The Great Gathering on Saturday-What was Said by Cothran, Kershaw, Butler and Carpenter.

[Correspondence of the Charleston News.1

ADBEVILLE, Saturday, July 80. At six o'clock this morning we left Greenville, and four hours later arrived at this place—the fifth regular appoint. With Winchester rifles, and refused to

Gen. McGowan, Colonel J. S. Cothran, murder of colored men, hoping that this and other citizens. Amid the inspiring would bring about the desired end. He strains of the Anderson brass band, the party disembarked, went up to town, and made preparations for the meeting. The streets of the town were crowded with men, who were intently watching the manœuvres of a squad of fifteen or twenty colored men armed with Win-sheeter rifles, and drilled, by a colored to become soldiers and neither he nor chester rifles, and drilled by a colored to become soldiers, and neither he nor

At 12 o'clock, the Courthouse, capable As for himself, he was perfectly willing, of holding one thousand persons, was if desired, to drill or review them; but jammed—the whites a little in the the white people did object to the majority. Colonel J. S. Cothran (who colored people only being armed; they was elected senator from this county, saw in it what the Governor had threat but was not permitted by the Radicala force on arms. The General said he order, and said that the occasion of the didnet know what had been done in essemblage was one of great interest and other countries, but he was fully conassemblage was one of great interest and other counties, but he was fully conimportance to every person in Abbe-ville County, and in the State of South were sent into Edgefield County to stir Carolina. A great movement had been up discord botween the two races. He begun in the State for the purpose of and the citizens believed, and had some correcting the abuses in the administra- foundation for their belief, that the tion of its affairs by the corrupt men constabulary men or their tools had who had gotten into power. That such under orders from Scott fired the gin a movement was necessary, every one knew, and he believed that although the citizens of Abbeville had been slow in blame upon the colored people, and moving in this good work, and came commit outrages upon them in retribuinto it at the eleventh hour, they would tion. But the people did no such do their whole duty, and, by their works, prove their carnestness in the colored people did it. The General gave cause for the reformation of the State. Their past glorious record was a sufficient stabulary, Governor Spott's paid spies, guarantee that they would not hereafter and reiterated his charge against Goverbe behind-hand. He said he would not nor Scott of conniving at, if not consume the time in avowing his senti- instigating, the murder of Randolph, ments in regard to the movement.— extorting a confession from Tolbert, They were well known. He was heartily imprisoning him without warrant of law, in favor of it. He would now introduce pornitting him to escape, and then, one whose record spoke for him—a fearing that he would reveal his (the gallant soldier and patriotic citizen—Governor's) complicity in the matter, General J. B. Kershaw.

General J. B. Kershaw.
The General stated the reasons which had influenced the people of the State present at this time, and made an effort to enter upon this movement, which was to interrupt the meeting by stalking to cally for the purpose of relieving the the colored people; but being told by State from official cormorants who were General Butler that he did not intend preying upon it, and reducing the that such cattle should interrupt him. cople to beggary. It was a movement they sneaked out of the room, gathered avored and upheld by both Republicans a few colored men around them in the and Democrats, white and colored; not street, and by addressing them in a only by those in South Carolina, but loud tone of voice attempted to influence hout the United States; sustained the colored men in the court-room by the Republicans outside of the State withdraw; but only a few left. because they did not recognize the General Butler did not notice them government in South Carolina as carried any further than above related, and the movement a policy which, if vig- cast off their shackles. The United orously pushed forward, would end in States army did not do it. Finding that redceming the State from the band of they could not overthrow the South, robbers which now controlled it, and they enlisted 200,000 colored men, restoring it to its former glory and placed them in the front to be slaugh-

