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any address. Cruce of my and opwards cont 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 ex-nived

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columns. lars in advance for the announcement of every candidate for office.

On the Culture of Cotton.

Unforbiedly the commercial prosperity, not only of this country, but that of a large por-tion of Europe, is directly or indirectly depen-dent upon the product of the Cotton fields, and fortunately for us, it has been demonstrated that no other people can successfully compete with us in its production, either in quantity or quality. When the war between the North and South broke out, the effect was soon perquality. When the war between the the and and South broke out, the effect was soon per-ceptible in England, the greatest cotton manu-facturer of the world, and in a very little while a large portion of her mills were idle, the operatives thrown out of employment, and to a great extent remained idle during the whole period of the conflict; collections were made in all the dependences of Great Britain throughout the world, to support the starving multitudes thus thrown out of their accustomed employ-ment. In 1860, just before the war, the impor-tations of cotton into England amounted to 3,338,000 bales, from all sources of which 2,-482,000 bales were received from this country. When this supply was stopped by our intestine war, all England was aroused to the importance of the crisis, and numerous companies were formed, with immense capital at command, to instigate the production on a larger scale, in other parts of the globe, wherever it was found that the soil and climate would permit its growth. The British government united in the movement thus made, and their consuls

and other officials, everywhere, were required to aid in the work of extending the cultivation wherever it had a foothold; and to search out wherever it had a foothold; and to search out localities which might he deemed suitable for the experiment of its production. An inter-esting history might be written upon this sub-ject, but our object lies at present in another direction—and it will be sufficient to know, that notwithstanding all the efforts which were made although the quantity was increased, yet the quality was in no instance, we believe, found to come up to that raised in our Southern States. That grown elsewhere was used, as before, in connexion with what could be still before, in connexion with what could be still obtained from this quarter, and thus a total

phosphate of potassa, 311 parts; sulphate of potassa, 21 parts; and silica, 11. Now, if this analysis be correct, it is evident that phospho-ric and carbonic are the chief acids, and potash The new steamer Victoria, of the Anchor Line, which arrived at New York to-day from and lime the principal bases which compose the cotton plant, and that the fertilizer which contains these in the greatest.degree must be the best suited to the cotton crop. The com-mon cow-pea fills the bill exactly. It is easily raised, will grow on any soil, and costs very little. An analysis has shown that 100 parts of the ash of the cow-pea contains 34[‡] parts of phosphoric acid; 40[‡] parts of potash; 6[‡] parts prosphoric acid; 404 parts of potash; 64 parts of lime; 54 parts of sulphuric acid; and 64 parts of magnesia. The pea vine gives 38 parts of lime; 174 parts of potash; 144 parts of car-bonic acid; 44 parts of phosphoric acid; 54 parts of silica; 54 parts of sulphuric acid; 64 parts magnesia." To renovate the worn lands and make them for the for the production of conton the com-

fertile for the production of cotton, the com-mon cow-pea may possibly be unsurpassed by

mon cow-pea may possibly be unsurpassed by any better agent, by sowing them in June and plowing them under in September. This, how-ever, will take time, and what we now want is a suitable provision for the coming crop. In the *Field and Factory*, we have the plan of the Rev. John Lusk, who is represented as one of the best practical planters in Hinds county, Miss; he almost invariably from the seed of one bale of cotton makes another bale the ensuing season. by the following method :

the ensuing season, by the following method : "In December, January or February, with a turn-plow, he runs a centre furrow, following the turn-plow with the bull-tongue or subsoil plow-in this furrow he sows 30 bushels of fresh cotton seed, and in addition, all the ashes he can obtain from the public colleges and schools at Clinton, or about 5 bushels of ashes to the acre-then he laps two furrow slices with a turn-plow over the cotton seed, so as to with a turn-plow over the cotton seed, so as to rot and prepare them for plant food, (it would be better if the seed were crushed or chopped.) At the time to plant cotton he beds up his land in the usual way, but takes care to follow the turn-plow with a bull-tongue or subsoil plow, preparing his land thoroughly and very deep, to withstand the drouths of summer. By this sensible plan he made one bale of cotton per sere the last very often makes a bale and a acre, the last very often makes a bale and a half to the acre."

