plication was acted on by the President he was elected one of the circuit judges of the State. He had been an applicant for the office of district judge under the Confederate government, and the appointment was given to myself, by President Davis, on the recommendation of my friends in the Legislature.

Whilst quite a young man; Chief Justice Moses was elected to the State Senate and continued to be re-elected for 15

ate, and continued to be re-elected for 15 or 16 years in succession. He was a very strong man in the Senate, and spoke well and often. He seldom let any question pass without expressing his views on it. I served with him four years in the State Senate. I remember consulting him, once, about some matter which was him, once, about some matter which was coming up in the Senate, and he expressed himself decidly with me. But the next day he voted against the measure I advocated, and I said to him he had deceived me once, but would never have an opportunity of doing so again. He had great tact in finding out the popular breeze, and would never let it blow in his face long. He made a great mistake, however, when he permitted his son to have him elected Chief Justice by the to have him elected Chief Justice by the Radical party. His son was, at that time, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and all powerful with the members. Judge Moses was confident that the whole State would be Radical in a gime: "He thought that he was only getting shead of his Democratic associates. When he saw himself deserted by all the decent people of the State, and some of decent people of the State, and some of his own kindred, he wept like a child, as the west like a child, as the west like a child, as my kindred, he wept like a child, as my kindred, he wept like a child, as my kindred, he will be a child, as my kindred, he wept like a child, as my kindred, he w as Chief Justice. I was present in the Supreme Court when he first took his

He called to see me at Mr. Janney's residence, after his hopeful son had joined the Radical party, and spoke of his course with regret. He said, howhis course with regret. He sain, such a course with regret. He sain, such a such course, that his son had peculiar views of covery, that his son had peculiar views of covery, of a sure cure for hog-cholera. Such a handsome prize should certainly thought he intimated that his son went thought he intimated that his son went stimulate the faculties of scientific men, stimulate the faculties of scientific men, over for the purpose of controlling the party in the true interests of the State. This was the cry of every corrupt scoundrel who deserted his colors and turned traitor to his State and principles. They were all for the good of their country! Like the Dutch mistress of George the First of Great Britain. I have no doubt that Chief Justice

Moses' death was occasioned by his distress of mind. He was agonized between doing his duty and crushing the party which had honored him. He was naturally kind-hearted, and wanting in firmness. He loved office, and yet he wished to have the respect of gentlemen. I have no doubt he cordially detested, in his heart, the corrupt and vulgar scoundrels who surrounded him, and had become his associates. He had been de-

Judge Moses made a very able and fair circuit judge. He despatched the business of the court promptly and with great plaint of him on the circuit bench. Nor do I know of any impropriety in his opinions on the supreme bench. He had sense enough to know that he could only acquire reputation, as a judge, by fairness and impartiality, and he loved reputation dearly. He was not made of that stuff which defied public opinion in doing a base act. Boldness and insensibility are necessary for that purpose, and he did not possess either of these qualities. Sensibility was his virtue, and the want of courage his misfortune. They have kept many a man from being a villain.

Chief Justice Moses was a social and cordial companion, and a man of great hospitality. He lived in handsome style, and liked to entertain his friends. I once visited him with a party of friends, and spent a day or two with him and his family by invitation. We were treated with great kindness by him and his lady, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a cousin of Chancellor Job Johnston. The Jews have a fondness for silver all over the world, and the Chief Justice had this national trait in a very great degree. I do not know that I ever saw more silver in a private gentleman's residence than beaw at the Chief Justice's, who was then, however, only a