prosperity.
General Butler, who spoke next, addressed himself more particularly to the colored men present. He related to them what had been told him by and although so hoarse as to be unable members of the operations of the to speak except with great pain, League, how the members were sworn attempted to address the audience .to vote for the nominee of the party, With his characteristic earnestness and were bound to do so even if the nominee were a bob-tailed cow; he knew that corruption which had marked the admembers who voted otherwise . or left ministration of the "Scott Ring." He the League were threatened with death; had succeeded in arousing his audience, he told them that the men who admir- and was speaking most vehemently, when istered the oaths to them had no he entirely broke down, and with an authority to do so, and could be tried apology regretting his inability to for it, convicted and punished; he continue his address, took his seat. The entreated them to come out of the audience had noticed with what diffi-Leagues, in which their minds and culty he spoke, and deeply sympathized souls were enslaved, and like men, with him; and many observing that he honest, intelligent men, listen to the suffered most when speaking rapidly, in arguments of both sides, and then vote a low tone of voice begged him to take as their consciences dictated. If, after his time and not injure himself now .hearing both sides, they believed that When he retired it was amid thunders Scott was the better man, then to vote of applause from the audience, who for him by all means; if they thought thus showed their appreciation of his Judge Carpenter the better man, then efforts in their behalf and their sym-

He then spoke to them of the necessity of the two races working harmoniously together, and showed them how the capital of the one and the labor of the which embarrassed the people, and other must be united before either could showing the way of overcoming them. be benefited and all be made prosperous.

By some means or other it was underscott & Co. knew very well, said he, stood by the people of Cokesbury that that if the two races were ever united he and his plundering companions would have to take their hands out of the pockets of the people and leave the do so, and secured a special train to State; knowing this they catered to the carry him and citizens who desired to projudices of the colored people and attend. While getting ready to depart, arrayed them in antagonism to the some one, as we are informed, told the whites. It was time all of this was conductor of the train that General stopped; every difference between the Butler could not leave, and the conductwo races was so many dollars taken out | tor moved off his train while those who of the pockets of both and put into the pockets of the Scott "Ring." intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot; doubtless he considered the statement of his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his intended to go were within one hundred and his inten

town marshal, asked General Butler why he and the white people generally had not before taken steps to befriend and elevate the colored people which that the largest vote ever polled in this and elevate the colored people which they now professed to have taken? To county will be polled next October, and they now professed to have taken? To county will be polled next October, and the containing they now professed to have taken? To county will be polled next October, and the containing this county will be polled next October, and the containing the containi which he replied that Congress, by its acts disfranchising the white people, and thus depriving them of the right to take charge of the affairs of their own State, prevented them. He admitted not the predictions above mentioned orime? people, and gaining their co-operation, and working together for the good of the State; but now they did so in good digest."

We do not know that he was at a saturate plante prosecutor. If he would assume the further obligation of a well bred gentleman, in virtue of what he face of the carth, act their busy parts and oals his "history and associations," he sink into its besom.

matchman.

faith, pledging themselves to fulfil all

L. I. Guffin and other Radicals were

tered, and by their aid overpowered the

South. [Tremendous applause from the

Judge Carpenter was next introduced,

with ungloved hands he dwelt upon the

pathy for him in his suffering.

colored portion of the audience.] .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1870.

LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

promises, and entreated the co-operation of the colored men to secure an honest D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ. The flagrant swindles perpetrated by and economical government. He knew very well that Scott & Co. did not intend State has been robbed of probably threefourths of the \$700,000 appropriated to for the two races to be united, if it were possible to prevent it. The Governor had done all in his power to incite a purchase homes for the poor and needy colored people, and the iniquity of charging those helpless and deluded an indulgence in the retort which he war of races; in his speeches and proclamations he had this one object in view. After asserting that the chester rifle was the best law for South order to cover up the villainous plunder he has put forward as all his own. of the money by the Commissioners, ment for the nominees of the Union Reform movement to address the people and arouse them to action.

We were received at the depot by have been frequently commented on by this and other journals for some months impudent intruder, and returning to the

completely of all participation in the infamous conduct of the Commissioners by showing that he took his scat at the board after the robberies had been consummated.

We will not pause now to take exception to the unsatisfactory and insufficient apology which the writer of he communication signed "Republican" made for Scott and Cardozo. Even if they are not guilty of sharing the plunder, robbing the State, and oppressing the poor blacks with frandulent, quadruple exactions, they are responsible for neglecting the duty which they assumed

deluded negroes, Attorney General of is said, proposes to take a hasty leave, the State. He has vouchsafed an an- Well bred gentlemen, of Websterian pride accusation of official delinquency as to be of himself and his carpet bag colleagues the Land Commission should some en- rope was radiant with the light of his

respectability." characterizations as "your various vague charges and insinuations."

