

# Anderson Intelligencer.

**Rates of Subscription.**  
Single copies for one year - \$2.00  
Six months - 1.00  
Ten copies for one year, \$20.00, and an extra copy to person making up the club.  
Twenty copies for one year, \$37.50, and an extra copy to person making up the club.  
Fifty copies for one year, \$75.00, and an extra copy to person making up the club.  
One hundred copies for one year, \$100.00, and a premium of Five Dollars to person making up the club.  
The clubs of ten and twenty will be sent to any address. Clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address only.  
Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than six months.  
Payment in every case to be made in advance, and the names of subscribers will be stricken from the books when the time paid for has expired.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each subsequent insertion less than three months. A square consists of the space occupied by ten lines of this type, equivalent to one inch. No advertisement counted less than a square.  
Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the immediate business of the firm or individual contracting.  
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.  
Under no circumstances will an advertisement be received for insertion in our reading columns.  
An undeviating rule is to require Five Dollars in advance for the announcement of every candidate for office.

**The Stock Law Considered.**  
*To the Editor of the Plantation:*  
An important question will soon come before the people of Georgia, and it is: Shall there be a stock law or not? The bill leaves it to every county in the State to decide for itself, whether or not they are for such a law. It is a new and important question sprung upon the people, and at first sight it looks like it would be decided against in every county. But there are so many good reasons why there should be a stock law, we trust it will receive the careful consideration that, at least, in counties peculiarly circumstanced, it may be adopted, and become the law. This question embraces three prominent and important considerations:  
1. For the preservation of timber.  
2. To guard against expensive and insecure fencing, and the protection of field crops; and  
3. The benefit it will be in improving all kinds of stock.

I am out and out for the stock law, and shall proceed to state my reasons why. I cannot illustrate the destruction of timber better than what has been made known by statistical information reported by a committee appointed by the "Beach Island Farmers' Club," gentlemen of the most practical and intelligent standing, to report on the propriety of enacting stock laws and abandoning the fencing of crops. In relation to the destruction of timber, it is said that:  
"The fences of the United States has cost more than the houses, cities included; more than the ships, boats and vessels of every description, which sail the ocean, lakes and rivers; more than our manufactories of all kinds, with their machinery; more than any one class of property, aside from our real estate, except it may be the railroads of our country."

The report clearly shows how the matter stands, and to what a cost the farmers are put to—what a cost, to the country, is sustained by "the destruction of its timber for a few scrub stock of cattle and hogs, that are not worth the each neighborhood the cost of fencing a farm of three hundred acres." We shall now further extract from this valuable and interesting report, what is the actual cost of keeping up fencing. It seems fabulous to one that has never given the subject a consideration; but as the report has been made up from statistics which are facts, it will show how we are going in this wholesale work of destruction, in utter ignorance as to the damage we are doing ourselves and to the country. The report goes on to say:  
"The usual form is the worm or zigzag fence, requiring about eight hundred rails to the mile, costing variously from one dollar to five dollars per hundred for timber, splitting, hauling, clearing fence-row and erecting. Perhaps two dollars per hundred would be a safe average estimate. The amount of land covered by fencing and lost in the turning, not including the margin too frequently surrendered on the fence-row to scrub bushes and briars, would be about three and one-third acres to the farm."  
"Our improved lands, apart from the building, were worth (that is to say in South Carolina the estimate has been made) in 1850, not exceeding an average of ten dollars per acre, would scarcely average in market above \$5 per acre now. Estimating the improved lands of the State at this time as of the same extent as in 1850, we would have the following result from these calculations: 4,000,000 acres of unimproved lands, worth \$20,000,000, inclosed by 100,000 miles of outside fencing, costing, for its original construction, \$16,000,000, besides encumbering and rendering valueless 100,000 acres of land, worth \$500,000. The duration of such fences vary from four to fifteen years, according to timber and other circumstances, apart from casualties of floods and fires. But the annual cost of repairs cannot be less than ten per cent, or \$1,600,000, equivalent to a tax of forty cents an acre of all unimproved lands in the State, or eight per cent. of its value, being just eight times the rate tax, State and county, we will have to pay on the same property next year. To this should be added at least seven per cent. interest on the original cost, making the tax fifteen per cent, or seventy-five cents per acre. Experience has established that this tax is lighter than the damages that would result from insufficient fencing for protection. Yet, it is probable that all the stock permitted to run at large in the State, for whose benefit this burdensome expenditure is exacted, if taken directly from their several ranges and sold in market, would scarcely realize the expenses of our fences, or even the half of it."