Senator and a lawyer. The voice of Judge Moses in debate was remarkable. I never heard anything to equal it in discord and harshness, except the sound of the Chinese gong. When excited in argument or discussion he pitched his voice very high, and seemed to be between a scream and a howl! But notwithstanding the unpleasantness of his voice, his argument was always forcible and logical. He was a strong man both at the Bar and in the Senate, and also before the people. He was, towards the close of his legislative career, elected President of the Senate, which had been his ambition for many years. He started out in life a Union this one rule was usually observed, epifor secession he became very warm on
that side, and wished to run against Gov.
Allston for President of the Senate on
the ground that Allston was not strug
enough in the interest of the secession
movement. When the civil war broke
out he want to Virginia and got a place
out he want to Virginia and got a place
out he was in favor of accepting all the
exactions of the Federal Government.
Governor James Barbor, of Virginia,
used to say that his brother Phil. could
seent a popular breeze sooner than any
man in the State. I have heard gentlemich in Columbia frequently say that
the rear are not less than 20,000 voters reciving public aid in Massachusetts,
inch in Columbia frequently say that
course whether a movement was popular
or not.

I have said the Chief Justice was kindhearted, and I think this virtue will be
conceded to him by all who knew him,
I remember his giving me a graphic deremember his giving me a grap man, but when he saw the State ready

Anderson Intelligencer on the railroad about the close of the by those poor creatures. And it is a that they refused to exchange prisoners with the Confederate Government, when they knew perfectly well the weetched condition of their poor, captured soldiers, and the utter inability of the Confederate authorities to relieve their wants of med-

icine, clothing and provisions.

It is said that the last words uttered by at the same time. He had been admit-ted to practice in the Court of Law twelve Governor.", It is a great pity he did not Indeed, the sweep is little else than the the same time. He had been admitted to practice in the Court of Law twelve months, before. It was admitted in both something the same time. I met him soon afterwards in a Union Convention in Columbia. He was then a Union man; bettled the question forever, without one night made a speech which displeased his Union friends very much. Gov. Manning, the father of the present ex-Gov. Manning, was a member of this Union Convention from the same district of Sumter, had a conversation with Moses after the convention adjourned, and reproved him for his speech. The convention, made an explanation, and was received back into full fellowship as a Union man, I have frequently thought since that this speech characterized the man in after life. He was wanting in boldness and decision of character, and afraid to take any step for fear of the speech of the state of Michigan was so great during the same time. I met him soon afterwards in a Union Convention in the had an opportunity of doing so, and when his atterance of them would have corn, we drop it from the fingers. When we have to disturbance. It is well known that Judge Willard was for deciding the case at once, and the Chief Justice for postponing that decision. If he had acted with the firmness and decision. If he had acted with the firmness and decided back and forth, three times as often as we should. And seldom, if ever, it is all have been living. Then the unprincipled readed well and the lower worker and desired the same time in the convention and was prostrated by the pressure of the same time. I make the same time the had an opportunity of doing so, and when his atterance of them would have to set the same time. I make the guestion for device with the guestion for developing the rase at once, and the clies of the sweep. When we saw our grain, when his atterance of them world have to set the state of the sweep. When we do do, do desided, the sweep is little else than the idd, dol desided, the guestion of the back and forth, three times as often as we should. And se

boldness and decision of character, and afraid to take any step for fear of the consequences.

Chief Justice Moses rose very rapidly at the Bar, and soon had a commanding practice. He was one of the most indistrious and indefatigable lawyers I ever knew. He had a great tact, too, in getting business, and had one side or the other of almost every case at his court.

No one ever charged him with a want of Methodist minister, stopped one night at the consequence.

Enough in One Bed.—Emigration to their influence upon us. We are accustomed to travel the road our ancestors did, and any divergence from it is a risk. The hard-working, practical farmers in whom we have confidence don't use the latest improvements, and this shakes our faith in them as an economy. Those who do use their, from some cause or other do so somewhat spasmodically, and this gives us no encouragement. We have to deal with the pegro, and upon other of almost every case at his court. No one ever charged him with a want of zeal or ability in the prosecution or defence of his cases. He was well read in his profession. Whilst I was Provisional Governor, Moses applied for the office of District Judge of the United States for South Carolina, and I endorsed his application was acted on by the President he was elected one of the circuit judges of the State. He had been an applicant toward midnight he was roused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at his

door.