Our charge was direct and explicit.

Is that a "vaque" charge? is that an

'msinuation ?' If Scott and Cardozo were ignorant of the transaction, never (as is alleged) having been consulted about it; if Leslie was out of office before the money was paid in, and DeLarge was not inducted into office until both sale and payment were completed, then we were justified were completed, then we were justified J. Ransier, a colored man, identified in saying, and we repeat it now that with the extreme views of his party, and the remaining three Commissioners are with the extreme views of his party, and who, judging from his reported remarks, cheat. Without the signatures and sanction of all three of them, not one dollar of the money of the State could have been appropriated to the fraudulent of the people of the State. The issue is thus made. In nominating Governor

Mr. Chamberlain vohemently protests that, "in all the purchases by the Land Commission, he has acted houestly and conscientiously," and that "not a farthing has been made by him out of any purchase of land or other transac-

But is it enough that he did oocket \$30,000 or more, or "a farthing" of the \$90,000 swindle? Who did pocket the money? Is that no business of his? Is he a Land Commissioner without a duty? a custodian of the public money without responsibility? 85,000 salaried officer without heed to the embezzlement of the very funds which were put to his hands for the benefit of the poor? Is he a "well-bred gentleman," (God save the mark!) as he claims to be, and yet persists in his good—Phanix, 20th instant.

that the whites had made a great will prove true.

We hold Mr. Chamberlain to his responsibility as a "Commissioner" and olive branch of peace to the colored here. We do not know that he was at a salaried public prosecutor. If he would We hold Mr. Chamberlain to his

to that character, (in the face of facts pointing very differently,) something more than a bald assurance of bis own the Land Commissioners, by which the as to his admirable antecedents and the

persons a price four times greater than borrowed from Webster's reply to the actual paid value of the lands in Hayne, in allusion to Benton, and which

He must show it by leaving a com-munity in which he is regarded as an people whom he has incontinently aban-doned—that people with whom he was An anonymous writer, over the signature of "Repuplican," undertook in our columns to answer for two, and two known, without any assurances from only, of the six Commissioners, viz., him of what they were—a people who Gov. Scott and Secretary Cardozo. But while doing this much, even, this apol. (now that he has grown bald in their ogist did not hesitate to fasten the char; service) to confer upon him the merited ges of crime upon the other members of honors to which a life of "scrupulous the Commission, and named as special personal honor" (to which he lays claim) personal honor" (to which he lays claim) and marked culprits Leslie and Par- justly entitles him. He must abandon the role of the needy adventurer, hang-R. C. DeLarge, having succeeded Lessing like a camp follower on the skirt lie as Land Commissioner, felt that he and coming in at the tail of a conquering would be regarded as implicated in army to despoil a down-trodden people these swindles unless he plainly showed his innocence. To his credit as a native colored man, imbued with that prizes which are to be won only by long sense of honor which through life he service and the cultivation and display had full opportunity of knowing was the of high moral and mental endowments. prime and indispensable characteristic He must forego the ill-gotton emoluof a Southern man, and without which ments of office to which not one gentle he is out of the pale of respectability, man in the State contributed to elevate he replied at once; he acquitted himself him, and which he obtained at the hands thizers like himself.

> We trust that we have been "bold enough" this time in our charges to show to Mr. Chamberlain that we are 'responsible for them."