Extravagant as these statements may appear, some years ago the cost of the fences in the United States were estimated by Burknep at more than twenty times the amount of specie in the country.  
I shall now make another extract from this report, showing the advantages in having to keep up stock, and will conclude by adding some opinions of my own:  
"In the first place, every farmer should endeavor to procure and raise only fine stock, knowing it takes no more attention and food for fine stock than it does for scrub stock. His cows would be selected for their milking-qualities, his sheep for their wool, or for their mutton, as he may desire, and his hogs for their weight and fattening qualities. Being compelled to keep them up, they would always be under his eyes and care; hence, in breeding, the crosses deemed necessary could be selected, and soon, like in raising colts, particular stock, as may be deemed the best, would be chosen and bred from. By so doing, a few more would give us more milk and butter, more wool and mutton, and more bacon and lard, than we now get from four to six times their numbers of roving, unmanageable stock, and all our uneasiness from theft, and being damaged and killed from getting into our neighbor's fields would be cast right off, as they would be in their own pasture and inclosure. But the greatest advantage to be derived from this system is: 1. The improvement of the breed and

qualities of our stock; and next, the benefit to our lands from the amount of manure they would furnish. With the European and Northern farmers the effort now is, to increase the number of animals on the farm to the largest number that can be sustained for the purpose of making manure."

We have extracted largely from that able report, as it is made up from statistical facts, and it is well and proper that every farmer in Georgia should have the question presented before him, based on facts and figures. The opposers to this stock law, in general, will be the persons who own the smallest number of stock, and the most inferior breed—such stock as are compelled to make their own living, and live off other people than their owners. To such, we confess it will become a hard law, for the range, as they term it, is their stock support. But the question is simply this: Must the timber of Georgia, now scarce and valuable, be wasted and destroyed to fence out a small number of stock that subsist on other people, and in other people's fields? Must farmers, whose timber is scarce, be compelled to keep up expensive fencing to keep out a few stock running at large? Must neighborhoods be kept in strife and enmity on account of stock breaking into fields? Must farmers be taxed in feeding the stock of their laborers? We say not, let there be a stock law, when there are so many cogent reasons for such a law. It may seem hard at first, until we get fixed for it, and see the benefits of it, but like all changes that take place, some experience is necessary in such changes before we fully understand and realize the advantages accruing from it. Many farmers of the South complain of the impossibility of their raising stock, on account of their being stolen and made way with. Let such a law be passed, and the stock of every man will be known and seen by his neighbor; in short, his hand will be seen, and all claims in the range be at an end, which was the nest-egg of many, that multiplied and had no ending. I look upon such a law, as will lessen materially the crime of stock-stealing, and be the means of much peace and good neighborly feeling existing in every neighborhood, and will lead to a system of diversified agriculture so essential to the prosperity of the South.

We trust the subject will receive the earnest consideration of the intelligent farmers of Georgia, and if it meets their approbation, they will discuss it freely with all who have not given it any thought. I am fully satisfied, in my own mind, that it is the best thing that can be done for the farming interest of Georgia; and if ever put in operation, its beneficial results will be felt and seen in not only the saving of timber, but in the improvement of our farming system.  
JNO. H. DENT.

**ANOTHER GHOST STORY.**—The Marietta Journal vouches for the authenticity and reliability of the following startling incident:  
For some months, conductors, engineers and brakemen have been noticing, between Tilton and Alatoona, that when their respective freight trains would enter on to that portion of the track named, that their number would be reinforced by an extra train hand, who, of course, the officers of the Western and Atlantic Railroad cannot persuade to sign the "death warrant." This individual appears suddenly on top of the freight cars, takes a seat and remains there for many miles, and then the unknown brakeman disappears. Conductors, seeing him, have often went out to collect his fare, but on nearing him, he would vanish like mist.

