. That is, take hold of the Augusta and Hartwell Railroad and run it up the valley of the river to or over and over. 7. Because you can quickly near this point-cross the Tugalo and run to Perryville or Walhalla. If you do this at once, the Elberton road will not be built, and, of necessity, Augusta would get all the trade of the Georgia side, and a very large proportion of drawn from the centre, the tension is conse-the Carolina side of the Savannah would take quently even. 9. Because the presser-foot that route in preference to the Greenville and Columbia Road. When you get to this point moved after being sewed. Because it is two and cross the Tugalo, all the produce would Machines in one, and has no springs to break, take that route, as well as that of Hart and Franklin counties, as it would be the nearest

point for them and possess more advantages.

The Air Line Company made a grievous mistake in the location of their road; they see it already, but it is too late to remedy it now. They have lost all the produce of Franklin and Hart counties in Georgia, and Anderson and Abboville on this side, by running too high up; but it has left a fine opening for Au-gusta, if she will only step in now and take it. Augusta is compelled to have an opening in this direction, and sooner or later it will be built, but if she delays much longer, other roads will be built, and divert all the produce to some other market. It is easy to keep a trade, but very hard to get it back when it is

I merely make these suggestions, hoping that you will talk this matter over with your friends—get up some interest in the matter and see if you can't induce your city to move forward and put this important road at worksend out your engineers—survey the route—get up subscriptions, and capitalists will take hold of it and build the road for you when they see you are in earnest. We have a charter for a road from Walhalla to the Tugaloo which can be used for this road if secured in time, otherwise it may be taken by the Air Line for their own advantage. Yours respectfully,

Now, Messrs. Editors, the points made in this letter are plain and direct. Our correspondent states that time is too important an element, in these days of high rates of interest and stringent money matters, to be overlooked. The river is too slow a medium of communication, and existing lines of railroads are unfriendly by location and control, and therefore we cannot expect them to further Augusta in-terests. Cannot some arrangement be made by which the control of the charter of the Augus ta and Hartwell Road can be made, which will give confidence in the enterprise? It seems to me that there can be, and I am sure that every Augusta merchant will take a little stock to

- A rifle company-A gang of thieves. - Some men are worth nothing, and others

- A desirable second-hand article-A young,

rich and amiable widow.

- A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said: "Oh! how I wish this was called work, and well paid!" - A wit once asked a peasant what part he

performed in the great drama of life. my own business," was the reply.

— The ladies may declaim as much as they

please against intemperance, but they are themselves exceedingly addicted to a social glass when it is a looking-glass. - The first qualities wanted in all who deal with the education of children-patience, selfcontrol, and a youthful heart that remembers

- Here is a late boy's composition: "The horse is the most useful animal in the world. So is the cow. I once had 13 ducks and 2 was drakes and a skunk killed 1. I knew a boy which had 7 chickens, but his father would not

Thank God for Sunday.

Now God be thanked! that he has given-Blest boon to saint and sinner-A day of rest—one day in seven Where toil is not the winner; Rest for the tired and jaded brain,
The wearied hand on Sunday,
That they might gather strength again
For toil renewed on Monday.

The merchant in his counting-room, The clerk o'er desk and ledger, The artisan at forge and loom,
The ditcher and the hedger—
The laborer, who must toil and slave
From early dawn on Monday Until the week sink in its grave, All cry: "Thank God for Sunday!"

The day that lifts the weighty chain Which all the week hath bound us; That respite gives to heart and brain, From thousand cares around us; That in the toilsome march of life
So bids us take, for one day,
Rest from the battle and strife,
Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

If thus by all one day of rest
Be hailed, as respite solely,
How to the Christian, doubly blest,
Must be the Sabbath holy;
As, in faith's light, he lifts his eyes
To the bright world where, one day,
He longs to spend beyond the skies,
A blest eternal Sunday!

- A chemist in Providence says that milk is more nutricious than meat. There is less difference between the economical value of milk and beefsteak, or eggs, or fish, than is generally supposed.

