

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

NIGHT.

The king of day has sunk with kingly grace Behind the hills, and evening hides the face Of blushing nature with a misty veil...

Deep silence reigns—all earth seems bowed in prayer— A holy calm pervades the evening air...

But now, with awe-bowed heads, we turn to see The slow approach of earth's great mystery...

As in our childish fear we backward shrink, We know not what we fear, the dreaded brink Is hidden by the sable folds of night...

Nocturnal shades, how much you have concealed! And, oh! how much, how much have you revealed!

Could fancy, yielding to the potent power, Show forth the hideous workings of one hour, What scenes we could portray, what horrors show...

The darkest hour has come—without, within, We nothing see but night, the mark of sin— All in the dark, how can we "fight the fight?"

Oh, Father, help us, help us reach the light!

LULA.

Edly Swollen.

It was before the war. Old Major Wharton (I use, of course, fictitious names) was at the head of a bureau in one of the departments...

The Major was a "gentleman of the old school," affable, polite, and very correct generally, but he had one little failing...

One morning, while the Major was still slumbering heavily in consequence of his profound potations, Harry cut a slip of card-board and inserted it inside the lining of his glossy beaver...

At length the old man awoke, arose, made his toilet in grim silence, opened the parlor with averted face...

At the observed increase of severity in the Southern Winters is confirmed by long experience it will work very material changes in the agricultural and sanitary condition of the Gulf States...

The Spring Jobbing Trade of Charleston. The experience of the past four years has conclusively shown that the interior merchants who do the safest and most remunerative business...

The obvious remedy is, if it were practicable, to sell a portion of these large estates to small farmers, allowing a long credit, the whole sum to be paid at the end of a term of years...

There is a present partial remedy. One feature of the remedy is the conversion of a large portion of our land into cattle and sheep pasture. If we value our land so pastured at \$10 per acre...

The other feature is renting our lands to the most reliable of the negroes, under long leases. The English leases run from ten to twenty years. The mode of culture, rotation of crops...

A man, white or black, who rents a piece of land for one year, feels no interest in it, except to obtain the greatest possible present crop. It is of no consequence to him if the goose dies after he has gotten the golden egg...

But if he is to have the use of that land for ten or twenty years he has almost the feeling of ownership. He will be most careful of it than if it were his own. If it belonged to him he might be as careless as he chose in its management...

—A school-boy's toast: "The Girls—May they add charity to beauty, abstract envy from friendship, multiply genial affections, divide time by industry and recreation, reduce scandal to its lowest denominations, and raise virtue to its highest power."

—Mrs. Jenks, said a little red-headed girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will oblige her by lendin' her a stick of fire-wood, fillin' this cruet with vinegar, puttin' a little soft-soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobbler roost on our fence."

The Men Who Make Money by Cotton Planting.

Our experience since the war has proved that very few large planters have made money by cotton-planting. There have been some exceptions. There are a few gentlemen who have extraordinary skill in managing the negro, and others who have been fortunate in retaining gangs of well-disposed and well trained negroes...

Planters, to a moderate extent, who raise their own provisions for man and beast, have often escaped debt. They have generally made but little money. This small profit is, perhaps, quite counterbalanced, if not exceeded, by the damage which continued cotton culture does to their health...

There is a class of persons who have made money by cotton planting more rapidly than they ever did before. Cotton bears a better price than before the war, and their expense in its cultivation has not increased. Reference is made to the small farmers who, with their sons, work their own land, and whose wives and daughters pick out the cotton. They did not suffer by the abolition of slavery, as they never owned negroes, or, at most, a small number...

When the price of cotton is permanently raised far above its "ante-bellum" price. When it descends below a given price its cultivation must be discontinued in this country, except by the class of persons referred to. These men make their own bread and meat and milk and butter. Their clothes are made at home. They buy scarcely anything but sugar and coffee and thread. They hire little or no labor. Their cotton is clear. If their price be low, their income is diminished, but neither their comfort or solvency is affected, for they have incurred no debt...

It is pleasant to observe the steadiness with which these small farmers are increasing their property. Chiefly among this class in Cobb county, sufficient success had attended previous experiment to warrant the purchase and use of one thousand five hundred tons of commercial fertilizers, which, at \$70 the ton, would amount to \$105,000. These fertilizers were bought in quantities, from a few sacks to a few tons...

Now, if these farmers will rightly manage their gains; if they will not attempt to increase the area of cotton cultivated, but to increase the quantity produced from the same area; if, instead of buying more land to increase their landed property, they would increase it by deepening the soil which they already own; if they will measure their land not by superficial, but by solid measure, and many rods long or wide, but only inches deep; if they will add their stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, supplementing the deficiency of manure from these animals by the purchase of commercial fertilizers; and if they will adopt such a rotation as with a sufficiency of manure will keep their land in a condition of steady improvement, they have before them the strong probability of soon reaching affluence...

This subject has been introduced to direct attention to what the writer believes, in view of our experience of the past, should be the future of cotton culture at the South. It points to the necessity of the multiplication of small farms and small farmers. There are hundreds and thousands of men among us who are cursed with too much land. They pay taxes upon it. They are irritated by seeing their fence rails burned up. If the surplus land be thrown out they are vexed by seeing it converted into a common for the pasturage of the freedmen's miserable cattle and hogs...