One night an engineer on a freight train plainly saw the ghostly brakeman seated on top of the third car from his engine; he determined to settle the vexed question as to who he was, and accordingly, he left his engine in charge of the fireman and proceeded at once towards the mysterious object. The engineer approached cautiously, with both eyes fixed on the form of the man, but as he neared his ghostly he gradually faded from view, leaving the engineer completely bewildered, but who still tried to unravel the suddenness of his disappearance by passing over the entire train and looking in every place which was capable of concealing a man, but nowhere was the man visible. The engineer turned around in despair, and as he cast his eye toward his engine, which was swift in speed, there sat the object of his search, untried and full of life, on the same identical spot where he first discovered him. It was all incomprehensibly strange and unaccountable to the engineer, but his intrepid courage never failed him, and he again went toward him and as he approached, again the apparition dissolved itself into nothing. The engineer passed on to his engine and on looking back, there sat perched upon the box car the same unknown being, where he remained until the train had left many miles in the distance, then his ghostly disappeared, and returned, probably, to re-enact on the next passing train the same scenes.

His appearance on the top of the train has become a matter of indifference among the railroad men, and all effort to find out who he is, has ceased. Some say that it must be the spirit of an unfortunate brakeman who was killed while in the performance of his duties and whose love for the avocation while living, forces his discontented spirit back to the same pursuit.

**THE LEE MEMORIAL.**—General W. N. Pendleton, President of the Lee Memorial Association, has issued an address calling for contributions for placing a suitable memorial of General R. E. Lee over his remains, which rest beneath the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia.  
At the suggestion of Mrs. Lee, the Association selected as the design of the memorial a sarcophagus with a full sized, recumbent figure of General Lee, to be cut from the purest marble.

A contract has been made with Mr. Valentine a Richmond sculptor, for the preparation and erection of this memorial, and the cast of the work in plaster has been already completed. General Pendleton says: "In its very impressive likeness to our beloved commander the figure is admirable, and the entire work, as a specimen of art, is in every way worthy of its great subject."

It seems that means are now needed to enable Valentine to go forward and put his beautiful conception into marble. The total cost of the work undertaken by the Association will be \$20,000. Of this amount \$5,000 have been already contributed by those anxious to do honor to General Robert E. Lee. Fifteen thousand dollars are yet required to complete the memorial.

The Lee Memorial Association endorses the recommendation of the Army of Northern Virginia that "for the purpose of assuring and expediting the completion of this noble work of art, to be placed as a fitting token of a whole people's love and homage above the ashes of their dead hero, we commend to the ladies of their South to hold memorial meetings on the next anniversary of the birth of General R. E. Lee (Monday, 20th January, 1873), and to take such measures as to them seem best for collecting money on that day to be especially appropriated to the decoration of his tomb by the erection of the sarcophagus." It is suggested that an organized effort be made upon the day named to raise the money needed by private contributions, fairs, suppers, concerts, or lectures. The particular means to be resorted to in each locality is left to the discretion of the ladies.

The bravest man yet discovered is a fellow who heard a noise in the cellar, and, carefully avoiding disturbing his wife, crept out on the roof with a pistol and remained there all night.

Why is the sluggard told to go to the ant to learn a lesson of industry? Because he can there recline upon a mossy bank and observe the ways of the diligent insect at his leisure, and without fatigue.

An exchange announces on the death of a lady, that she "lived fifty years with her husband, and died in confident hope of a better life."