The tap-root of the plant is said to equal the The tap-root of the plant is said to equal the average height of the plant, and consequently the soil should be prepared to a sufficient depth to enable it to penetrate much deeper than is afferded by the general run of planters. At the end of the tap-root the fibrous roots strike out, feeling their way for nourishment, like the rootlets of the cereals—they also serve as braces to the plant. Deep plowing and subsoiling, therefore, in this, as in most other cases, are absolutely necessary, and thorough pulveriza-tion is little less essential, as by these means the roots penetrate to a depth which, in times of drought, will enable them to find moisture of drought, will enable them to find moisture to sustain the plant and prevent it from shedto sustain the plant and prevent it in the more adding; and, (as remarked by a correspondent of the *Field and Factory*,) during a wet season, your deeply plowed ground and mellow, well-pulverized beds, will absorb the surplus water, storing it up, as it were, for future use, and the plant is well fortified against many of the re-verses it too often has to contend against—it being prepared for a wet or dry season. The intelligent writer above alluded to con-

cludes a very succinct paper upon the cultiva-tion of the plant, in all its details, with the

following judicious remarks, of the correctness of which there can be no doubt : "Land that is deeply plowed, thoroughly pulverized and planted early, if well manured and properly cultivated, will, no matter what the season may be, yield a satisfactory return. One great obstacle to the cotton planter's success is, too many acres are planted, and consequently the necessary attention cannot be given the crop. It is fair to presume that, with one-half the number of acres, well manured, deeply ploughed and properly cultivated, more cot-ton will be made, and with less labor." We shall, as the season approaches, from time to time present from reliable sources, such

instruction as may be deemed necessary to aid the many new beginners, now embarking in the culture, in their labors. Of one thing we are certain, that wherever the cotton planter stoppage of the manufacture of cotton cloths was prevented, but the finer qualities of the textile could be obtained nowhere else to comhis own and the premises of those who will not use them, which can be gathered in every neighborhood, by mixing these with the barnyard manure or that from the compost heaps as heretofore recommended, he can go ahead with his planting, in the full assurance of success, having prepared the ground properly for the crop.—American Farmer. KEEPING OLD SHEEP .-- Sheep should never be kept until they lose their teeth ; a very little observation and more practice will enable any person to tell their age by the front teeth, and for the benefit of those not posted in this art we will give a description of the teeth at the different stages of the growth and decline, so that all may learn, as we once heard of a person who went to buy a flock of sheep, and pro-nounced them all too old from the fact of having no teeth in their upper front jaw. Perhaps he has learned before this that they never had. A full grown sheep has thirty-two teeth-eight incisors in the lower front jaw, and six molars on each side in the upper and lower jaw. The lamb at birth has two incisors passing through the gums. When about a month old, it has eight comparatively short, narrow ones. At about a year old, sometimes a little more, the central or "lamb teeth" are shed and replaced by two broad teeth. The lamb teeth continue to be shed annually and replaced by broad, until the sheep has eight incisors of second growth, when it is full mouthed, which At six years old the incisors generally begin to diminish in breadth and lose their fan-like shape. At seven they become long and narrow, stand about perpendicular with respect to each other, and have lost their round, cutting edge, and so continue to diminish until at about the age of ten years they become loose and begin to drop out.-Southern Cultivator.

Line, which arrived at New York to-day from awake. Glasgow, brought back to her native shores Maggie alias Billy Armstrong. She had served before the mast in several British ships. Her sex having been at last discovered, she found herself at Glasgow, and in petticoats again, about the time the Victoria was to sail. As about the time the Victoria was to sail. As an old sailor she had gone to the shipping master of the port, and he brought her case before the managers of the Anchor Line, who gave her a free passage home. During the passage I have had many conversations with our romantic fellow-traveller. I subjoin an account of the story as nearly as possible in account of her story as nearly as possible in her own words. She is nineteen years old, of ______ They have tried it some time down in medium size, with a play of humor about her Texas, and have come to the conclusion that a eyes that partially redeems the plainness of her determined, somewhat masculine face. So high has she held her female virtue through all her vicissitudes that when a steerage passenger of the Victoria insulted a woman in her presence, two or three days ago, she very calmily struck out from the shoulder and herpresence, two or three days ago, she very calmly struck out from the shoulder and knocked him down.