— In a recent trial in a French Court, the

public prosecutor, who corresponds to our Solicitor, arose and said, as a witness came on the stand, "I wish to remark to the court that this witness is entitled to entire confidence, as he has not had time to consult his lawyer.'

SOMETHING NEW.

A Buttonhole, Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine in One!!

WE request the Ladies, and all others wanting a perfect Sewing Machine, to judge from personal examination, this superior and excellent Machine. It is no exaggeration to say that it will execute a greater variety of sewing, with fewer attachments and less labor, than any Machine in the world. It is a decided improvement on the older Machines in market; and the superior skill, workmanship and materials employed in its construction are a guarantee of accuracy, strength and durability, and enable the Company and its Agents to WAR-RANT EVERY MACHINE THEY SELL TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

It is comparatively noiseless, and runs with such ease that the most delicate female can operate it all day without fatigue. A Philadelphia weekly, speaking of this Machine, says: "In New England, the home of the Sewing Machine, the American Buttonhole Machine is without a rival-1. Because it will do everything that any Machine can do, sewing from better than any other Macine. 2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted. 3. Because raise and lower the feed to adapt it to thick or thin cloth. 8. Because you have a short, deep bobbin, by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre, the tension is conseturns back, that the cloth may be easily re-

and nothing to get out of order." We take the liberty of referring to the following ladies, citizens of Anderson and vicinity, who have tested our Machines. The testimony of these ladies is certainly a flattering evidence of the popularity attained by these Machines within a short time:

Mrs. Edmund Murrah, Anderson.

" Robert Keys,

Georgia Brown, " P. K. McCully,

W. W. Humphreys,

Frank Crayton. W. L. Brovles,

" W. H. Nardin, " F. M. Murphy,

" J. A. Hoyt,

" Wm. Hix, Fair Play.

" Dr. Brown, Townville. " Dr. Bell, Walhalla.

A supply of these Machines will be kept con-

Oconee County. REED & BROYLES,

Agents for Anderson, Pickens and Oconee.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AND OTHER

PICTURES.

THE very latest-adopted to the Dolly Varden and other styles. Call at F. C. v. Borstel's Photograph Gallery and get a perfect likeness of yourself at from four for one dollar to five

dollars apiece.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. All Pictures Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. All Pictures are warranted not to fade, as my past work for the last twenty years will prove. A lady is in constant attendance. Call soon and call offen.

F. C. v. BORSTEL,

No. 4 Brick Range.

April 25, 1872

April 25, 1872

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned gives notice that he will make application to A. O. Norris, Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on Saturday, the
3rd day of August next, for a Final Settlement
of the Estate of Wm. M. Cowan, deceased,
and a final discharge therefrom.

JAMES A. COWAN, Adm'r.

June 27, 1872
51
5

BEG to inform their friends and former customers that they are still at the Old Stand on DEPOT STREET, and having received a FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES, we invite the patronage of those who wish to purchase. Call and examine our Goods, as we sell LOW for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

M°GRATH & BYRUM,

FRESH GROCERIES, LIGHTNING RODS,

ICE, &c., &c.

We also furnish LIGHTNING RODS to all in need of them at the Lowest Cash Prices, and will have them put up at shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

In addition to the above, we have received a CARGO OF ICE, to cool the inner man, and will fill all orders from abroad at low rates.

At the request of citizens of our Town, we will furnish ICE at our Ice House on SUNDAYS from half-past twelve to half-past one o'clock. Call at the time named.

McGRATH & BYRUM,

May 16, 1872

SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MANTEL PIECES,

And Building Material Generally. W. P. Russell & Co.,

East End Hasell Street, opposite the Wando Fertilizer Works,
And in the immediate vicinity of the Charleston and Pavilien Hotels.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

This Firm are the only Practical Mechanics, Sash, Blind and Door Makers, by Trade, carrying on the above business in the City of Charleston.
Mr. S. H. LANGSTON, Builder, of Anderson, is our authorized agent, to whom we refer by

A Special Request.

THAT all persons who have not settled for their WANDO FERTILIZER, call AT ONCE, ay Freights and give their Notes.

AT THE SAME TIME,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS,

And buy what you need of them.