The plain declaration of the black men to the carpet-baggers in the late convention : "We want no more of you," has created quite a consternation among and betraying ever since a criminal the latter. Worthington, Hoge's chamindifference to the villainy which their pion, and the mighty orator that was to pion, and the mighty orator that was to spokesman admits has been perpetrated be pitted against Judge Carpenter in the by their colleagues: and whic! cusuing campaign, in the place of Dr. by their colleagues: and whic! susuing campaign, in the place of Dr. has long been patent to their observa- Scott, (who is acknowledged too much of a blockhead to meet his opponents in We pass on then to the remaining the field of argument,) has left the State, three Commissioners, Chamberlain, and, we hear, has expressed himself as Neagle and Parker. Of these, we have utterly disgusted with what he is pleasat present to deal only with Mr. Cham- ed to term the impudence and presumpberlain, by the grace of credulous and tion of the "nigger." Chamberlain, it swer at last, but not so much to the of personal character, are at a discount, thinks, and stand but a slim chance that plain and truthful representation of further reveling in the fat luxuries of as "unknown to our people, penniless, terprising and ambitious sable politician because they did not recognize the government in South Carolina as carried on under the principles of the party, but by a corrupt set of men who administered the laws and controlled the affairs of the State simply for self-aggrandizement, and thus brought aggrandizement, and thus brought disgrace upon the Republican party; their deliverer, was absurd. The great disgrace upon the Democrats outside of God above was their deliverer, and to suppose any further than above related, and conduct of this "Land Commission," we have employed every fitting epithet within the range of, perhaps, overstrained by the United States army being their deliverer, was absurd. The great God above was their deliverer, and to the uniter insensibility of the branded criminals with whom we were dealing. Yet Mr. Chamberlain, and the will leave not one to lament him. Leslie has already departed for parts were dealing. Yet Mr. Chamberlain, and the will leave not one to lament him. in his reply to us, mildly speaks of our cuded. C. C. Bowen is about done for. And, in fine, we anticipate a happy and wholesale deliverance of the detestable crew within a short time. Scott, by Our charge was direct and explicit.

The State has been robbed of ninety thousand dollars in one Land Commission job, alone; and the colored people have been cruelly, wickedly and heartless. By the cheated out of the cheap homes (so called) which unprincipled Yankee intruders, carpet baggers and scalawags pretended to buy for them, at a cost of near three quarters of a million dollars.

The sympathies of the whites of the State are to a unit, with the colored State are to a unit, with the colored members of the Republican party; and, if the choice is between the two, will cast their vote en masse for the latter. —

Columbia Guardian. THE ISSUE MADE-LET IT BE MET The Radical Convention has nominated for Governor, the present incumbent, and for Lieutenaut-Governor. A is disposed to press his party claims without regard to the interests and sensibilities of a large and important portion Scott for re-election, the corrupt administration of the past two years, with all the fraud, bribery, swindling and cor ruption therewith connected, is virtually endorsed or passed over without rebuke

Opposed to his party, is the party of retrenchment and reform. Opposed to Scott and Ransier, are the candidates of We have said, in our comments upon the reformists. The good citizen will his letter, that "we are bound to believe not hesitate long in making his selection. They who favor good and honest government in South Carolina; they who would put an end to the selfish schemes of money-making politicians; they who desire to see in this State a unhesitatingly give their sympathies, their energies and their votes for that organization which, under the banner of Reform, seeks to win for the people of South Carolina the advantage of a regime that will impartially advance the public

School superintendents, examiners, and other persons who expect to hold Institutes, are requested to send us the time and place of such meetings, that we may furnish them specimen copies of the EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE.

BY H. DENNING. "Nothing can cover their high fame but heaven No pyramids set off their memories, But the eternal substance of their greatness."

The fields of science, art, and literature have, since the dawn of civilization. been open to the investigation of man and the progress made has been in

great part derived from the researches

place in the world of genius. We should not hesitate to place Shakespearse first in rank in the field of modern literature, or a Raphel or a Michel Angelo in the perfection of art, or a Franklin or a Newton in the discoveries of great principles of science, and yet these have only contributed morsels to these departments of creation. Men of genius see Nature as it is, and secure from its storehouses its treasures of poetry and art, and grasp her mystories with the hand of science. In the sublime words of Horace they "receive from nature more than human fires," and are thus enabled to become the creators of what talent looks upon with amazement, and could not itself produce. Learning is not geniue. It may be an element of it. It constitutes the passport to the realms of literature and science; especially does it become a requisite to extensive scientific research.

