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The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOL. 3.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

NO. 16.

Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute

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Gov. Orr and Gen. Sickles.
The following correspondence has passed between Governor Orr, and Gen. Sickles, relative to the removal of the latter:

EXECUTIVE DEPT OF S. C.,
COLUMBIA, Sept 7, 1867.
Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, Charleston, S. C.
SIR: I have learned from the public press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the Second Military District, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that, by order of the President, Major General Canby has succeeded to the same.

I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel, personally and officially, at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter. There are many of the orders which have been issued by you since the passage of the Reconstruction bill in March last which did not meet my approval, but it is due to you and to my official action that I should bear voluntary testimony to the wisdom and success of your administration, and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance. Your General Orders No 10, so far as this State is concerned, were, last spring, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, looking to the impoverished condition of the country, the shortness of the provision and staple crops of last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country and to the necessity of protecting the small means of farmers and planters at that time from the process of courts. They were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop.

This crop promises to be, in many respects, and in many sections of the State, the most important and largest that has been grown for several years, and, when harvested, you could, without hazard or apprehension, have executed your purpose, as declared to me, of modifying General Order No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their demands without producing general distress, if nothing more. It is also due to you to say that, in my judgment, if General Order No. 10 had not been issued last spring, a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the court-houses, to have preserved the public records from destruction, and insure the safety of sheriffs in executing civil process in their hands, which they had been ordered to levy by thoughtless and heartless creditors. In my opinion, General Order No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, and your general administration, as commandant of the district, is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all the official intercourse which we have had, I beg to tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally, and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light for the people whom I represent as it was possible, under the circumstances. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, Gen. Canby, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which have characterized our official intercourse for nearly two years past. I have the honor to be, General, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant.

(Signed) JAS. L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1867.

SIR: Your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst. was forwarded to me at New York and received on the 14th. The cordial terms in which you are pleased to refer to our official and personal relations during my service in the Carolinas are gratefully appreciated. In my successor, Brevet Major General Canby, you will meet an officer whose ample experience and distinguished services have justly commended him to the confidence of the Government. In view of the announcement already made by Gen. Canby, adopting and confirming the orders heretofore in force in the Second Military District, it is not probable that any material change in the condition of affairs will result from the change in command.

In my retirement, it is a source of much satisfaction to compare the present condition of South Carolina with that which I found on assuming command in the autumn of 1865. The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated. The emancipated blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of your Legislature. The tranquility and order which have been maintained attest the general desire of all classes of the people to observe the obligations of good citizens. An abundant harvest has rewarded industry. Grain is now exported from Charleston. Legislation has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult, or any serious interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people. Since October, 1866, the courts of the United States and of the State have exercised nearly all their powers without hindrance.

The jurisdiction of the courts, although restricted except in particular cases imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the situation, and the civil authorities in general have been upheld, and civil law has been administered with only such limitations as became necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress. The particular measure of my administration which you are pleased to mention with special commendation—general

order No. 10—was, it is said, the occasion of my dismissal from command. You have justly described the order in question as intended to enable the people to make a good crop this year, and thereby obtain the means to support themselves and pay their debts. If my removal had been provoked by some act of oppression, spoliation or cruelty, it would have been a matter of more regret to myself. As it is, I find no reason to reproach myself for endeavoring to restore in some degree the material prosperity of an impoverished population, and avert the serious disturbances that would have followed the prosecution of more than thirty thousand suits for debts pending in South Carolina when general order No. 10 was issued, in April last.

Although my official relation to the Department of the Carolinas has ceased, I cannot be indifferent to the welfare of communities whose interests were so long confided to my charge, nor is their prosperity a matter of indifference to the people of the United States or their representatives in Congress.