"My name," she says, "is Maggie Armstrong, though I called myself Billy when I put on pantloons. I was born in the State of New Jersey, America. My father is a farmer five miles from Transform and he has told me hun miles from Trenton, and he has told me hundreds of times that I could do more work than any man. I was always of a wild, passionate nature. I used to hate men when I was at home. I thought they ought not to get more wages than women, and I often wished I was a man. My mother died eight years ago, and left another little sister and me. Father kept a home-keeper until I was able to do his work left another little sister and me. Fatter kept a honsekeeper until I was able to do his work, which I did till the first of last April, when he took æ notion to get married. This new wife he got in New York. She came to our house and thought to rule me and everything; but I soon taught her her mistake. I left the house and thought to rule me and everything; but I soon taught her her mistake. I left the house and wont and hired out at a neighboring farmer's. My father came after me and took me home, and I stayed eight days, leading a cat-and-dcg life with my stepmother. I thought I could not endure that long, so I took a strange notion into my head. I was up-stairs one day along with one of my school-mates. I was engaged in cleaning and folding my father's clothes, and I said to her that if I was to dress myself in his clothers he would here a just the feathers and make them much more healthful to sleep on. It removes dust and rejuvenates ciothes, and I said to her that if I was to dress to steep on. It removes dust and rejuvenates myself in his clothes he would have a job to find me. She laughed, and said he would. There was a silence between us for a few min-you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?" find me. She laughed, and said he would. There was a silence between us for a few min-utes, and without saying anything more about it to her, I secretly determined to try it. At two o'dock that night, or the next morning I mean, I went up stairs and dressed myself in my father's clothes. I took the scissors and cut my hair as short as I could, and then went down stairs again and took twenty-five dollars out of one of the bureau-drawers, for I knew it was no use going away without money. it was no use going away without money. Then I went to the station and took the 4.20 Then I went to the station and took the 4.20 train for New York. I wandered about the city a good deal, stopping at a small hotel in Warren street, I think. I hadn't begun to make up my mind what to do, for I had never been to New York before, when one of those runners hailed me and wanted me to ship on a freight steamer, which he said was going to London and back to New York in a month. That seemed to suit me, as I was curious to see London. He shipped me as engineer stew-ard. I never was sea sick once—in fact, I nev-er was so well before in my life as I have been at sea. I always used to have Jersey head-aches in the summer-time at home. No more feverishness now. All the engineers were very well pleased with my work. But they informed eighteen inches. When found he was in a me that the ship was not going back to New York, but to China, when she left London. So I was discharged at my own request in London, I was discharged at my own request in London, the head engineer presenting me with ten shillings for being a good, clean lad. With this and my wages, fifteen shillings, and what was left of my twenty-five dollars, I was ena-bled to live in London three weeks. I went all over the great city, and saw no end of things. As soon as I learned that the steamer was coing to Ching I made up my mind that I was going to China, I made up my mind that I had got to get back to America as a sailor, if short one. He did a great deal of business, I ever got back at all. So I used, during my and was widely known. The flags hung at

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- "This is the rock of ages," said the father, after rocking two hours and the baby still - A tourist who was asked in what part of Switzerland he felt the heat most, replied,

"When I was going to Berne." — The first exclamation of an American belle on entering the cathedral at Milan, was, "Oh, what a church to get married in."