Intellect is developed by study and thought; by these the creative powers are strengthened, and become gigantic n proportion as they approach the perection of creation. Goethe is said to have confined himself to his room during the production of his great literary creations, and when he appeared to the world was almost a skeleton. Milton devoted himself to study during his entire lifetime : the result was the reputation of being one of the most learned men that ever lived, and the production of one of the most wonderful poems of

Some of the most learned men have

devoted themselves to the cause of lit-

erature rather than the complications of

all times.
Profound learning is indicative of talent, not always of genius. Some of the chief men of science have attained great celebrity, and yet their works fail to Sumter : come up to the standard of that famous saying of Tacitus: "Truth is established

by investigation."

The influence which men of genius exert over their fellows is inconceivably reat. More than two centuries ago, hakespeare composed his immortal plays: at the present day they are met with equal applause by the ragged urchin in the pit of the play house and the philosopher of human nature. Raphael became the disciple of art, and all Eugenius. Columbus conceived the idea another continent and the Western hemisphere became the domain of civlized man. Martin Luther revealed the oigotry and perverted doctrine of the tomau Church in his age, and all Eu. rope became involved in the struggles of

be Reformation. The enthusiasm which the works of genlus excite, is equally great. With what admiration do we behold the Madonna della Sedia of a Raphael, the "Moses" of a Michael Augelo, or listen to the majestic strains of a Mozart's "Requiem," or Hadyn's "Creation." In what quick succession are brought to bear upon us the power of pathos and satire, wisdom and the charm of graceful language in the perusal of some great work of literature; and with what emulation of thought we follow the elaborate complications of a scientific

And thus we are led to see the links between revelation and genius,-the creative power revealed by each joined in the being personated as the Creator of all things. He has made genius an earthly agent in bringing to light the great mysteries of nature, the power of art, the triumph of literature, until we shall be the recipients of that perfect genius in the vast eternity to come.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

No child, however sentimental, will leve a home simply because it has the name of one. If we would have our children love it, we must make it lovely-we must give them something to love in the home.

Now if the principal ideas which a

child has of his home are, that it is a place where he gots his meals and where he sleeps; where, if he is little, he is perpetually found fault with; where he must keep quiet; where at night-fall he must sit stupidly waiting till bed time; or if he has grown older, he can only deem it a dreary room in which he must employ himself as best he may, while his father sits at his paper or dozos in his chair, and the mother is silently busy with her sewing or her book; if such be the aspect of home, one need not wonder that children learn to look elsewhere for pleasure and seek to find amusement in other circles, or that home is forsaken as soon as it is possible to leave it.

It is practicable to make it so delightcondition of affairs promotive of peace. It is practicable to make it so delight security and substantial prosperity, will ful that children shall have no disposition to wander from it or prefer any other place; it is possible to make ti so attractive that it shall not only firmly hold its own loved ones, but shall draw others into its cheerful circle. Let the house, all day long, be the scene of pleasant looks, pleasant words, kind and affectionate acts; let the table be the happy meeting place of a merry group, and not a dull board where a silent, if not sullen company of animals This angel is mercy, a gentle dew drop, come to feed; let the meal be the time | a child from the upper world sent to man when a cheerful laugh is heard and because it was not good that he should good things are said; let the sitting be alone. The generous warmth of this room, at evening, be the place where a smiling company settle themselves to ence, and ward off every danger. It is reason why an old maid is generally. In a single century, two thousand smiling company settle themselves to ence, and ward off every danger. It is

kept like silk and satins to show to com-pany, but music in which father and mother and sister and brother join; let not be complete without these last gold-

of men whose names have gained a exhorted to love it, you will not be makes man "whiter than snow." able to tempt them away from it.

> are created not so much out of great as her out of this world, and man will befrom little things; some of them I have come a brutish beast. He will have no hicted at, and many more will suggest glad and true heart to cheer him onthemselves to a wise parent. There should be a good many holidays in the home. I believe in anniversaries, and I love, by observing them, to connoct the day of peril she is there. time with events, and so give to both a deeper interest. The birth days of a the day of sickness she is there. And some way, celebrated. The busy prepa-ration of the whole household to make back the wanderer, to counsel the weak, some present to father or mother or sister or brother on a birth-day or holiday; the many plannings, the work. ings in by corners at odd times; the as pure as the other, and as sweet as bundling of work out of sight as the last.
>
> the step of the favored one is heard; She will make man flourish like the the careful stowing of gifts away till green bay tree of the South. Man, be-the appointed time; and then, when the lieve in her, and follow her to the end. looked-for day has come, the presentations, the confused and merry voices, ven of rest which lies far, far beyond the filled eye, the choked voice, the this life's tempestuous sea; you will heart too full to speak in words, memory gladly glide over, with her at the helm, touched as with an angels' hand, love who can tell their sweet and mighty power? A home familiar to such scenes, it, can it be one that children shall not love? No, no; from it, when the inex-