The population of the Carolinas has not tried to prevent the organization of legal civil governments in the rebel States, and it is only just for me to state that your own prompt and patriotic acquiescence in the requirements of the Government relieved the people you represent of many of the burdens of military government, and at the same time removed some of the more serious impediments to the execution of the reconstruction acts in South Carolina. I trust your people will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible. It only remains for them to comply with the conditions prescribed by Congress, and South Carolina will soon be restored to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired. These conditions have no other object than to make our institutions truly republican in substance and form, that justice may be done, and that no occasion or pretext for conflict may hereafter be found. There is not, in my judgment, any sufficient reason to apprehend that the colored people will not make good citizens. Freedom and education are rapidly developing this long dormant, helpless race. With advantages far inferior to the other races which have found their way to this country, the African has proved himself loyal, industrious and obedient to laws. Generously fostered and justly treated, the freedman will become the bone and sinew of Southern population and power. With the solution of this problem, and the disappearance of the asperities incident to a long war, the Carolinas will enter upon a new career of prosperity, alike attractive to the philanthropist who seeks the happiness of his fellows and gratifying to statesmen whose ambition is gratified in the progress of the Commonwealth. Remembering with pleasure the courtesy and consideration always shown to me by your Excellency in all our intercourse, official and personal, and with the liveliest interest in the happy termination of the sad years of strife which have already too long afflicted our country, I remain, Sir, yours,
D. E. SICKLES,
Major General.

To his Excellency James L. Orr.

VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT.—As an indication of the President's latest temper on the situation of reconstruction affairs, witness the following abstracts of his views as recently expressed in conversation with certain politicians who called upon him for the purpose of urging him to re-open registration in the South. He informed them that he could not do so without incurring certain risk of impeachment, and admitted that the reconstruction laws confer on the military commanders sole control over registration. His only power of interference was the removal of commanders when they failed to execute the laws in accordance with his views of their legal construction. He admitted that the district commanders are acting under direct authority of Congress in the performance of a civil duty, and that if he should attempt to assume power as commander-in-chief, to control the time of registration and holding elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders, and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordination. If they did so, he stated that the recent promulgation of the amnesty proclamation threw upon Congress the onus of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped that the Southern people would appreciate it in that light. If any of the pardoned masses, he continued, attempt to register, and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the courts. If they do not do so, he concluded the fault of their disfranchisement is with Congress, as he claimed that he had done all that he could do to restore them to their rights.—New York Times.

An excursion of Western newspapermen to the Rocky Mountains is proposed, to take place in October. There will be one hundred and fifty persons in the party; each man will be armed with an Enfield rifle, and a mountain howitzer will be mounted upon a platform car, to be ready in case the rifles fail to repel the Indian attacks expected along the route; a printing press is to be taken along, and a twenty column daily newspaper will be published; the party will subsist upon game killed on the route. The Company will leave Chicago on the 7th of October, and go through to the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad—the Platte route—and those who do not shoot their neighbors, as Mr. Winkie did in the famous Pickwickian gunning excursion, or who do not get shot by roaming savages, will return in two weeks.

Cotton Regulations.