To prevent the large body of land which is under fence from being overrun with briars and sedge, they are compelled to scythe it annually with the plow, producing unremunerative crops, and loosening sufficient earth to be washed away by heavy rains. Unless there be a change—if the fate of some of our large landholders were chronicled, and if our lands had months, it would be a repetition of the end of Aethon of Diomedes in classic story, eaten up by their acres instead of dogs or hares...

Under our present system, these lands cannot increase in value, that is to say in those sections in which large bodies are held by proprietors. They may receive a spasmodic increase in a year in which cotton bears a good price, but sink the next year when cotton is low. They cannot advance because with their present of farming, they rate at their full value; that is to say, a man of means, thinking of investing in cotton planting according to the present method, would find, upon calculation, that he could not pay more than five dollars per acre for an ordinary cotton plantation, without incurring risk or loss...

The obvious remedy is, if it were practicable, to sell a portion of these large estates to small farmers, allowing a long credit, the whole sum to be paid at the end of a term of years, in small annual payments. But where are the small farmers? They must come from abroad. Their introduction requires legislative action, and this, it is to be feared, though certain in the end, is at present remote...

There is a present partial remedy. One feature of the remedy is the conversion of a large portion of our land into cattle and sheep pasture. If we value our land so pastured at \$10 per acre, we shall certainly receive, in this way, at least ten per cent, on the investment...

The other feature is renting our lands to the most reliable of the negroes, under long leases. The English leases run from ten to twenty years. The mode of culture, rotation of crops, amount of manure, number of live stock, apportionment of taxes, care of buildings and fences are prescribed with the utmost minuteness by the landlord. If the tenants are small farmers, the landlord, for a stipulated sum, furnishes reaper and mower, thrasher, wool carder, and, in many instances, grain-mill (run by water or steam), together with all such agricultural machinery as the small farmer cannot buy...

A man, white or black, who rents a piece of land for one year, feels no interest in it, except to obtain the greatest possible present crop. It is of no consequence to him if the goose dies after he has gotten the golden egg; it is not his loss...

But if he is to have the use of that land for ten or twenty years he has almost the feeling of ownership. He will be most careful of it than if it were his own. If it belonged to him he might be as careless as he chose in its management. But as he holds it under contract from another person, if he fails in that contract, after all his improvements, he is liable at any moment to be ejected...

If these long leases with the blacks are possible it would place the Southern planter precisely in the condition of the English country gentleman, which is, perhaps, the most enviable upon earth...

This system of cotton culture would place it very much upon a similar footing with silk culture in France. All the preliminary work is done by the farmers and their families. The crop is prepared for market by the proprietor...

—A witness before one of the courts in this city was asked the following question: "Do you know where — is at the present time?" The reply came immediately: "I can't tell; he has been dead several years."

—In Congress, the other day, Ben. Butler, in alluding to the Geneva award, said: "The question is, whose money is it?" He will be remembered that the General has not always been thus particular in inquiring for the owners of valuables...

THINGS A MARRIED MAN CANNOT HELP THINKING.

That all the girls used to be in love with him. That all the widows are now. That if he were a widower he could marry again whenever he chose. That all the other fellows are fools. That he wouldn't introduce any fellow he knows to his sister or his daughter. That his wife is a little jealous. That she used to be a pretty girl. That his mother could make good bread; that his wife cannot. That if he should ever speculate he would make his fortune. That he would enjoy a country life. That his girls will never be so silly as to marry. That his mother-in-law may be a fine old lady, but— That smoking never hurt a man yet. That with a little management the servants would always do well, and never give warning. That his shirt buttons are grossly neglected. That he is going to make his fortune some day. That he despises old bachelors.

THINGS A MARRIED WOMAN CANNOT HELP THINKING.—That she was very pretty at sixteen. That she had, or would have had, a great many good offers. That all her lady friends are five years older than they say they are. That she has a very fine mind. That if her husband had acted on her advice, he would be a rich man to-day. That people think too much of the looks of that Miss — who would not be called handsome if she didn't make herself up. That her mother-in-law is a very trying woman. That her sister-in-law takes airs, and ought to be put down. That her girls are prettier than Mrs. A.'s girls. That she would like to know where her husband spends his evenings, when he stays out. That her eldest son takes after him. That he is going to throw himself away on Miss Seruggs. That Miss Seruggs set her cap for him, and did all the courting. That her servant girls are the worst ever known. That she has taste in dress. That she has a good temper. That she pities old maids.

—The ladies of the royal family of Russia are said to be among the most beautiful women in Europe.

—What is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child? One pours with rain, and the other roars with pain.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Charles D. Sloan, Plaintiff, against Sallie T. Gaillard, Wm. H. D. Gaillard, J. B. E. Sloan, Susan Hall, W. P. Hall, Paul H. E. Sloan, B. Frank Sloan, Harriet Sloan, Miriam M. Sloan and Murrah Sloan, Defendants. —Petition for Relief. (Complaint Served.)

