

Anderson Intelligencer.

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ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1871.

The editor begs the indulgence of his readers, as he is necessarily absent this week. There was a considerable frost in this vicinity on Sunday morning last, but we hear of no very great damage.

We are indebted to the Committee of Arrangements for a complimentary ticket to a Costume Ball, given in honor of the anniversary of the Greenville City Club, and which takes place this evening, May 11th.

We print a curious chapter in to-day's issue, in which the celebrated Timothy Hurley and the no less famous Whittemore are made to appear as really desirous of ferreting out all the rascality of the present State government. Their virtuous efforts will be heartily applauded, no-doubt.

The ladies of the Baptist congregation achieved a great success on Wednesday evening of last week, and realized nearly two hundred dollars from their entertainment. Masonic Hall was thronged with people, and the elegant preparations and decorations were flatteringly commented upon by visitors. We are glad that the exertions of the ladies in behalf of a noble purpose were duly appreciated and patronized.

Southern Cultivator for May.

A most excellent number, full of plain, practical, reliable, original matter. The numerous suggestions it contains, are prepared by practical, intelligent working men, who know what they talk and write about. The editors, whilst advocating progress, are not visionary, but conservative practical men, who appreciate the situation of the Southern farmer, and are doing their best to help him. We should be glad to see the Cultivator in the hands of every reader of the Intelligencer, as the impetus it would give to agriculture, would react favorably upon our own business, and that of every other man in the community.

Rural Carolinian for May.

Varied, fresh, instructive, decidedly the best agricultural monthly on our table. The frontispiece, handsome engraving of General Johnson Hagood, President of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, is worthy of the Magazine and General. General Hagood is no Militia General, but a Confederate officer, who won his spurs upon the field of battle, and in taking the lead in favor of improved agriculture, he is only following his old habit of being always in the front. Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Sparta, Ga., Dr. C. U. Shepard, Sr., the celebrated chemist, and B. Mason, of Fla., Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, and a score of other well posted planters, make their contributions to this number. A glance at the names of the various places at which correspondents date their contributions is a convincing proof of the wide circulation and extensive influence of the Rural Carolinian. The only wonder is that such a magazine can be supplied at the low rate of \$2 per annum, and yet afford a reasonable profit to the publishers, Messrs. Walker Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.

New Publications.

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D., of London. National Publishing Co. 1870.

The large and complete edition of the above work is too expensive for ordinary circulation, and hence the necessity for an abridgment. An published in England originally, Smith's Dictionary of the Bible cost \$25, and it is well worth the price. But the demand for a good Bible Dictionary, as an important aid to teachers, families, and readers generally, has induced the publishers to present an abridged edition, embracing everything of value or importance for family use or in Sunday Schools. The unqualified endorsement of its merits by the most eminent Biblical scholars on this continent attests the great success achieved. It embodies a vast amount of information—drawn alike from modern researches and explorations, and from ancient history and literature. It throws a flood of light upon nearly every point and topic, historical, theological, scientific and literary, wherever the ordinary reader needs help in the successful study of the Scriptures. It is arranged alphabetically, and is a good pronouncing and defining Dictionary, while its illustrations and references are ample and pertinent. It is a work, briefly, that should have a place in every religious household, and is well worth a complete library in itself. Sabbath School teachers will find it a necessity, and it is highly convenient for ministers, and for all who desire to understand their Bibles.

This work is sold by subscription only, and we are gratified that an opportunity is now offered to this community of obtaining copies at the publishers price. Rev. W. G. Rollins, a student of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, is now in our midst, and designs employing the months allotted to vacation in that institution by canvassing this region of country. He has strong recommendations from the Faculty, including Drs. Boyce, Manly, Williams, and Prof. Toy. We commend Mr. Rollins to the people of Anderson, and feel assured that none will regret the purchase of this valuable compilation.

Edward Sneed, (colored), implicated in the recent riot at Greenville, has been tried and found guilty of an assault with intent to kill.

The Wallalla Courier says that the engineer corps of the Air Line Railroad are engaged in running a line from near Pickens, C. H., to Wallalla to Jarret's Bridge.

List of Jurors for next Term.

Under the new law to regulate the drawing of juries in this State, the Board of Jury Commissioners met at this place on Monday last, and proceeded to make out the necessary lists for the approaching term of the Circuit Court. The following embraces the names of persons drawn to serve as jurors, which has been kindly furnished by the Board, at our request:

Grand Jurors.—Wm. Burris, Henry Garrison, W. R. Duckworth, George W. Belcher, Mattison Sherard, (colored), Fleetwood Clinch-scales, Peter G. Acker, James G. Beady, Thomas S. Crayton, Henry K. Crawford, Joseph P. Caldwell, Joseph J. Copeland, Martin V. Barkley, Andrew Harris, John H. Brazzale, Julius Thomas, (colored), G. L. McGee, C. S. Mattison.