"Hallo! you there!" he exclaimed,

"what do you want now?"—particular
stress on the last word.

"You must take another lodger, sir,
with you," said the voice of the landlord.

"What! another yet?"

"Why yes there is only one in here

"Why, yes-there is only one in here, is there!" "One! why, here is Mr. Brown and

Methodist minister, and myself, already, and I should think that enough for one bed even in Michigan.P. The landlord seemed to think so, too, and left the trio to their repose.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

— It often happens that life is exceedingly comfortable to those who expect but little, and yet get all they can. - Some hygienic writer says: "Let your children eat all the salt they want." Bless you, it isn't salt they want-it's

sugar. - The letter was to his mother: "Dear Ma-Send me a clean pair of socks and something to eat; also, a clean handkerchief and something to eat."

— A Kentucky editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred people very short time, that there would be a general tumble-over of the Democracy, make a great mistake when they cut di and a race for office under the new re- a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong

- A New Bedford justice of the peace recently married a couple in what is supposed to be the quickest time on record. 'Did you come to be married?" he asked. "Yes." "Go out, you are married," and they went out wonderingly.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill offering \$10,000 reward for the disespecially those who are practical farm-

- David Dudley Field doesn't like tobacco. Entering a committee room the other day he found a reporter smoking. "Young man," said he, "throw away that cigar; smoke is offensive to me. I'd just as soon a man would spit in my face as

to smoke where I am."

The best solace for the desponding patriot now may be expressed in the words of the mighty Daniel Webster:
"Fellow-citizens, you have a waterfall a
hundred and fifty feet high. No people
with a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high ever lost their liberties."

— By the new liquor law recently passed by the Maine Legislature, hotels are not allowed to publish wine lists on nounced and put in conventry by the Democrats, and was then being scorned and hated by the Radicals! tels have gone into mourning, being heavily bordered with black. - If a green leaf of some sort be

wrapped around the stem of a cabbage or artiality. I never heard any com- other plant at the time of transplanting it will effectually protect it from cut worms. The leaf should reach a little below the surface of the ground and ex-tend, up the stalk an inch or more. It will not injure the plant.

— The Brattleboro (N. C.)

says: "Our devil says that the first 're turning board' of which he has any recollection was a shingle in the hands of his father. The three—father, son and shingle—used to hold frequent committee meetings in the back shed, but the returns came in so swiftly that a fair-count was impracticable."

An old German buried his wife and was telling a sympathizing neighbor of her sad decease. His friend inquired if the late lamented "was resigned to her fate." "Resigned!" exclaimed the honest Teuton, "mein Gott, she had to be."
This little story is called to mind by the
news that Elihu B. Washburne, our Minister to Paris, has resigned.

— Allston, a wealthy and childless widower of Brooklyn, after detailing numerous bequests to his relatives at the North, in a second codicil provides liberally for the widow and children of John Ashe Aliston, of Charleston, S. C., and the willow and children of the slate Gov. R. F. W. Allston, of Georgetown, S. C., and for other relatives in the South. — Soap suds may be used with great

advantage for manuring grape vines. The effects of soap suds on other plants are remarkable. A cypress vine that had remained/stationary for a fortnight, when

- TA hint to have people When your neighbor is sick, if you would do your friend a kindness, be helpful to the doctor

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

In this decidedly progressive age, we think, there is great lack of progress man-ifested by the Southern farmer in the implements he year after year plods along with through the crop season. Save the cotton-planter and guano-distributor, (and these two are the same,) and the sweep, there is not to our mind a single

use them. The land must be prepared for them. All roots, stumps, logs, rocks, and hundreds of little obstructions, which only show themselves when the improved implement is tested, have to be

to acquire the skill to adjust and use them. que 27090 S-1 S 1997 250 In 1867 we purchased a Stafford cultivator, (an awkward and not economical implement, but then the best in use,) and duning the first day's use we needed an extra hand along to caution us when we were ploughing up the crop. The implement was known as a buggy plough, was drawn by two horses, and ran four good shovel jurrows, but the work it did was behind the door.

behind the door.