- "Margery, what did you do with the tal-low that Mr. Jones greased his boots with to-

- A Nashville washerwoman, finding in a lot of dirty clothes a new fashioned shirt opening at the back, sewed it up, cut open the bosom and sewed on buttons, to the intense disgust

- A fond husband boasted to a friend, - A fond husband boasted to a friend, "Tom, the old woman came near calling me honey last night." "Did she, Bill? What did she say?" "She said, 'Well, old Beeswax, come to supper.'" - A Western paper, with well-developed mathematical tendencies, calculates that Cali-

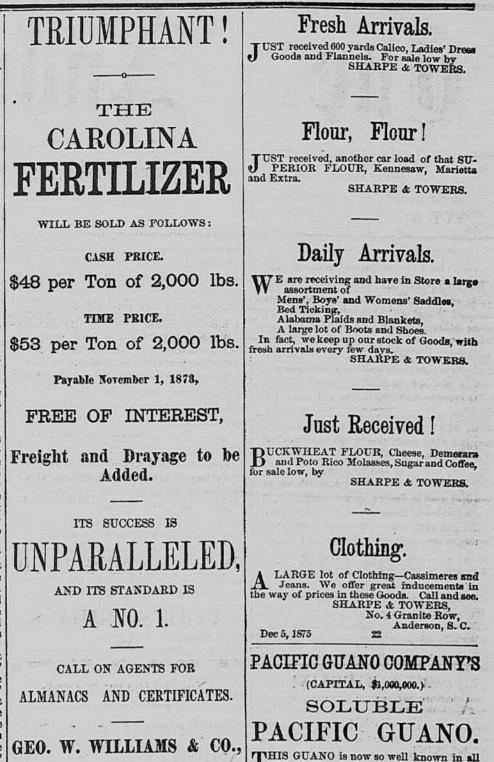
flour to put a griddle-cake two inches wide

yez. I tuk that off and gave it to the cats." — Old feather beds and pillows are greatly improved by putting them on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower; let the beds become thoroughly wetted; turn the beds on both sides.

loney, there's yer pig !" — A well-known miner of California recently visited his mine and stepped into the bucket and was let down. During the descent the rope broke and let the bucket loose. Its occupant seized the upper end of the rope and hung suspended. The engineer, unaware of his suspended. The engineer, unaware of his predicament, lowered the rope until he sup-posed his employer had reached the bottom of the shaft—it being 250 feet deep—and then stopped. Meanwhile the victim clung to the rope and shouted for help, but none was near. At length, when exhausted, he indulged in a silect prayer in the expectation of their silent prayer, in the expectation of being dashed to pieces by the fall about to take place, state of unconsciousness.

THE DEATH OF A DISHONEST MAN .- Boys,

spare hours on the steamer, to practice going aloft; or, if they were stowing sails or doing anything of the kind, I was sure to be on hand. I used to go into the wheel-house, too, and honest; and was widely known. The mags hung at half-mast, for his name had been a good deal before the public. Yet nobody respected him. He was not honest; and that was the fatal drawback which IN addition to the ordinary and usual busi-ness of Banking, the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, S. C., issues Interest-bear-



the Southern States for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor, as not to require special recommenda-tion from us. Its use for seven years past has established its character for reliable excellence. The large fixed capital invested by the Compa-ny in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of its Guano. The supplies put into market this season are, as heretofore, prepared under the personal su-perintendence of Dr. St. Julian Ravenel, Chem-ist of the Company, at Charleston, S. C., hence planters, may rest assured that its quality and composition is precisely the same as that here-

composition is precisely the same as that heretofore sold.

tofore sold. J. N. ROBSON, Selling Agent, Charleston, S. C. JNO. S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, TERMS-\$45 cash; \$53 time, without inter-est. To accommodate planters they can order now and have until first of April to decide as to whether they will take at time or cash price.