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at his office, Anderson Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 23, 1872. Anderson C. H., S. C. A. T. BROYLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO the Defendants Mirrah Sloan and Harriet Sloan: TAKE NOTICE, That the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, on the first day of January, 1873.

A. T. BROYLES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Anderson, S. C. Feb 6, 1873

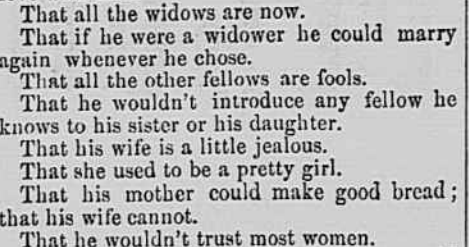
DR. W. G. BROWNE, Surgeon Dentist, ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

YOUR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, will be made without delay. The price of Gold Plates reduced; also, Rubber work. Attention given to restoring the contour of the features. Satisfaction guaranteed, and the cash required when the work is completed.

ALL you who wear—or try to wear—had fitting Plates, come and get one that will fit. A reliable Tooth Powder for sale. Nov 28, 1872

WEST'S GUANO DISTRIBUTOR! Price, \$5.50—Patented August 13, 1872. WHICH took the Premium the past season at the State Fair of South Carolina, the Georgia State Fair at Atlanta, Cotton States Fair at Augusta, the Fair of the Carolinas at Charlotte, and at the Anderson and Abbeville Fairs, can be had by applying to B. P. CRYSTON & SONS, General Agent, Concord, N. C. Jan 23, 1873

STILL THE FAVORITE!



THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE, One of the Best, and much the Cheapest ever offered to the Public!

THE SIMPLICITY, EASE AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the UNIFORM EXCELLENCE of its work, throughout the entire range of Sewing, including all kinds of work done by any other Machine, with the addition of the beautiful BUTTON-HOLE and OVERSEAMING, places it unquestionably FAR in advance of any similar invention.

C. A. REED, Jan 4, 1873

Something New for the Ladies. THE Anderson Emporium of Fashion, C. A. REED & CO., Proprietors, WAVERLY HOUSE.

ARE now receiving an entirely new and carefully stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Black and White Alpacaes, Long Cloths, Cambrics, &c. Dress and Hat Trimmings, great variety; Large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery. An elegant assortment of Gloves. A handsome selection of Toilet Articles. A large stock of Ladies' Ready Made Clothing. Chignons, Braids, Curls, &c. A small lot of late style Hats, that we will sell very cheap. Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils. In short, EVERYTHING that the Ladies NEED can be found and bought cheap at C. A. REED & CO'S. Jan 16, 1873

Ladies, Misses and Childrens' SHOES! A SPECIALTY. WE have a very large and well assorted stock of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes of every style, and intend to keep them in great variety always on hand at C. A. REED & CO'S. Jan 16, 1873

OUR MANTUA MAKING AND Millinery Department WILL be supplied with Ladies competent to do all work entrusted to us in the latest styles and most approved fashion, with all work guaranteed. Orders will always have prompt attention. C. A. REED & CO. Jan 16, 1873

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 SPECIALTY. Circulars and Price List sent free on application by P. P. TOALE, 20 Hayne and 33 Pinckney Sts., Charleston, S. C. Oct 3, 1872

DOOR, SASH and Blind Factory, Charleston, S. C. THIS is a LARGE and COMPLETE 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 Warerooms on King street, opposite Cannon street, on the line of City Railway. Nov 7, 1872

GEO. S. HACKER, 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 kinds made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c. May 18, 1871

GOLDSMITH & KIND, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, (PHOENIX IRON WORKS.) A MACHINE FOR NOTHING. Any person making up a Club for five 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 3, 1872

TRIUMPHANT!



THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER, WILL BE SOLD AS FOLLOWS: CASH PRICE, \$48 per Ton of 2,000 lbs. TIME PRICE, \$53 per Ton of 2,000 lbs. Payable November 1, 1873. FREE OF INTEREST, Freight and Drayage to be Added. ITS SUCCESS IS UNPARALLELED, AND ITS STANDARD IS A NO. 1. CALL ON AGENTS FOR ALMANACS AND CERTIFICATES. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C. SHARPE & TOWERS agents at Anderson, S. C. GERRY & BLECKLEY agents at Pendleton, S. C. BROWN & STRINGER agents at Belton, S. C. J. & J. L. McCULLOUGH, Honea Path, S. C. THOMAS CRYMES agent at Williamston, S. C. Dec 10, 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. ALSO, The latest and most improved patterns of Lamps and Lamp Goods. CALL AND SEE. SIMPSON, HILL & CO. Dec 12, 1872

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. ASSETS, \$1,100,000. JON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President. GEN. WADE HAMPTON, Vice President and Superintendent of Atlantic Department. BERNIS J. D. KENNEDY, State Agent. WM. S. BROWN, Agent for Anderson County. Dr. P. A. WILHITE, Medical Examiner. Among his 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

GEO. S. HACKER, 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 kinds made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses, &c. May 18, 1871

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