Instead of being encouraged in the use of such an implement, it was the laughing stock of the neighborhood. One thought we should now have an umbrelial another suggested a jag between our feet follows either with whiskey or water, or both. The negroes had objections to it and could not be induced to use it. it, and could not be induced to use it. One thought he'd go to sleep in it; an-another-knew/he'd break it, and it would cost him, his year's wages, &c. But we persevered, and alone did the ploughing with it that year of thirty-five acres of sorghum and five acres of cotton, and seldom ploughed over half of any one

day. We subsequently purchased a "Challenge" cultivator, which was either a riding or walking cultivator, and found it a great improvement upon the other. Unable to induce negroes to use it, we his own kindred, he wept like a child, as leither, sobbed the victim, till I heard sold at an energetic young farmer, who him after he went on the Radical Bench it!"

A Non-Redford invites of the peace with it for several years, doing easily all the ploughing for a crop that required three good hoe hands,

We are satisfied that any of the im-

proved cultivators of the present day will mules and one driver, than can be done with three mules and three drivers, each to alstigle old-fashioned plough. Any of the improved ploughs that require two horses will, with one driver, do more work in hedding up and cultivating the work in bedding up and cultivating the crop, than can be done by the same two mules and two drivers with the old-fashoned one thorse plough stock: [[///]] Our next investment in improved implements was in a reaper and mower, and as these were more complicated still, our success was less than with the cultivator. We drove the reaper successfully, but could never induce the freedmen to do it. The mover was more simple and was used by them. In heavy grain, where the land was thoroughly prepared, (and

driver and two horses will keep five binders very busy, and save one-fifth thin, or ordinary grain, the cradle is the Almost every farmer has his cottonit is, even though he pays, as he almost always does, twice as much for it as it is into the previously opened furrow, and then worry with the labor of chopping out the cotton to a stand. Now we can if the field is fresh and the land well prepared, oven the farrow, drill in one to

by that means made as smooth as a floor,)

two bushels of seed, and cover them, all at the same operation. Not so, however, with corn. We still drop the seed by hand, oftener than otherwise, dropping twice as many seed as some stands where less crowded growing. larger and bearing more abundantly than others. We have seen on the prairies of the Northwest a man driving a pair of the seed. horses with a small boy sitting in front the corn was covered by rollers. Thus

one man, a boy and two horses, laid off, planted and covered from twelve to fifteen agree of corn daily.
All sut I implements will repay investment here, but will only do so when we Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken in the Charleston. News and Cowice.

uncover for a day, taking care to cover them again before it rains. If they are not attended to, and get too hot, they will burn up very soon. A few hours work in bedding out, and watering every country Gentlemen:

Country Gentlemen:

or three acres.
In making the frame above mentioned, place it upon a hill-side rather than raise, it the frame above described will bed one, bushel of potatoes. I sincerely wish that every farmer in Georgia would give this plan a trial, feeling assured that all othplan a trial, feeling assured that all others would be discarded in the future.— Thompson, in Southern Watchman.

Deep Ploughing.

However much the opinion of farmers may differ in regard to the cultivation of crops, whether the deep and high ridge culture of the old school, or the surface skimming, flat culture of the "new departure," all agree upon one point, viz: that deep ploughing in the spring is ab-solutely necessary to secure the best results. So universally is this admitted and the reason so obvious that it would be idle to advise it were it not that onehalf of the arable land in the State is "broken-up" with one-horse plows, and at the average depth of 31 to 4 inches. Lands thus prepared cannot fail to dishe is ready to murmur and say it is a bad "crop year," when the fault to a great ex-

tent lies at his own door.
Land, broke at nonblothis depth, say 7 to 8 inches, may not double the yield, but it will increase it. By deep breaking the area is virtually enlarged by causing it to yield a large produce by en-abling the roots of the plant to penetrate downwards in search of food, which is taken up only when it is dissolved in whter, and the deeper the ploughing the more moisture is retained, and a greater supply of food stowed up for the future

use.