an ornament to it. Every one that has visited Sumter must have been struck with the beauty of Main Street—a mile long—with its magnificent rows of shade trees extending all this distance. The inhabitants must number near five thousand, having the usual number of churches that are to be found in a town of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the addition of a Cathon of the size, with the size of the size, with the sentiments and customs of a civil. It ameness, Swelled Joints, inability to walk, painful or passive, cured by the use of HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

The afflicted, nervous and debilitated, where cause require prompt treatment, will find always a sure remedy in HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. lic Chapel.

The Baptist have a very neat edifice which the members seem to take a pride in keeping in perfect order. Rev. S. M. Richardson is the young and pious Paster of our Church here, The Sun-day School is small, but well conducted by the Superintendent, Dr. J. S. Hughson, who is one of our old students at Firman University. Brother H. not only enjoyed the advantages of the University, but has learned from observing the workings of that model Sunday School there to become himself a good Superintendent. He has the tack of interesting the little ones.

After preaching in the morning, brought before the church the objects of my Board, and the next day obtained donations to the amount of \$22.

I preached for the friends Monday night too, when my attention was diministers present. Two Methodist told me of most all the old people of my native district; there was Brother Gra ham, with his usual bland manners and smiling face, one of the oldest and most beloved citizens and (let me whisper it) unreconstructed rebels; there Brother E. A. Edwards, the friend of Sunday Schools and every good work and Brother Styles, too, once a student of our University. These brethen all have their homes in Sumter, and had returned from their labors of the Sab-

AN EXTRACT.

has been published in full in the Friend for our friends : There is an angel at the hand of

every one; an influence that partakes of the heavenly, full of soul and noblest grace. With the presence of this angel every pathway of thorns through life becomes showered with flowers; every desert spot of this weary pilgrimage becomes an oasis; every barren and rugged mountain slope becomes the abode of civilization and refinement. Her sympathy sounds in unison with every chord and pulsation of our heart. Her breath steals over our checks with a sweet, scothing, delicate melody, a zephyr that seems to rise and float like a drawn sigh from the far down doep of the bosom. because it was not good that he should

the young companions be welcomed and made for the time a part of the group, so that daughters shall not deem it necessary to seek the obscurity of back parlors with intimate friends, or to and fortitude in the hour of distress. drive father and mother to distant spart. Thrice happy is that man with such a ments; in a word, let the home be sur-rounded by an air of cosy and cheerful a gracious memorial. Her contact is as good will; then children need not be the sprinkling of hyssop, and her purity her hand the intemperate is pacified .-The ties which bind a child to home Where she is, man is restrained. Put

family should be always noticed, and in in the day of inebriation she is there, back the wanderer, to counsel the weak,

When you come there to find that healeaving behind you to go down the opthat can only look its thanks-all these ! posite channel, the bottle of wrath, and its pent up demonaical delirium, while your song, and her song will be of-

"The land beyond the sea! How dark our present home!
By the dull beach and suiled foam,
How wearily, how drearily we roam,
With arms outstretched to thee,
Calm land beyond the Sea."

it, can it be one that children shall not love? No, no; from it, when the inexporable time comes to go away, daughters shall pass with sobs of sorrow, and sons with pressed lips and swimming eyes, and while mother lives it will be a home still, home, though years have gone and other homes have claimed them.—Aikman's Life at Home.