When delivered from factory by the car load, no drayage will be charged. SHARPE & TOWERS, CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN, \$300,000. Agents, Anderson, S. C. 21 Sm Nov 28, 1872



pete with the American. The product of last year shows, that notwithstanding the demoralization to a consider-able extent of the labor of the South, the yield is equal probably to that of any preceding year, and as it is to be hoped that more system will be introduced hereafter into the raising of the crop, an increased yield sufficient to enable us to possess the markets of the world will be the consequence. The area of the production will be enlarged, and we find that the supposed cotton belt is now being overleaped, and it is cultivated farther North than heretofore, and with profit, by the introduction of improved varieties of seed, and of good qualities of fertilizers. In North Carolina and Virginia, in localities where but little cotton has heretofore. been grown, the aves is being considerably in-creased, and we are frequently called upon from those States to give more of our space to the consideration of its culture,

The first consideration, after the selection of the situation for its production, is to determine the requirement of the plant—and although in our numbers of last volume, we give the experience and advice of such men as Mr. Dickson and Dr. Pendleton, it is necessary that we should at this season, when preparations will begin to be made for the planting of the crop, to offer some further suggestions upon the subject.

The main requirements of the plant are potash, soda, lime and phosphoric acid—and prob-ably the simplest manner in which these can be supplied, will be found in the following forwhich will do for an acre :

-8 loads stable or barn manure-or, 100 lbs. Peruvian, or 150 lbs. fish guano-or, 20 bushels cotton seed.

7 loads marsh mud, or woods mould, for the supply of humus. 200 lbs. bone dust.

10 bushels ashes, or 50 lbs. muriate of potash

1 bushel plaster, and 2 do. salt. These ingredients should be formed into a compost, layer and layer about, permitted to remain in bulk a few weeks, or until it is time to flush the land for planting, then to be shoveled over and thoroughly mixed, spread At a recent club meeting in Washington

At a recent dub meening in thinking to broadcast and ploughed in. parish, La., held in Dec., Mr. James Morris said that he had thoroughly tested the use of raw-bone superphosphate, and found that the difference between the rows where no manure was applied, and those where he superphos-phate had been was in favor of the latter not less than 300 per cent. on land the poorest quality of hillsides, the soil containing about 75 per cent, of sand.

Another experiment was shown. A plat of old, thin branch bottom had been fertilized last year with superphosphate-200 pounds to the acre-rows unfertilized being left at intervals. It was planted in cotton last year, and gave a satisfactory yield. This year the same plat was again planted in cotton without any additional application of manure of any kind. When the crop was gathered this year it was much found by careful and accurate weighing that truly two rows occupying the same space unmanured last year yielded 42 pounds of cotton, while the two rows adjoining-fertilized last year-yield-ed 92 pounds, a difference of 50 pounds. It was found by calculation this difference amounted to 469 pounds seed cotton per acre, worth at present prices about \$28. This is a remarkable striking evidence of the remunerative value of a good, houest superphosphate. A correspondent of the Southern Farm and

Home, a practical farmer, gives his views as to the value of the cow-pea as a fertilizer for cot-ton. The analysis of the plant he shows, appa-rently upon good authority, to consist of "Car-bonate of potash. 44 parts; phosphate of lime, 25 parts; carbonate of lime, 9 parts; carbon-ate of magnesia, 64 parts; and silica, 4 parts; The seed gives: phosphate of lime, 61 parts; didn't have any effect upon her

THE BAR-ROOM .- Young man, has not your eye been frequently attracted to a sign having the following ominous word on it, "BAR ?" Avoid the place; it is no misnomer. The experience of thousands has proved it to be

A bar to respectability, A bar to honor, A bar to happiness, A bar to heaven. Every day proves it to be

The road to degradation, The road to vice,

- The road to the gambler's hell,
- The road to the brutal,
- The road to poverty, The road to wretchedness,
- The road to robbery,
- The road to murder,
- The road to poison,
- The road to the drunkard's grave,

The road to hell. Some, it is true, do not pass through all these stages; but intemperance persisted in always ends in the drunkard's grave, and we have too much reason to fear, hell. The bar-room is

The curse of the drunkard's wife,

The curse of the drunkard's child, The curse of the drunkard's home.