The subsoil being broken, is mixed with the soil, greatly improving some lands, and the air freely admitted to the depth broken. Now the subsoil being cooler than the air, it acts as a condense of the subsoil of the subsoil being contact with removed; and then some time is required; ser, and as the air comes in contact with to acquire the skill to adjust and use it, water is formed. This water acting upon the organic matter in the soil pro-duces water, carbonic matter acid and ammonia, three essential constituents of plants. This is not the least of the advantages, for these are held for the ben-efit of the plant, and will sustain its vigor of growth in shallow ploughed land. Indeed there is plenty of water held in solution by the air in the dryest weather, and if the soil could be completely pulverized to a considerable depth; crops

werized to a considerable depth; crops might be raised with very little rain.

Deep breaking prevents to a great extent the washing away of soil by rain; a rainfall that would wash dand ploughed 4 inches deep, would be entirely assorbed and ruined by that ploughed 8 inches deep. Another advantage of deep breaking is, that all or most of the "filth" on the land may be turned under. This the land may be turned under. This keeps the soil loose and light, prevents baking, and is really, a dressing of manure turned under to give up its fertilizing properties throughout the season. This "filth" on bottom land is sometimes so great as to require burning before ploughing. This, however, should not be burned where the ploughing can be done without it seems the done without it. be done without it, sooner than burn (if the land does not wash by overflow) it should be ploughed under in the fall

heard of "making a crop before it was planted of the secret lies in the above

perform more and better work, where the half made; but indifferently prepared and planted and it is never made. We mules and one driver, than can be done within three mules and three drivers, each within three mules and three drivers, each the products of some other States; claim-Well prepared and planted the crop is ing no superior climate or soil, by the side of our own, 14 bushels of corn, 6 bushels of wheat, 8 bushels of corn, 6 bushels of oats, 600 pounds of tobacco, 11 tons of hay, 400 pounds of seed cotton. These are about the figures at which we stand at present, with half the State well adapted to corn and cotton, and the other half to wheat, oats, tobacco, &c. : If the half of our lands now broken with one horse plows was deeply and faithfully prepared, North Carolina might show a column of figures much more compli-mentary to the skill of her farmers.— Riblical Recorder.

PLANTING CORN-QUICK GERMINA TION.—An Illinois paper says: Doctor more grain than cradles can. But in Chamberlain's practical experiments demonstrated that nearly half the time may be saved in germinating the seed by the use of the chloride of lime. He had planter, and he knows how labor-saying four boxes in his office. In one corn was planted without being soaked at all. In the second was soaked in warm water. worth. Before they were introduced, it In the third, the seed that was soaked in was the usual practice to thresh in five or a solution of lime, and in the fourth, six bushels of seed to the acre, by hand, other seed that had been soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperate in equal parts. All the seed were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. All the boxes had an equal share of heat and light, neither being allowed any advantage over the others. In the first the seed showed no sign of germinating when the germs were visible in the second; erwise, dropping twice as many seed as when green blades were peeping from the necessar, and at irregular distances, and ground in the third; and when the blades hence there is not only an irregular were between two and three inches high stand, but an irregular growth and yield, some stands where less are the fourth. Another fact of some importance may also be mentioned. The copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, &c., from eating

Dr. Chamberlain assured the editor of horses with a small boy sitting in front of the driver on the implement which ran of the driver wheels, which were preceded by two ploughs, and as the boy moved a lever, first to the right and then to the left, two grains of corn were dropped from a hopper into the two newly made furrows, and as the horse moved forward the corn was covered by rollers. Thus soaked will catch up with the corn first soaked will catch up with the corn first planted. It will be well for farmers to try this

experiment and plant in accordance with by Dr. Chamberlain.