CHERRY & BLECKLEY, Pendleton, S. C. May 2, 872

S. BLECKLEY,

Anderson, S. C.

A FINE

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE GOODS just received at the BIG STORE, No. 4 Granite Row, where you will be sure to find a

DRESS

FOR

Showing our Goods. We take pride in dis-playing what the Ladies say is

Largest and handsomest stock of Calicoes in the market, while they say none of them are

"UGLIEST

They ever saw." And if you want a pretty Dress for the

BABY

We have it in any kind of goods. We also have a good selection of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

stantly on hand at the Store of C. A. Reed, Anderson, and by Reed & Broyles, Fair Play,

THE

Largest stock of Boots and Shoes this side of Columbia, and can fit any foot in the

COUNTY.

We also have a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Woodenware, Glass and Crockery-ware. In fact, almost anything you want you

SHARPE & TOWERS'. No. 4 Granite Row.

N. B.—All these Goods MUST be sold, and we will sell them LOW FOR CASH. May 16, 1872

M. C. PARKER, M. D., Graduate of the Medical University of Maryland.

HAS commenced the practice of his profes sion, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. Having not only enjoyed the superior advantages afforded by the Medical University of Maryland, but also having had much experience in practice in the Baltimore Hospitals, he feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction. He can be found at the residence of his father, Robert Parker's, at all hours, unless professionally engaged. Fresh and pure Drugs always on hand.

May 9, 1872

44

3m

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to A. O. Norris, Esq., Probate Judge, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July next, for a Final Settlement of the Estate of Mathias Richardson, deceased, and for letters of dismission from the same.

SION T. RICHARDSON,

Administrator with Will annexed. June 27, 1872

H. BISCHOFF. C. WULBERN. J. H. PIEPER

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN Wines, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, &c.,

197 EAST BAY, Charleston, S. C.

Feb 29, 1872 Cotton 24 Cents in Anderson.

Still ahead of Competition.

WE are sole agents here for Thos. Wynne's W Improved Open-Throat, Curved-Breast, Double X, Self-Ribbed Cleaning Seed, Pre-mium and Diploma COTTON GINS. Sample Gins always in store. Send for a circular, and when you hear what others say who have tried them, you will buy the best and save money.

WATSON & BROTHER, Anderson, S. C.

June 13, 1872

GET THE BEST.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

SHARPE & TOWERS are agents for the sale of the Brown Cotton Gin. We can recommend these Gins. They are of light draft, gins fast, cleans the seed well, and makes a GOOD SAMPLE. Those expecting to buy a Gin this season will do well to call on us before buying any other Gin. These Gins are got up in a handsome style, and we warrant them to perform well. We have now in Store one 40, one 45 and one 50 saw Gin, and will get any size you want. Call on us and see the testimonials in their favor. There are several in use in this County.

in this County.

SHARPE & TOWERS,

No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.

GOLDSMITH & KIND. FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

(PHENIX IRON WORKS,) COLUMBIA, S. C., MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, of all sizes; Horse Powers, Circular and Muley Saw Mills, Flour Mills, Grist and Sugar Cane Mills, Ornamental House and Store Fronts, Cast Iron Railings of every sort, including graveyards, residences, &c. Agricultural Implements, Briss and Iron Castings of all kinds made to order on

May 18, 1871 GEO. S. HACKER, Door, Sash and Blind Factory.

short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c.



THIS is as large and complete a Factory as there is in the South.

We keep no Northern work to fill country orders. Send for Price List.

GEO. S. HACKER. Address, P. O. Box 170, Charleston, S. C. Factory and Warerooms, King Street, opposite Cannon Street, on line of City Railway. Sept 7, 1871 10 ly

Hair Restoratives.

HALL'S Hair Restorative; Lyon's Kathairon; Mrs. Sarah A. Chevalier's Life of the Hair; Burnett's Cocoaine; Ayers' Hair Vigor; Chalfant's Coco Cream; Mrs. S. A. A' len's Zylobalsamum; Magnolia Balm. For

BENSON & SHARPE.

April 25, 1872

DEPOT STREET.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,