Tax on cotton produced in the United States, 2 cents per pound. Cotton properly assessed and returned prior to September first, subject to 3 cents per pound. The tax has a lien on the cotton till the tax is paid. Class A—cotton upon which tax is paid. Class B—cotton removed from district of production tax unpaid. Class C—cotton removed from point to point in the district where produced before payment of the tax. Cotton must be described by these designations in the bills of lading, way-bills, manifests and permits. Each assessor is required to keep and account with each cotton producer in his district. Assessors at receiving points shall keep an account with each receiver. An assessor or assistant assessor, and collector or assistant collector, is required at places where cotton is weighed and marked. The use of metallic tags for marking cotton will hereafter be required in all cases. Tags will be furnished by the department, and on each tag will be stamped a letter and number in figures, and "U. S. internal revenue." These tags will be put up in packages of fifty, and numbered in consecutive order, and assessors must be very particular to use them in regular order—as from 1 to 50; 50 to 100, etc., as the case may be, on each lot of cotton weighed and marked. The owners can have their cotton weighed and marked at any point in the district, by paying traveling expenses of officers, and disagreements may be referred to the commissioner; but the officer must not delay in proceeding to weigh cotton on account of disagreements regarding expenses. The owner may dispense with official weights by providing all manual labor, in all cases the assessor or assistant assessor must see cotton weighed and marked. This process does not require the immediate payment of the tax. Cotton can be held within the district without the payment of the tax, unless sold for consumption within the district. Withdrawal for transportation under bills of lading, or upon payment, can be made any time. The Secretary appoints weighers. Applications and recommendations shall come through the assessors of the respective districts, and be addressed to the commissioners of the internal revenue. Weighers must take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, July 21, 1865. Each bale shall be marked gross weight with ink or paint in large letters. A metallic tag, hereafter described, shall be fixed to each bale by the assessor or assistant assessor. The weigher must make daily returns to the assessors. Fee for weighing, 25 cents per bale; weigher furnishing metallic tag; the owner pays the fee. Assessors must see that tags are used, and inserted at the time of weighing and marking, except in cases hereafter mentioned. The letter and number on each tag must be accurately entered in the record kept by the assessor, and account kept by him with each owner, holder or producer of cotton; and permits, whether issued by the assessor or collector, for the removal of cotton, must clearly specify letter and number for each bale, so that there may be no trouble in identification. When numbers are consecutive, it will suffice to enter both on record and permit first and last number thus: "letter A, Nos. 101 to 150." Collectors, whenever tax is paid on cotton previously weighed, marked and tagged, will mark, or cause to be marked, upon each bale with brush and ink, or paint, in large letters, the words, "tax paid." Under section four of the Act of July, 1866, cotton may be removed from the district in which produced, to other districts, without prepayment tax, under bond or other security, to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury. It having been found by experience that furnishing of increased facilities for removal of cotton, without prepayment of tax, is consistent with increased security to the Treasury, it is determined to substitute shipments to revenue officers under bill of lading for bonds heretofore required. Accordingly, the owner, or other holder of cotton, which he desires to remove from the district of production to another district without prepayment of tax, will hereafter be required to obtain a bill of lading, in duplicate, signed by a well known, regularly established, and responsible transportation company, conveying cotton to the collector of the district of destination, for delivery to factor or agent of the owner, after payment of tax. The transportation company signing such bills of lading, will be required to furnish the assessor of the district in which there is a receiving post or point of destination, immediately after arrival, with a copy of the manifest or way-bill, so far as it relates to any cotton transported by them and stating therein whether the cotton is class A, B, or C, as hereinbefore required. Each assessor will keep an account of all cotton entered upon the copies of manifests and way-bills so furnished to him. Should any transportation company refuse or neglect to furnish the assessor with a copy of manifest or way-bill as above required, the assessor will immediately notify all assessors on the line of such transportation company of such neglect or refusal, and thereafter no permit for the transportation of cotton by such company, will be granted by any assessor, without permission to do so, being obtained from the commissioner of internal revenue. Before cotton is shipped, the owner or holder will apply to the assessor, or nearest assistant assessor of the district in which the cotton was produced, for a permit to remove it. The application must describe the cotton by the marks placed upon the bales, and give the weight of each, and must also state by what route and mode of conveyance it is proposed to transport, and name of the transportation company, with the name of collector to

whom it is to be consigned, and of factor or agent to whom it is to be delivered on payment of the tax. Net weights will be ascertained by deducting four per cent. for tare, from gross weight. One copy of this certificate must be transmitted to the collector of district, and another copy must be delivered to the assessor. If, however, the assessor or assistant assessor is satisfied from location of cotton, or distance of cotton gin, or place of shipment from his own residence, or that of designated weigher or marker, that the weighing and marking cannot be done without great inconvenience or extra expense, the officer may take weight as certified by owner of cotton gin, or by freight agent at the place of shipment, and will deliver to the applicant, with permit, a number of metallic tags equal to the number of bales named in the permit, which must be carried with the cotton, and delivered by the transportation company at place of destination as hereinafter directed. If the transportation company named in the application is known to the assessor or assistant assessor to be responsible, he will grant a permit.