## The Deficiency Tax.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the clause of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means levying a tax of five mills to cover deficiencies, was resumed. Mr. Crittenden, of Greenville, favored the levy with the proviso that the per diem and mileage of members should be included in the deficiencies, and liquidated amongst the first claims to be presented. General W. H. Wallace, member from Union County, spoke with point and effect, showing and disclaiming factious opposition. He knew that taxes are necessary; but as discreet legislators, they had not the requisite data upon which to determine the amount that should be raised. He had no purpose to embarrass the present administration, but stood ready to aid it to the extent of his power, according to his own discretion. South Carolina needs friends, capital and the vigorous application of muscle, and he wished heartily that they could be procured. It was a capital error in the recent legislation to pass bills without having explicit and sufficient information. Excessive taxation is robbery. Levy just what may be necessary, but no more. Preliminary to this, correct estimates must be used. Correct information can only be procured from official statements. In examining the figures in the Governor's message, and presented to the House by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, we find \$300,000 put down for public printing. A circular placed upon their tables a few days since, by a publishing house, contained in the list of publications 5,000 copies of the Ku Klux trials. The printers had no more right to publish them than the New Testament. The Constitution provides for certain publications. They are specifically mentioned, and such as are not mentioned are necessarily excluded. The House of Representatives can go no further than to exercise the power of attorney for the State. It can do no more. If a man makes a contract with the House which it is not authorized to make, he cannot claim its fulfillment. There are no means really of knowing the amount actually due. Again, several volumes of statutes are mentioned. The printing of these is wholly unauthorized. Anything of this sort must come under the head of extraordinary expenses, and be provided for as such. Furthermore, we have the item of the "Chairman of the Government's legitimate expenses? What are they, and what do they represent? Mr. Wallace was ready to provide for all rightful deficiencies. But let us first ascertain them correctly, and in that way get a satisfactory basis upon which a levy of tax may be made to provide for them.

Mr. Metzger, of Lexington, followed in a good speech, sustaining the same position substantially as Gen. Wallace. He showed the difference between the public and private property. A legislator, as a man, might do what he dared not venture to do in his legislative or representative capacity. He could not use the same freedom with the people's money as with his own. He considered the matter of the public debt, and the necessity of providing for the payment of interest on it. It, too, was an undervalued sum. All these matters should be fully reported upon, and presented in tangible shape, before they could legislate in any satisfactory way upon them.—*Phoenix, 12th inst.*

**Never Tempt a Man.**  
The late John Trumbull, when a boy, resided with his father, Governor Trumbull, at his residence in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the neighborhood of the Mohogans. The government of this tribe was hereditary in the family of the celebrated Uncas. Among the heirs to the chieftainship was an Indian named Zachary, though a brave man and an excellent hunter, was as drunken and worthless an Indian as could well be found. By the death of an intervening heir, Zachary found himself entitled to the royal power. In this moment the better genius of Zachary assumed sway, and he reflected seriously: "How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be chief of this noble tribe? What will my people say? How shall the shades of my glorious ancestors look down indignantly upon such a successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? Aye—I will drink no more!" And he solemnly resolved that henceforth he would drink nothing stronger than water; and he kept his resolution.

Zachary succeeded to the rule of his tribe. It was usual for the Governor to attend at the annual election in Hartford, and it was customary for the Mohogans chief also to attend, and on his way stop and dine with the Governor. John, the Governor's son, was a boy, and occurred a scene which I will give in Trumbull's own words:  
"One day the mischievous thought struck me to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home brewed ale on the table. I thus addressed the old chief: 'Zachary, this beer is very fine; will you not taste it?' The old man dropped his knife, and leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression, and his fervid eyes, sparkling with angry indignation, were fixed upon me. 'John,' said he, 'you don't know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you know that I am an Indian? If I should taste your beer, I should never stop till I get drunk, and I should become again the same drunken, contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been: John, never again while you live tempt a man to break a good resolution.'

"Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it a more solemn eloquence. I was thunder-struck. My parents were deeply affected. They looked at me, and then turned their gaze upon the venerable chieftain with awe and respect. They afterward frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, in Norwich, on lands now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the place lately, and above his mouldering remains repeated to myself the inestimable lesson."

**The Causes of Decay in Teeth.**  
On this subject, Dr. S. P. Cutler writes to the *American Journal of Dental Science*:  
Without proper physical exercise, digestion is imperfect, and in consequence every function is impaired, the secretions of the mouth becoming, as a general thing, acid in character, which causes early destruction of the imperfect developed dentures, the teeth decaying frequently before fairly erupted.

Let us examine into the food of children at the present day. Instead of the good, wholesome, substantial food of former times, the most refined flour is used, and bolted meal, all kinds of tubers and fruits must be peeled clean, so as not to leave a trace of the mineral element on them. The dishes must be highly seasoned and elaborate in numbers, appetizing dishes must be brought into requisition, in order to tempt the incapacitated stomach to take in what it cannot dispose of in a healthy manner. In this way the food of the stomach is overtasked; in consequence, half-digested food is conveyed into the bowels, frequently ending in bowel complaints and other disorders; in consequence, doctors' stuff must be taken to do what nature should do. This poorly assimilated food has to build and repair the tissues, and it necessarily does the work imperfectly, the hard tissues being the greatest sufferers of all.