Those only who have known the bitterness of a drunkard's wife or child, can know the

misery and horror of a drunkard's home. Young man, before you enter the bar-room, stop! Ponder the paths of your feet ere it be

forever too late! a good, honest superphosphate. A correspondent of the Southern Farm and Home, a practical farmer, gives his views as to the value of the cow-pea as a fertilizer for cot-made to her who is the companion of your joys

The seed gives : phosphate of lime, 611 parts ; didn't have any effect upon her.

learn to steer, and before we got to the Banks of Newfoundland, I knew all the compass. enough, but he never had any solid, substanof Newfoundland, I knew all the compact the bark When, therefore, I shipped on board the bark Princess, bound for Middlesboro', it was not Princess, but as an ordinary seaman, Providence so orders things that dishonesty Providence so orders things that dishonesty as an apprentice, but as an ordinary seaman, for two pounds five shillings a month. I had bought a saflor's chest and recruited my sailor wardrobe with a set of oil skins. These I had taken from the Sailor's Home boarding-house to the forecastle of the Princess, and my life as a common tar began. There were only eight of us in the forecastle, and as I was always first to reef the topsails and furl the small sails in a gale of wind, we got along very well. I was discharged, finally, with the rest at Middles-boro' after a three weeks' run. Then I thought I should like to see Shields, which is only six miles distant. I went there and tried to ship again; but here arose a great difficulty. Un-fortunately, I had lost my discharge. The captain of a bark, the Eskdale of Whitby, bound for Italy, would take me as an apprentice, but not as an ordinary seaman—that is, not at first, for he did take me when he found that he could not get any apprentices. We left Shields loaded with coal for Genoa. We had head winds and bad weather in the English Channel, but the Mediterranean was fair enough to make up for it. We were in Genoa nine weeks in all, and it was after we had been there six weeks that I was found out not to be a man. It happened in this way:

"There was a brute of a sailor in the forecastle, who was always imposing on me; when we were shoveling coal in the hold, he made me fill two baskets to his one; I was telling this to the rest of the crew after we were done work ; he gave me the lie, and the result was a knock-down fight between us; he was the bigger, and he got the better of me, and I began crying. This led to suspicions of my sex. I stoutly maintained that I was a man, but it was no use. The affair got to the captain's earn. Now the captain's wife was on board, and to him and her I was at last forced to confess my whole story. I was soon habited as a woman again, and engaged as stewardess in the cabin for the homeward run. Stopping some weeks at Malaga for cargo, the bark landed finally at Aberdeen, whence I came by train to

Glasgow." During the passage from Glasgow to New York the hero and heroine of the foregoing story has conducted herself in a quiet, modest way, except in the matter of knocking down the steering passenger for insulting a woman; and as for that you never saw a quieter or mod-ester knock-down in your life. Maggie starts at once for New Jersey and her father .- New York Tribune.

How TO DESTROY NUT GRASS .- I have seen various suggestions offered as to the best means of getting rid of that terrible pest to all planters, nut grass; but they have all failed to suggest the true remedy. I have it in a nut-shell. The nut will not propagate if the plant be not allowed to go to seed for two years. It must be allowed to shoot and be prevented from going to seed for two years; you will never see any more of it. The principle is this, the old nut exhausts vitality in that time, and no new nut is formed or matured, when not allowed to go to seed. This has been actually demonstrated by me for the last fifteen years .- Rural Corolinian.

- A city fop was taking an airing in the country, tried to amuse himself by quizzing an old farmer about his hald head, who solemnly remarked, "young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."

- The reigning belle at a fashionable assem-bly in Wisconsin lately created a sensation by sneezing her teeth out.

for making money. Were it not so thieves would become rich but thieves never become rich in the true sense of the word. Their gains are uncertain, and their lives are thriftless as well as unhappy. Apart from all reference to a future state of

existence, there is no better platform for this world, no better basis to do business upon, than that of the Ten Commandments.

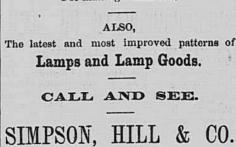
DOORS. SASH and BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR FIXTURES, Builders' Furnishing Hardware, Drain Pipe, Floor Tiles, Wire Guards, Terra Cotta Ware, Marble and Slate Mantle Pieces. WINDOW GLASS A SPECIALITY. Circulars and Price List sent free on application by P. P. TOALE, 20 Hayne and 33 Pinckney Sts., Charleston, S. C. 13 1y Oct 3, 1872 Dec 5, 1872 SIMPSON, HILL & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Anderson, S. C.