MECKLENBURG FENCED IN.—Not-withstanding the fact that the stock law BEDDING OUT YAMS.—The season is a few weeks ago, the county has been entirely at hand when our planters and gardeners will turn their attention to the of it immediately, and the work combest means to secure an early and abundant supply of potato plants. By experimenting last year with several plans, I bave, I am fully satisfied, found out the committee of two free-holders and one friend a kindness, be helpful to the doctor most economical, practical, and every magistrate to make an inspection of the and a blessing to society, just stay at way the best plan to bed sweet potatoes, whole line of fence and report to the home until you are sent for; keep out of the sick room unless the physician asks you to aid him in treating the case. If this one rule was usually observed, epidemics and contagious diseases would be defined as the construction of the law, it is supposed that the committee. Acting upon this construction of the law, it is supposed that the

The Season for Pruning.

It is now admitted by all who have few days when the weather is dry, will be It is now admitted by all who have secure enough slips from a bed of three given attention to the subject, and it is feet wide and ten feet long to set out two lin accordance with both theory and practically that the transfer of the state of the sta tice, that to favor a free growth of the shoots and leaves, pruning should be pervators who dissent from these truths. It is commonly admitted, also, that summer pruning favors a more speedy healing of

the wounds.

Each season, therefore, has its peculiar advantages. Unless the trees have superabundant vigor, the pruning should not be done after the buds begin to swell. Winter may be better than early spring for hardy trees, by allowing the freshlycut faces to dry, and close the sap pores before the commencement of growth: before the commencement of growth but, as cutting away branches always makes trees more susceptible to the effects of cold, the work should not be performed much before spring on half-tender trees. . Pruned at this season of the year, they are not checked in growth, as when the work is done in summer, when the Lands thus prepared cannot fail to distree must lose a portion of its leaves, appoint the hopes of the farmer, and where the heat of a July sun wilts the the performance of its functions. Pruning in summer, or while the trees

are in leaf and growing, may be practiced if they are in vigorous condition, and but a small portion is cut away at a time. There can be no harm at any season in removing a single misplaced shoot. A better way is to rub off needless shoots as they are starting, or to pinch off the ends to prevent extending, as this is not at-tended with a large loss of leaves. If trees grow too fast to bear, a general pinching over the head, or a summer thinning of the shoots of the whole tree, will tend to induce fruitfulness the second year.

As we have already stated, summer pruning usually favors the more speedy healing of the wounds where limbs of much size are cut off. But experiments do not prove that pruning at this season is always best for the tree. James Redpath, of Iowa, cut off a branch from an apple tree in every month of the year, and at the end of five years, when all had healed over, the wood was found least decayed, on cutting into the tree, in those pruned in February and March, and most in those cut in June and July—the latter having healed entirely over one year the soonest. In another similar experiment, all were healed over in four coars with a similar result. The decay years, with a similar result. The decay from the summer pruning was about three times as great as in winter.

In this connection we offer a practical hint for the mechanical removal of limbs which require the use of the saw. To prevent splitting the bark on the lower side as the limb falls, first make a small cut beneath and opposite to the main cut made by the saw above; or if they do not quite coincide, let the lower one be slightly nearest the tree. This mode will not only leave a smoother face, but will save time and trouble to the operator, who must otherwise hold the branch with one of his hands or by an assistant. The sawing off of the stumps above mentioned is rapidly and easily done without any

"SEX OF EGGS .- A correspondent of the Southern Farmer tells how an old poultry raiser distinguishes sex in eggs. It is related as follows: "Eggs with the air while yet green.

By deeply and thoroughly breaking bladder on the sides will produce pullets.'

and preparing land we very much lessen.