The confinement within doors of children, and young females especially, and want of sufficient fresh air and outdoor exercise in our cities and large towns, where the rooms are not properly ventilated, is another fruitful cause of badly decayed bones and teeth, which have been referred to already.

The bad and impure air of large towns, where a large amount of coal is consumed, and a corresponding amount of carbonic acid formed and given up to the atmosphere, besides what is furnished by decomposition of filth and respiration, together with other noxious

gases, has an important bearing upon the present subject.  
The system of education of the fashionable boarding-school is wrong in the extreme. The poor laborers on the plantation, and mechanics that have to take constant physical exercise, with plenty of good, plain and substantial food—including the negroes of the South—all have better teeth on an average, than the wealthier and more luxuriant. One striking proof of what I have stated is, that when negro women are brought from the cotton and corn fields to serve as cooks and waiters about the houses of the wealthy, both on the plantations and in towns, these same negroes and their offspring, have had teeth, as a rule, all owing mainly to change of diet and habits generally, their labors being less physical than while in the fields.

## Change of the Fence Law.

A bill, as we understand, has been introduced into the House by Mr. Joseph Crews, more familiarly known as Uncle Joe, which contemplates a complete alteration in our fence law. It has not often been our privilege to endorse anything emanating from Uncle Joe. We are glad to do so now. The novelty of the thing adds zest to it. We may never again be placed in so fortunate a position, and we hasten to take advantage of it. The purpose of the bill is to entirely upset the old order of things and institute a new one. As the law now stands a farmer must fence in his crop and fence out his own and his neighbor's cattle. The bill of Mr. Crews proposes that the cattle and stock shall be fenced in.

It is a good idea. In fact, some such law has become almost a necessity on account of the scarcity of timber in the country. The first and main object aimed at is the saving of expense in the building of fences.—From the statistics furnished in the census of 1850, it has been shown that the cost of the fencing then in existence in the State amounted to \$16,000,000. It is probable that the outlay is greater still at the present day. Four-fifths of this enormous and useless expense can be avoided if every man is required to keep up his cattle and other stock. The beneficial effects of such a law have been experienced in Virginia. In that State perhaps the greater portion of the fencing had been destroyed by the soldiers during the war. The woodlands were also laid waste, and there was no way in which the fences could be restored, except at a cost which would have been ruinous.

A law similar to the one proposed by the bill of Mr. Crews was made, and it has worked admirably. That section of country round about Manassas, which was entirely devastated in the way of fences and of woodlands by the armies of both sections, is said now to be the most prosperous part of the State. There are numbers of fine plantations in this State which are now comparatively worthless on account of the scarcity of rail-timber. If the bill proposed by Mr. Crews be passed, these will be worth as much as they ever were, and perhaps more.

In many instances the necessity of fencing is an actual bar to agricultural operations. To fence a place costs more than the place itself. We have not yet seen a copy of the bill of Mr. Crews, but we are informed that it is based upon the similar law now in force in Virginia, and presume that it is correct in every particular.—*South Carolinian.*

**HOMICIDE IN LANCASTER.**—From a private source we learn that on Thursday night last H. J. Hickson was shot and instantly killed in Lancaster village by D. J. Carter, Esq., editor of the Lancaster Ledger. The circumstances, as we got them, are these: On the said evening Mr. Carter, being at his home, was attracted by the furious barking of his watch dog, and by the efforts of the animal to get over into the lot where his wood pile was. Being satisfied that there was somebody stealing wood, (which had been for some time a source of great annoyance to him), he hailed several times, but without getting any response. He then stepped back into the house and got his pistol. Upon going out again with the pistol in his hand, the party at the wood pile began to move off rapidly. Mr. Carter called to him to stop, and the summons not being obeyed, fired four shots in rapid succession. At the fourth shot he heard the party fall, and upon going to him found that it was his neighbor, H. J. Hickson, and that he was shot through the heart. Our informant states that the deceased had an arm full of wood, to which he clung even in death.