IN addition to their large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES. &c., &c., have just received a large lot of COMMERCIAL SALTPETRE,

For making Fertilizers.



Dec 12, 1872

ing Certificates for any amount, payable on demand, and bearing SEVEN per cent. inter-est from date, interest collectable every six months, if the Certificate has not been proviously presented. Deposits in gold received on same terms, and interest paid in kind. Depostors have all the advantages of

Charleston, S. C.

SHARPE & TOWERS agents at Anderson,

CHERRY & BLECKLEY agents at Pendleton, S. C. BROWN & STRINGER agents at Belton,

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THOMAS CRYMES agent at Williamston,

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24

NATIONAL BANK

E. HOPE.

4m

Dec 19, 1872

CAROLINA

R. O'NEALE, jr.,

A SAVINGS BANK,

And the safety of their deposits is guaranteed by a paid-up capital of *Three Hundred Thou-*sand 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



THIS is a SHUTTLE MACHINE, has the UN-

THIS is a SHUTTLE MACHINE, has the UN-DER FEED, and makes the "LOCK STITCH," alike on both sides. It is a Standard, First Class Machine, and the only low-priced "Lock Stitch" Machine in the United States, This Machine received the Diploma at the "Fair of the two Carolinas," in the city of Charlotte, N. C., in 1871 and 1872. 287 THE ABOVE MACHINE IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A MACHINE FOR NOTHING.

Any person making up a club for 5 machines Any person making up a club for a machines will be presented the sixth one as a commission. AGENTS WANTED—Superior inducements given. Liberal deductions made to Ministers of the Gospel. Send stamp for circulars and samples of sewing. Address, REV. C. H. BERNHEIM, General Agent, Concord, N. C. Dec 5, 1872 22 ly

Treasury Department, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1872. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence pre-sented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

"THE NATIONAL BANK OF ANDERSON,"

"THE NATIONAL BANK OF ANDERSON," In the Town of Anderson, in the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, enti-tled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemp-tion thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commen-cing the business of Banking under said Act. Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comp-troller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Anderson," in the Town of Anderson, in the County of Anderson, Town of Anderson, in the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. et aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1872. (Signed) (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency. 2m L. S.

Jan 2, 1873

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS. President. GEN. WADE HAMPTON,

ASSETS.

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 los Sept 12, 1872 10



Door, Sash and Blind Factory,

Charleston, S. C.

THIS is as 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 Caroli-nian in this city. Send for price list. Address GEO. S. HACKER, Post Office Box 170, Charleston, S. C. Factory and Warerooms on King street, op-posite Cannon street, on the line of City Rali-way

Nov 7, 1872	18	1y
M. GOLDSMITH.	The state of the	P. KIND
COTDON	TINTT & TT	TATA

GOLDSMITH & KIND, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, (PHENIX IBON WOBES,)

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, Brass and Iron Castings of all kings made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c. May 18, 1871 46

Notice to Contractors.

CONTRACTS for the rebuilding of the Slab-town Bridge across Three and T CONTRACTS for the rebuilding of the Slab-town Bridge across Three and T.venty Creek, and Bailey's Bridge across Rocky Riv-er, will be let to the lowest bidder, at the re-spective Bridges, as follows: The Slabtown Bridge on Friday, the 28th of February next, and the Bailey Bridge on Sat-urday, the lst of March next. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on the day of the letting of the contracts, and in the meantime any information concerning the

the day of the letting of the contracts, and in the meantime any information concerning the same may be obtained by applying to either of the Commissioners. Contractors will be re-quired to give bond and approved sureties for the faithful performance of their contracts. By order of the Board. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Clerk County Commissioners. Jan 30, 1573 30 6

Jan 30, 1873