It will be the duty of the consignor of the cotton to obtain duplicate bills of lading, and hand or send them forthwith to the assessor who issued the permit, and said assessor will keep one copy and immediately mail the other copy to the collector of the district to whom the cotton is consigned. Should consignor fail within reasonable time to furnish assessor with duplicate bills of lading as required, said assessor will immediately ascertain the cause of failure; and if he shall find that the cotton has left the district, he may immediately assess tax thereon, and unless satisfactory and proper explanation of the failure be given, he will thereafter issue no other permits to persons as are in default. Upon arrival of cotton at place of destination, the transportation company must deliver it, together with permit of assessor, to the collector of internal revenue to whom the cotton is consigned, and at the same time the transportation company must deliver to the assessor of the receiving district the accompanying metallic tags, if any are sent unattached to the bales, together with a copy of their manifest or way bill, so far as the same relates to the cotton, an account of which must be kept by said assessor as herein before directed. Section 4 of the Act of July, 1866, requires that cotton removed without prepayment of tax shall be delivered to the collector of internal revenue forthwith upon its arrival at its point of destination, and shall remain subject to his control until taxes thereon, and any necessary charges of custody thereof, shall have been paid, which payment must be made within ninety days from date of permit granted by assessor for removal of cotton. Under this provision of law, the collector will immediately, upon delivery of the cotton to him by transportation company, dispose of cotton and accompanying permit of the assessor in the following manner: viz: If the cotton was not officially weighed and tagged, the shipping district collector will have it weighed by an officer appointed for that purpose, whose duty it will be to affix accompanying tags, to be delivered to him by the assessors, and to mark on each bale gross weight as herein before directed; in such case, the weigher will make duplicate certificates of weights. The weigher will deliver one copy of these certificates to his collector, and the other copy to the assessor of the same district, and will be required to pay to said assessor the sum of five cents for each metallic tag delivered to him for the purpose of marking bales so weighed, which sum the assessor will dispose of as elsewhere directed. Whether the cotton was weighed and tagged in shipping or receiving, district collectors will require the tax to be paid before they allow the cotton to go out of their possession or custody. If the tax is paid immediately, the collector will, on the same day, deliver and forward to his assessor accompanying permit of the assessor by whom removal was permitted, after endorsing thereon certificate of payment of tax. In case tax is not paid immediately, and the cotton is held and stored by collector as hereinafter directed, he will deliver to his assessor accompanying permit as above directed, but changing the certificate so as to read as follows, viz: "I hereby certify that the tax on the within described cotton, amounting to blank dollars, not having been paid I have stored the aforesaid cotton and now hold warehouse receipt of blank for same."

The assessor, on receiving said permit, with endorsement of collector, will make proper entries on his account of cotton received, and will then transmit the permit to the collector of the district in which it was issued. When the collector is obliged to retain custody of cotton consigned to him, on account of failure to pay tax, immediately on its arrival, he shall cause the same to be stored in some suitable warehouse, the owner of which shall have given adequate security for the safe custody of such cotton, and shall take a warehouse receipt from such proprietor. Charge for storage must not exceed the usual rates. The collector will in no case permit the owner of cotton, his agent or factor to have actual possession of the same until the tax shall have been fully paid. If tax is not paid before the expiration of ninety days from the date of the assessor's permit, the assessor will at once certify tax to collector for collection; and, if necessary, the collector will enforce collection by distraint and sale of cotton. In such case, the assessor will enter the tax on his next monthly list, and both he and the collector will enter proper credit in their bonded account, under head of "Collected by distraint and sale of cotton." Whenever the tax is paid on cotton shipped under bills of lading, the collector receiving it will deliver to the proper person