The old man was so certain of the truth of his dogma, and the poultry yard so far a comparatively leisure time. All have confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, carefully registering every 'bladder verticle' or bladder on one side, rejecting every one in which it was not decidedly one way or the other, as in some it was only slightly out of the centre. The following is the result; 58 chickens hatched; 3 are dead; 11 too young yet to decide upon their sex; of the remaining 44 every one has turned out true to the old man's theory. I tried it myself and found it to be correct, and I think it to be of great practical advantage, I am pleased to give it my full

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Dividends may be used to protect Policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the non-forfeiting and cash surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among think-Good Agents wanted.

B. F. MAULDIN, Jr., Agent, : Anderson, S. C.

SIMPSON & SADLER. Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c., Are just receiving a large variety of

Rob't Buist, jr., D. M. Ferry & Co., and Johnson, Robbins & Co., at wholesale or ALSO,

CHEMICALS

Home Made Fertilizer,

WILHITE & WILLIAMS DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, &c.,

PAINTS; OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. A Full Line of PERFUMERY. And TOILET, ARTICLES,

LAMP and LAMP GOODS,

CIGARS and TOBACCO, And all other Articles usually kept in our NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, at Wholesale and Retail.

Valuable Town Property for Sale!

OFFER for sale Two Hundred (200) acres of Land, lying within, and contiguous to the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson. This property was formerly a portion of the homestead; lands of Daniel Brown, late deceased. It contains beautiful building sites, a model farm, and an abundance of good timber. Will sell all together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to the undersimed at Williamston. to the undersigned at Williamston, S. C., or E. W. Brown, Anderson Court House. B. F. BROWN, Trustee.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in 1892.

ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR 184790.1 FOR THE ORDER OF THE PORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

WE OFFER FOR SALE, through our Agents, the following Genuine Fertilizers, long established and well, known in this County, and still warranted as fully u

won now that Carolina Fertilizer, Bradley's Patent Phosphate, Palmetto Acid Phosphate.

For terms apply to the following Agents in Anderson County: .visin .visin A. B. TOWERS, Anderson, S. C. Bradley's Patent Phosphate J. C. CHERRY, Pendleton, S. C. Carolina Pertilizer and Acid Phosphate T. CRYMES & CO.; Williamston, S. C. Carolina Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate C. E. HORTON, Williamston, S. Company Bradley's Patent Phosphate.

A. J. STRINGER & CO., Belton, S. Communication Carolina Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate. C. C. BEERS, M. D., (formerly of Boston) has a LEE & SLOAN, Honea Path, S. C. Bradley's Patent and Acid Phosphate. be given without the knowledge of the patient. D. S. McCULLOUGH, Honea Path, S. C. Carolina Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate. Also, one for the

> GEO, W. WILLIAMS & CO., Feb 1, 1877 Charleston, S. C.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

Cash, on good credit, or for Cotton as all teen cents per pound.

ANOTHER GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES

Anderson the Cheapest Furniture Market in the State. Currectors should remain the state of the arterial and the arterial course of the arterial

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

IN consideration of the scarcity of money I have put down prices to the following remarkable, unleard-of low prices:

ROOM SUITS, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, from \$16.50 np-wards. With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Racks, (complete suits of ten wards: With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Racks, (complete suffs of ten pieces,) from \$24.00; upwards.

SOLID WALNUT SUITS, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Drck Dress Bureau, (five drawers,) and Washstand, from \$30.00 upwards. With four Walnut Chairs and Walnut Rocking Chair, from \$40.50 upwards.

GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without slats and castors, to \$3.50.

Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50.

Good Tin Sales, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00.

The celebrated Kentucky Double-wove Cane Seat Chairs, varnished or painted, warranted to be the strongest Chair made, at ninety-five cents apiece. Rocking Chairs, of the same kind, at \$1.40 apiece.

same kind, at \$1.40 apiece.