To our friend of the *Ledger* we tender our deepest sympathy in his misfortune. For, though the killing may be ever so excusable or justifiable in the eye of the law, it is a grievous misfortune for a man to have to bear about with him through life the blood of a fellow man.—*Chester Reporter.*

**THE KU KLUX PRISONERS.**—Attorney-General Williams has written a letter to Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, regarding the Ku Klux prisoners, in which he says: "In my judgment it is not only impracticable, but improper to grant an indiscriminate pardon to the citizens of York and Chester counties, who have been convicted of violating the enforcement act, or to any persons described only by the locality in which they reside or designated as a class of offenders against the laws of the United States. Separate applications for pardons ought to be made by, or on behalf of each of said persons, stating substantially the circumstances of his crime and the conviction. When such an application is made it will be considered without delay, and as favorably as the President's sense of justice will permit."

A law has just gone into effect in Illinois, which authorizes the appointment of guardians for habitual drunkards. A jury decides the question of the unfitness of the drunkard to administer his affairs, a notice being served on the party to the effect that an application has been made to the court, after the serving of which he is deprived of the right of disposing of his property or making any valid contracts.  
The New York *Tribune* editorially states that the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley are unwilling, under any circumstances, that the plan of a subscription for their benefit should be carried out; but will not object to any testimonial to the memory of their father. It is proposed to build a printers' monument to Greeley.

**CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK**  
OF  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN, \$300,000.  
Board of Directors:  
L. D. CHILDS, Pres., J. T. DARRY,  
J. W. PATRICK, Vice Pres., R. M. WALLACE,  
J. D. MELTON, Solicitor, J. S. WILEY,  
R. O'NEALE, Jr., E. HOPE.

**W. B. GULICK, Cashier.**  
C. J. IRDELL, Ass't Cashier.  
In addition to the ordinary and usual business of Banking, the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, S. C., issues interest-bearing Certificates for any amount, payable on demand, and bearing SEVEN per cent. interest from date, interest collectible every six months, if the Certificate has not been previously presented. Deposits in gold received on same terms, and interest paid in kind. Depositors have all the advantages of  
**A SAVINGS BANK,**  
And the safety of their deposits is guaranteed by a paid-up capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Persons having funds which they wish to invest temporarily, will find this a safe means of investment, returnable upon demand, and always ready for use should a more profitable investment offer.  
Remittances may be made by Express, and Certificates will be returned by mail without delay.  
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23, 1872. 21-3m

**GRAND DISPLAY**  
OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
AT  
**C. A. REED'S**

I TAKE great pleasure in announcing to my friends, and the public generally, that I have just returned from New York, and opened one of the most complete and attractive Stock of Goods to be found in the up-country, consisting in part of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Of the most desirable qualities.  
**FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,**  
To suit the most fastidious.  
**THE BEST GROCERIES,**  
Of all descriptions.  
**Custom-Made Boots and Shoes,**  
For everybody.  
**Ladies' and Gents' Hats.**

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
In great variety.  
**A FULL LINE OF**  
**Crockery and Glassware, Hardware and Cutlery.**  
**IRON,**  
Wooden Ware,  
AND  
**BUGGY MATERIAL.**

In fact, almost anything to be found in a first-class up-country Store.

I will not be undersold by any house in town.  
My Goods will be cheerfully shown, and comparison in prices and quality is respectfully solicited.  
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my Anderson friends, I solicit a continuance of the same.

**C. A. REED.**  
Sept 26, 1872 12

**GEO. S. HACKER**  
Door, Sash and Blind Factory,  
Charleston, S. C.  
THIS is a LARGE and COMPLETE A Factory as there is in the South. All work manufactured at the Factory in this city. The only House owned and managed by a Carolinian in this city. Send for price list. Address  
GEO. S. HACKER,  
Post Office Box 170, Charleston, S. C.  
Factory and Warehouses on King street, opposite Cannon street, on the line of City Railway.  
Nov 7, 1872 18 1y

**GOLDSMITH & KIND,**  
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,  
(PHENIX IRON WORKS.)  
**COLUMBIA, S. C.**  
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, of all sizes: Horse Powers, Circular and Mule 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, Brass and Iron Castings of all kinds made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c.  
May 18, 1871 46 1y