his certificate of payment and permit for removal. The following words must be printed or written in red ink across the face of the permit, viz: "This permit authorizes the transportation of such bales of cotton, only as bear metallic tags, lettered and numbered as herein described." In case it should be desired to export part of said cotton, and ship part to another port in the United States, the collector may give separate certificates and permits to cover each lot. In such case, the permit covering the lot to be exported must be delivered to and taken up by the collector of custom at the port of exportation, who, after canceling the same, will transmit it to the assessor of the district in which it was issued. The permit covering the quantity to be shipped to a port in the United States must be delivered to the collector of the district in which such port is situated, before the "landing, discharging or delivery of such cotton at the place" of destination can be permitted; and said collector will, after canceling it, transmit said permit to the assessor of the district in which it was issued. Substantially the same course will be taken with cotton removed from the district of production after the payment of the tax under a single permit of the collector of said district, to a place or port in another district, where it may be desired to divide and ship it in separate lots, either to a foreign or domestic port. In cases of this kind, the original permit must be presented to and taken up by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which port of trans-shipment it is situated. And he may issue new permits covering the separate lots, which must be taken up by the collector of customs or collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, as above directed, cancelled and returned to the assessor of the district in which said permits were issued. The original permit above named must likewise be cancelled and returned by the collector, who takes it up to the assessor of the district in which it was issued. The following words must be printed in red ink across the face of the permit, viz: "This permit authorizes the transportation of such bales of cotton only as bear metallic tags, lettered and numbered as herein described." Any person who violates these provisions, or who conveys, or attempts to convey, from any State in which cotton is produced to any port or other place without the United States, any cotton upon which tax has not been paid, is liable to a penalty of \$100 for each bale of cotton so conveyed or transported, or attempted to be transported, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and all vessels and vehicles employed in such conveyance or transportation are liable to seizure and forfeiture by proceedings in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction; and all cotton so shipped, or attempted to be shipped or transported without payment of tax or execution of transportation bonds, may be forfeited to the United States. Assessors and collectors are strictly enjoined to rigidly enforce the provisions of this section.

The Crisis and Our Duty.

We are entering upon a campaign in the South, which is to decide, not the fate of a party merely, nor the disposition which is to be made of a few petty offices, but to determine whether negro license and legalized pillage and robbery are to take the place of law and order, and of that noble civilization which is the work of two centuries of Caucasian energy and talent. Issues of such gigantic magnitude have never before been presented for the consideration of any considerable portion of the white race; for this is the first instance of an effort to place an ignorant and inferior people over the heads of their late masters. Unless it shall please God to arrest the authors of this fearful crime, in less than four months, the negro will have as supreme control of some of the oldest and most honored of the "Old Thirteen" States as he has of Central and Equatorial Africa. Our only safety depends upon united and vigorous action, and thorough and complete organization. The disgrace and reproach of defeat would be almost as difficult to bear as the oppressive measures of which we should be the victims. We have the highest incentives which ever operated upon a people.

If, therefore, we throw all of our energies into the pending canvass and secure a Conservative Convention, we shall soon place the security of the State upon a safe foundation. We shall demonstrate to the negroes that the power of the white man is still supreme in the South, and that the welfare and security of the freedmen depend upon their uniting with the whites and abandoning those secret oath-bound organizations, into which they have been seduced by radical emissaries. To secure the election of delegates in whose integrity and sense of justice the right of both races will be secure, every registered white voter should bend his efforts, thoughts and energy until the day of election. No private or public occupation can be of equal importance with the approaching election. The man who now counsels his neighbor to inactivity and indifference, is a traitor to his race as base as Judas.

Unless the people of the South are made secure against negro license and misrule by their organic law, it will be useless for them to sow and reap, to improve and fertilize the soil, to build cities or open great lines of internal improvements. The stake and interests of the high, the low, the rich and the poor are the same in the great questions of the hour. The humblest white man would find life as unendurable as the ruined capitalist, if we were the thralls of negro officials and the victims of negro misrule. It must be borne in mind during the

pending canvass, that no triumph over the negro is sought for the restriction of his privileges. All, we believe, desire to make him the equal before the law of the white man, and to clothe him with all the rights which may be necessary for their protection. And they must be given distinctly to understand that they have forced upon the people of the South the formation of a white man's party, by the formation of secret negro societies, which are the sure hot-beds of a war of races.