Petit Jurors.—John T. Green, John Brown, James W. Spearman, G. W. Rankin, Sr., D. M. Simpson, L. P. Carson, Elias Webb, (colored), David Crosby, James H. Wiles, P. K. Norris, Edmund W. Webb, Thos. H. Anderson, John P. Sifton, U. L. Gambrell, Sam'l. S. Crayton, Joshua Jamison, Jesse T. Ashley, H. Berry Davenport, Daniel Hardy, (colored), Frank Simpson, (colored), James S. Simpson, A. B. Skelton, James B. Carpenter, Wm. Harper, Wm. J. Duckworth, Elias Lee, (colored), Joshua S. Acker, Pressley Day, (colored), Richard T. Elrod, J. D. Rogers, Adam Elrod, Levi Burris, Sr.

Letter from Attorney General Chamberlain.

The Columbia Phoenix publishes a lengthy letter from Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, addressed to Col. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, giving his views and suggestions as to the remedies for the political evils now encompassing the State. After stating the causes and nature of the evils, and reviewing the events of the last three years, he earnestly and ably sets forth the advantages to be derived from the adoption of "cumulative voting," by which a powerful minority would be effectually heard in the political and financial management of State affairs. His argument is worthy of re-production, but lack of space prevents. He concludes as follows:

There are other reforms, also, which we must demand, and demand imperiously and peremptorily. One is the repeal of that most unjust and scandalous election law under which our last general election was held. Another is in an absolute prohibition of any further increase of our public debt, except under restrictions which shall be rigid and absolute. Another is the immediate reduction of all public expenditures to at least two-thirds of their present amount. Another is the speedy removal, by the Executive, of incompetent local officers, especially tax-officers, and the appointment of capable and honest men in their places, regardless of party. This will effect only a partial present remedy, but it will do much immediately to remove a deep and just cause of complaint. These are some of the demands of the hour, which I, for one, will join with all good citizens in making; and I trust that, by every means, by individual influence and action, by the press and by the conventions, the people of the State will proclaim and enforce these just demands. There are abundant means, in my judgment, within the reach of the tax-payers of our State to enforce these changes, without doing violence to civil and social order. In fact, nothing is so sure to prolong the present situation as a resort to violence. Nothing can and nothing will, in the eyes of the nation and the world, justify or excuse what is known as Ku Kluxism. It is simply horrible, infamous, diabolical; never to be tolerated as a means of reform or relief from present abuses, for it is in itself the most stupendous of crimes. Good citizens who look to reform, must compel such means to be forever abandoned. Violence begets violence, and soon that spirit of lawlessness which finds countenance or escapes denunciation, will run riot and prostrate all the common safeguards of civil society. It will, in due time, return to plague its inventors. But by whatever means or from whatever causes relief and reform are secured, they must come from ourselves and not from abroad.

Our hope lies solely in the strong and fixed resolution of our own people to right our own wrongs and to work out our own salvation. Repression of open crime may come from the National Government, but permanent reform, in our political condition, can only come through ourselves. Let this truth be never forgotten. It is a lesson which must be learned, at whatever cost. With a resolute and prudent spirit, on the part of our responsible and enlightened fellow-citizens, cheerfully acknowledging and defending the equal civil and political rights of all our citizens, laying aside effete traditions and bending all their energies to the work of present reform, I confidently say, from my intimate knowledge of the present situation, that not only can the present dominant party be restrained from further abuses, but they can be controlled in the interest of those men who look to the common and permanent welfare of our State.

Despair is folly; doubt is weakness; resolution, confidence, prudence, fairness, justice are the qualities which the situation calls for. Our State can be saved; saved by peaceful, constitutional means; and only by such means adopted by her own citizens, can she be saved at all. You and I at last, are ready for such a work. Who that loves his race or his State will refuse his aid?

HON. JEFF. DAVIS' MISSISSIPPI ESTATES NOW OWNED BY ONE OF HIS FORMER SLAVES.—A letter to the Chicago Tribune describes a visit made in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the plantation formerly owned by him in Mississippi. The writer says:

We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurricane plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by J. E. Davis and his brother, Jeff. Davis. They were sold to a favorite freedman, Ben Montgomery, for \$300,000, payable at the end of ten years, (1st January, 1876), interest at six per cent, payable annually. Ben, who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast we had a carriage and rode over the magnificent estate, the extent of which you can form some idea when I tell you that Ben Montgomery made last year 2,500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the freedman Ben, and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection which they were capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1,000 bales more, making 3,500 in all, if it is a good crop.