These prices are no ketch-pennies; but all my goods are at the same low figure. I have on hand a large Stock of Furniture of all kinds and description, which will be sold cheaper than can be bought from anybody else or any other place. Come and see TOLLY and he will do you right. HE WILL NOT, OR CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD:

May 18, 1876 C. F. TOLLY:
Depot Street, Anderson, S. C. BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!

Authorized Capital, 454,500,000,

Of which \$100,000 is to be owned in each Department.

And thorized Capital, 454,500,000,

And those who carry on business are compelled to have money. That is our situation at present. Therefore, we earnestly call upon all parties indebted to us to pay at pince and Save Cost. Prompt payment is a great source of friendship; and it is our elegated to have. We offer an inducement of one compelled to have. We offer an inducement of one compelled to have. We offer an inducement of one compelled to have the one forward promptly and paylus what also we. Money we are obliged to have. We offer an inducement of one compelled to have the one forward promptly and paylus what also we. Money we are obliged to have. We offer an inducement of one compelled to have money. That is our situation of the paylor and paylus what also we want to be a pound for Cotton over market value to those indebted to us, and wish to settle their accounts. We have on hand a large stock of the paylor of the paylo

Flour, Bacon, Shoulders, Hams, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses. ALSO, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddles, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Iron. Steel,

And all Farming Implements. Any person or persons purchasing Goods will benefit themselves by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere: We buy for Cash and sell for cash only therefore, we are enabled to sell cheaper. Call and judge for yourselves, and be convinced.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? Then Use New York Enamel Paint Co's

CHEMICAL PAINT

READY for use in White, and over One Hundred different Colors. Made of strictly prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, chemically combined, warranted Much Handsomer and Cheaper, and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other Paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country.

Address, Tall deser flow hate .

NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY, Prices Reduced: Sample Cards sent free.

THE GREAT FERTILIZER!

WHANN'S BAHAMA SOLUBLE GUANO. STANDARD GUARANTEED.

Manufactured by Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. PREVOST & CUNNINGHAM, Agents, Anderson, S. C.

CASH PRICE, \$44.00 per Ton, freight added.

Time Price, payable 1st November, \$50.00 currency, freight added.

Cotton Option, 450 lb. bale middling Cotton, delivered 1st Novi at Anderson Depot.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC CUANO! THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN

GUANO AND COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE.

Is now offered for sale at the following places in this County. Consumers of this Guan will find it fully up to last year's quality, which gave such universal satisfaction. W. S. SHARPE. A. J. STRINGER & CO., T. A. HUDGENS, Honea Pat

M. W. COLEMAN & CO., Seneca City. T. V. WICKER, Williamstongall a. E. H. FROST & CO., Charleston, S. C.

DENTISTRY DR. G. M. JONES

Is prepared to do all kinds of Deutistry at short notice. Being in possession of all the latest improvements and best of inaterial; can do work in the best of istyle. In setting and filling teeth, he is determined not to be surpassed by any. Old decayed teeth treated and made good, at very little above the price of extracting. Good teeth within the reach of all, at the present reduced prices. All work warranted. Office. duced prices. All work warranted. Office, adjoining T. J. Leak's residence, second door below market. Terms low for cash or

Sept 7, 1876 - 1 8 LUMBER! LUMBER! AM now prepared to furnish PINE, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER on the Blue Ridge and Air Line Railroads at Seneca City, in any

WM. J. HARBIN

PIEDMONT MANUFACTURING CO. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.

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Leave Greenville at Leave Perryville...... Leave Pendleton...... THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sap'th Change of Schedule on South Caro-lina Raidroad.

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Anderson, S. C.

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Anderson, S. C.

Jan 18, 1877

27

MILLS AT PIEDMONT, S. C.

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Cauden trains will run through to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays:

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Anderson, S. C.

Jan 18, 1877

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Anderson, S. C.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent,

S. S. SOLOMONS, O. H. P. FANT, Agent,
Anderson, S. C.
Jan 18, 1877 27 6m