To secure the triumph of conservatism, we invoke the aid of men of all ages, callings and professions. In this holy crusade to save our section, we would rejoice to see all classes enlisted. The safety, happiness and peace of all depend upon the defeat of the depraved and utterly debased wretches who are poisoning the minds of the negroes. These renegades do not deny the charge that they seek the perpetual disfranchisement of nine-tenths of our people. They openly avow that the negro is to be exempt from his just burden of taxation, and that property is to be taxed for the education of negro children. In their secret meetings, it is stated, the most flagitious schemes for the spoliation of the whites are advocated by men ripe for the penitentiary. Until this monstrous organization is defeated, there can be no peace, and we must go into the pending campaign resolved to leave no stone unturned to save the State from the fate of all countries where the emancipated negro is retrograding to the condition of his ancestors in the jungles of Africa.—Columbia Phœnix.

The Cause of Reaction.

The New York Express has the following:

If our Republican cotemporaries would but try to be honest, for "just once," they would be obliged to acknowledge that, over-riding all local issues, the general result of these elections means:

First—That the people are tired of Republican rule, and are longing for a change of administration.

Second—Convinced that radicalism is running into Jacobinism, and persuaded that to continue the Government in the hands of the dominant party is to bring on new civil wars and new revolutions, they are resolved to bring about that change.

Third—That the people, groaning under an almost insupportable load of Federal and State debt—the legacy, in part, of profligacy and fraud—are alarmed at the additions that are making to it by Congress for the support of military monarchies and negro bureaux in the Southern States.

Fourth—That the people are beginning to rebel against the high tariff lords of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, who, under the swindling pretence of protection to American home industry, have shut up their ship-yards on the sea-coast, and compelled the farmer, the mechanic and the workman to pay tribute to a selfish, soulless and all-grasping oligarchy, now "governing" through the instrumentality of a rump Congress.

Fifth—That the daring and oft-repeated violations of the Constitution by the party in power, together with their attempts to absorb in their own hands the functions of all the other departments of the Federal Government, have persuaded the people that the only way to save their liberties and to preserve the forms even of free Government, is to turn the conspirators and usurpers adrift.

Sixth—That the popular heart is beginning to warm once more to the good old Democratic party, that administered the Government so long and so well, and whose exit from power, under a whirlwind of sectional fanaticism, opened the door to a civil war, which sent the flower of our American youth to untimely graves, and executed a three thousand millions mortgage upon labor to capital, to discharge which will keep the white laboring man in a condition of positive slavery for a whole generation to come.

These now are but some of the causes which were at work to render inevitable the revolution in public sentiment at the far West and far East. There are others of a kindred character which might be specified, but these will suffice. They will suffice, also, we feel certain, to work a corresponding change of mind in the States which are to pronounce judgment upon the revolutionists, the conspirators and the terrorists, between now and the next session of their appropriate mouth-piece and organ, the rump Congress at Washington.

BEE MANAGEMENT FOR THIS MONTH.

The main honey season is now over until buckwheat comes on. Honey boxes that are nearly filled with clover honey should be removed before buckwheat blooms, to prevent mixing the darker honey with it. All honey made in the fall is dark, whether made from buckwheat, smart-weed, and golden-rod, or other flowers. Notice boxes of honey that have been removed, and when any moths are discovered, destroy them with smoke of burning brimstone. It is a good plan to smoke all honey in boxes with sulphur about two weeks after removing from the hive. Colonies may be transferred to better hives, if enough is transferred with them.

Notice all your stock, and if any are found queenless, supply queens or the means of rearing them, and remove the drone comb. Strengthen weak colonies by taking bees from the more populous hives and adding to them, or by adding small swarms, after removing the queen. Keep all colonies strong enough to defend themselves.

Buckwheat may still be sowed.—Western Ruralist.