The work on the Lunatic Asylum, is being pushed forward in an energetic manner. The foundation of the new wing has been completed, and the work upon the walls is about to be commenced.

A portion of the papers stolen from the office of the County Treasurer, of Abbeville county, recently, have been found in a gully, near the residence of Dr. Marshall, in Abbeville village. They were contained in a tin box, which was closed and unopened. — On and after the first of July next, Yorkville will be a money order office.

Gov. Scott on the Situation.

A number of prominent citizens of Columbia have addressed a letter to the Governor, asking for an expression of his opinions as to the result of the May Convention, to which he responded as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6, 1871. GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which, referring to the Convention of tax-payers to assemble in this city on the 9th instant, "to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the finances of the State," you invite me to express my opinions on the subject. I concur with you most heartily in the hope that the Convention will be successful in "devising means for the redemption of the State from her financial embarrassments, and placing her in the position she has heretofore occupied—unbound in resources, exalted in credit and unsullied in reputation." The importance of this Convention is conceded by every thoughtful man, as it springs from a general belief on the part of the tax-payers, that there has been a great mal-administration in the finances of the State, tending to an unnecessary and unwarranted increase of the public debt, and thereby adding largely to the burthen of taxation. If this Convention assembles, as I believe it will, with a determination to develop the truth of the facts of these rumors, unswayed by political partisanship, they will accomplish much good by pointing out any evils that may exist in this particular, and suggesting a proper and prompt corrective, or, if the result of their investigation justifies it, by relieving those upon whom the burthen of taxation falls heaviest, of the wide spread distrust of the financial management of the State, which has gained currency among the people. This course on the part of the Convention will lay a sure foundation for all needed reforms, and tend to inspire confidence both at home and abroad. The important subject of finance and the State debt, and of assessments and taxation, which will be considered by this Convention, engaged my early attention upon my inauguration in 1863, and in my first message to the General Assembly, I urged that they should give to these vital matters their most careful consideration, and I deem the following extracts from that message not inappropriate now:

"The financial condition of the State will doubtless engage your early and most serious attention, and the necessary ways and means provided both for the support of its Government and to meet the lawful demands of its creditors, foreign and domestic. "Character is credit, and credit is the very sinews of the State in peace and war. The obligation of the State, therefore, to meet all of its liabilities, is founded alike upon correct moral principle and sound public policy. This obligation should be the more sensibly felt, from the fact that a State cannot, like an individual, become the subject of coercive process to compel it to meet its just indebtedness, but the creditor must rely solely upon its honor." "In regard to taxation and assessments that message contains the following: "There is no problem that can engage the attention of the legislator, more difficult than the framing of an equitable system of taxation. Even in the most prosperous communities, the laws that exact from the citizen a portion of his means to support the Government that protects his life and property, are viewed with extreme sensitiveness. Especially is this the case in a society such as ours, where values of every kind have been suddenly changed by the convulsions of war," etc.

While it is my sworn duty as Chief Executive of the State, to take care that the commonwealth suffers no harm, either by the enactment of unjust laws or the mal-administration of its finances, my private interests as a taxpayer also impel me to co-operate in any measure that will lighten the taxes, reduce the expenditure of public moneys, and at the same time preserve the public credit. As you have invited my opinion, I would venture to suggest, that a committee of your Convention call upon the officers charged with the care of the public moneys, for an exhibit of their books and all official records relating to the State debt, and the receipts and disbursements of the funds committed to their custody during their administration of their respective departments. I trust that these officers will cheerfully give to the committee access to all sources of information without reserve, and aid them in person to arrive at a correct conclusion; and if it were deemed expedient for this committee to extend its researches to the financial agency in New York, I will render any aid within my power to facilitate the object of such examination, believing as I do, that the more complete the investigation, the more beneficial will be the result in satisfying the tax-payers, and the public creditors, that any existing distrust of the healthy condition of our finances has arisen from a want of information on the one hand, and of misrepresentation on the other.

I do not wish to be understood as intimating that there has been no extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys—or no improvident legislation. These evils have existed, and demand correction. The first, and most natural remedy for these evils would be to secure for the State the services of citizens whose experience and personal character would furnish a guarantee for wise legislation, and a judicious expenditure of the public funds. Events in this State for the past three years have not been propitious to secure the services of that class of our citizens. Whatever plan may tend to the achievement of this desirable end, in any manner consistent with our system of free government, will deserve the earliest attention and support of the General Assembly.