**WILLIAMS, BIRNIE & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
65 Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Place,  
New York.  
**GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
Bankers, and Cotton Factors,  
Charleston, S. C.  
June 27, 1872 51 6m

**AT PRIVATE SALE.**  
THAT desirable property owned by Mrs. M. A. MORRIS, situated on Boundary street, near the Episcopal Church, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms and pantry, on a high basement, with all necessary out-buildings. The lot contains four acres, including an excellent Orchard, Vegetable and Flower Gardens. For further information apply to Mr. A. B. TOWERS at Anderson C. H. A Piano also for sale.  
Nov 21, 1872 5\*

**Notice of Final Settlement.**  
THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to A. C. NORRIS, Esq., Probate Judge, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, for a Final Settlement of the Estate of H. E. CAMPBELL, deceased, and for letters of dismission from the same.  
All claims under seal against said Estate will be presented to A. C. NORRIS, Esq., on or before the day of final settlement.  
JOHN T. SLOAN, Adm'r.  
Dec 5, 1872 5

**READ THIS!**  
THE  
**FIRST OF NOVEMBER**  
HAS PASSED.  
WHEN YOU

**SELL YOUR COTTON,**  
CALL AT THE SIGN OF  
**WATSON & BRO.**

AND SEE  
**If You Owe Us Anything!**  
EITHER FOR  
**GOODS or GUANO,**

AND if you do, my advice to you is to pay up in full and take a clear receipt, as the business of the firm must and shall be wound up.  
To those who bought the celebrated "Wynn Gin," don't let the time pass. We have to meet our bills when they fall due, and you must do likewise.

We still have a small stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
A full line of  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
BAGGING, MACKEREL,  
TIES, CHEESE,  
HARDWARE, BACON,  
&c., &c., &c.

**JOHN B. WATSON,**  
Survivor of Watson & Bro.  
Oct 10, 1872 14

**THE**  
SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore and New York, with a large and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and if you want a  
**BARGAIN**

In Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shoes, Hardware, Hats, Crockeryware, Clothing, Millinery and Groceries, call at my  
**STORE**  
And I will guarantee that I will sell you something, as my Goods and Prices will suit you, and no mistake.  
P. K. McCULLY,  
Sign of the Bargain Store,  
North Side Public Square.  
Sept 19, 1872 11

**Important to the Ladies!**  
Ladies, you can save Money, Time and Health by buying the  
**IMPROVED SILENT FEED**  
Wheeler & Wilson  
**SEWING MACHINE.**

It runs lighter and is less complicated than any lock-stitch Machine now in the market.  
100,000 more Family Machines in use than of any other make. Every Machine guaranteed, and instructions given at the house of the purchaser, free of charge.  
Office at Waverly Hotel, Anderson C. H.  
J. M. GLANCY, Agent.  
PURSLEY & TRUMP,  
General Agents, Augusta, Ga.  
July 4, 1872 52 4

**CAROLINA**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF  
**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.**

ASSETS, - - - - \$1,100,000.  
HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
President.  
GEN. WADE HAMPTON,  
Vice President, and Superintendent of Atlantic Department.  
J. D. KENNEDY,  
State Agent,  
WM. S. BROWN,  
Agent for Anderson County,  
Dr. P. A. WILHITE,  
Medical Examiner.  
Among its Directors are some of the first business men of the country. We guarantee honesty of management—i. e., speedy settlement of losses.  
Sept 12, 1872 10

**TOBACCO! TOBACCO!**  
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO of various brands, which will be sold by the package or retail. I will sell the package at Factory prices. Dealers in Tobacco would do well to call at the West End of the Benson House and examine my stock. All Tobacco and stamps warranted.  
I also keep a supply of Tobacco at James A. Drake's, 12 miles south of Anderson.  
The purest LIQUORS are kept at my establishment, including Brandy, Whiskey, &c. The Waverly House Bar is again open for the accommodation of the public.  
T. J. LEAK,  
Sept 26, 1872 12

**HORSES and MULES.**  
I HEREBY notify my friends and patrons that I have located myself at Anderson C. H. for the winter months, and will keep constantly on hand a number of Horses and Mules adapted to the market. I will also receive orders, to be filled on short notice. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on me before buying elsewhere.  
D. C. CUNNINGHAM,  
Nov 14, 1872 19 3m\*