WHAT IS SAID OF SUMITEE. Rev. J. F. MORRALL, writing to that excellent paper, the Working Christian, speaks as follows of a recent visit to Sumter:

Dear Brethren: Sumter is one of the most-city looking towns in the up country. The houses are built more together, and every body is in town. The place affords many clegant stores and a splendid court house, which is indeed an ornament to it. Every one that has visited Sumter must have been struck with the beauty of Main Street—a mile live it to it. The sand outsets of a specially do the savage head of the sentiments and customs of a civil-tied sumter must have been struck with the beauty of Main Street—a mile live in the savage of a corner of the sentiments and customs of a civil-tied sumter sum that the page of the sentiments and customs of a civil-tied sum to must have been struck with the beauty of Main Street—a mile live in the sentiments and customs of a civil-tied sum to the sease. How dark our present home?

The land beyond the sea!

How ark up reveat home?

What Is save the megannimous repropt of the Working Christian, Such was the megannimous reply of the Prench diplomatio representative in Washing-ton varieties. Chronic Dispense, Blendant, Italyan Correlative, College complaints cured in all cases. Chronic Dispense, Blendant, How wearlly, how drearlly we ream, How wearlly, how drearlly we ream, How wearlly, how drearlly we ream, How mearly, how and wilen foam, How wearlly, how drearlly we ream, With arms outstretched these.

Call land beyond the sea.

The wasterily how drearlly we ream, How mearly, how and live beas."

The land beyond the sea.

With arms outstretched these.

Call land beyond the sea.

Charlie Darth.

Neural Is resting place of the Confederate dead! We thank the Baron for his rebuke, and commend the lesson to all .- Savannah

DID THE SOLDIERS

FIGHT FOR" The Pittsburg Post asks the following pertinent questions in reference to the Union soldiers: "What was it for? is a

which has been seriously asked by those who have looked around the cost for victory. What did we fight for? First, for the Union; but the Union as it was is lost, and the nation substituted. Was it for emancipation? That has ceased to be a power under the 'high law.' Was it for unity and fraternity?— Bitterness between the sections is still sought to be kept alive, and has not beeen diminished by magnanimity— hate has been intensified by injustice rected to the fact that there were eight toward even the widow and the orphan, preachers; and there was Dr. Sam. Was it for liberty and human rights the Furman, who must be getting quite old country fought? It has achieved Rade and the friends of the Government itself. now, but with firm and elastic step, with whom I had the pleasure of spending a day at his son-in-law's and who been gained. Will these compensate for the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure? The only solace-the bow of promise which is hung out with its luminous hope-is the overthrow of the party which is now in power, as uner-ringly indicated by the daily changes in public opinion." MAKING AND SAVING MANURE

The wise and provident farmer should be continually accumulating manure.

Everything that has the least value as a fertilizer should be carefully collected which he offers low for CASH ONLY. and preserved for application to the toil; and it is astonishing how much The address delivered by Dr. J. B | that is generally allowed to "waste its Purcell, before Mt. Olivet Council, of T., at their installation coremonies at the Masonic Hall, in this city, June 6th, thus be converted from a disease breed. has been published in full in the Friend ing nuisance into a source of health, of Temperance. We extract the following pleasure and wealth. The hen house, beautiful tribute as a little quiet reading | the privy, the wood-shed, the sink spout, the ash heap, the sweeping of the yard, the slops from the chamber should all contribute to the compost heap. Muck should also be drawn from the swamp and piled for seasoning; leaves should be gathered from the forest and from the fence corners; old plaster, bones, refuse salt, shells, and all kinds of animal and vegetable matters, that cannot be other wise made use of should be compested Do. you say these are little things ! Small as they are, they often make all the difference between success and

failure in farming.
We advocate the use of commercial fertilizers, but first let the farmer make IRON RAILING FURNISHED TO ORDER. on the subject of making and saving manures, as well as experiments in their Neo 17 the country.

millions of human beings appear on the books or games till the round of goodthe parth, not their busy parts and books or games till the round of goodtain rill. Its affection is the winner of husband, she naturally takes to the next some music in the household, music not our soul and body. This angel of mercy most treacherous animal,

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Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your Liver, or Urinary Organs, or your Kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing ordyspepsia? Are your Bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood-to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on any subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company or of life? If you do, then your Liver and Stommach are deranged, and their sympathetic action upon the Brain produces just such results. The sconer you remove the cause, the sconer you will be restored to a healthful and a thoughtful condition. We say—by all means try a bottle, and be sure you get

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