I may be pardoned for thus even casually alluding to the political situation, as this must be recognized in the application of any practical remedy for the deranged condition of our finances, either real or supposed. Yet, even with the most economical and provident administration of its affairs of the State, it would be impossible to reduce public expenditure to the anti-war standard. The basis of our Government is essentially changed. At present we have more than double the population to be provided for, by law, than formerly, and sharing in and directly subject to the civil administration, and the expenditure must be therefore, absolutely greater.

So far as that expenditure has been unnecessarily or disproportionately increased, it should be corrected, and this is the true financial problem. Any action that the Convention, rising above the spirit of the partisan, (as I trust it will) may take, in the interest of the whole people, to solve this problem, should receive the cordial support of all good citizens, and shall, most assuredly, have mine. Permit me to add, in conclusion, that the disturbed condition of the country, resulting in violence, and in many instances murder, tends to demoralize every department of industry, and seriously checks the advancement of the material interests of the State. I trust that this Convention may give some public expression of decided condemnation of this lawlessness. While I do not believe that the gentlemen composing that Convention, can by any expression of theirs, control the action of individuals or combinations that endanger life and property, yet I am sure, that as representative men from every section of the State, their denunciation of all disturbers of the public peace, will do much to unite all good citizens in an active effort for the maintenance of law and order.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, ROBERT K. SCOTT. To John Agnew, R. D. Senn, and others.

The Governor has appointed Lewis M. Grist, of the Yorkville Enquirer, a Notary Public. — Ex-Gov. John L. Manning has been appointed Jury Commissioner for Clarendon County.

From the Charleston Daily Republican.

The State Finances.

Senator Whittemore writes to Representative Hurley concerning the Committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the Finances of the State. His letter and Mr. Hurley's comments we publish below. The public will read with satisfaction the pledge given that no "white washing" report shall issue from that Committee; that there shall be a full exhibit of all the financial operations of the State through her several agents, the Treasurer, Comptroller-General, and Financial Agent; an exhibit the people can understand; or, in the language of Mr. Whittemore, "a complete exposure, let the shoe pinch where it will." He speaks the right words when he recognizes the right of the tax-payers to know what has been done with the money they have given their Government, and for how much of debt they are held responsible. Not only have they this right, but it is time, high time that they had the knowledge which is promised in this correspondence. The people rightfully demand to see their books—and to question in the closest way the book-keepers. If these records shall prove clear, if it shall be shown that these clerks have kept "the whiteness of their souls," the people will say "Well done, and Amen." In this view these should court, not shun, an investigation.

We are glad to publish this correspondence; for—however unjustly—an opinion had gained a lodgment in the public mind that the Legislature had appointed this Committee when in an idle and aimless mood; and that nothing thorough would be done by the latter. The proposal that the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade co-operate in this examination shows that some of the Committee, at least, are in earnest. These Boards should promptly act upon the suggestion, selecting as their representatives men in whom the people have the fullest confidence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3, 1871.

To the Editor of the Republican: SIR: I desire, through the columns of your journal, to lay before the people of this State, the following letter, coming as it does from "A man more sinned against than sinning." It speaks for itself, and as a member of that committee I deem it my duty to endorse every word, and am prepared to give the "facts and figures" as they are, and would that the suggestions as spoken of by Mr. Whittemore be carried out, namely, for the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade to appoint a suitable clerk and a competent expert to sit with the committee and keep an accurate and faithful report of all matters of interest to the people of the State how, when and where their money has been expended. By doing this all clamor will cease, and the shoe will pinch just where it ought to—not on the tax-payers, not on the Legislature, but on those who have been using the public funds to prostitute the newspapers of the country by a saddling of their thefts on the shoulders of men who are in no wise responsible. Let the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade furnish the men, we will furnish the facts. Better a thousand times that the party should perish than that it should be made the cloak of frauds, such as has been perpetrated on our people. Respectfully,

TIMOTHY HURLEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1, 1871.

Dear Sir: Our committee are actively engaged in the work of the investigation of the finances of the State, which, under the resolution authorizing us to work, we have been for the past month pursuing. Much has been said as to the intention and probable result of the investigation, but this much I can reveal of the purpose of the committee, that a faithful, rigid and complete exposure of all that pertains to the finances of the State will be pursued, and a report made which the accompanying "facts and figures" will justify. No attempt at "white-washing" will be suffered, but a complete exposure made, let "the shoe pinch" where it will.

We recognize the right of the tax-payers and property holders to know what has been done with their money, and for what they are held accountable, and we would be derelict in our duty to cheat the public out of such information. We are not cheered on in the investigation by some of the high functionaries as we might be; they have become exceedingly cautious, reticent and fearful of "the judgment to come." We are aware of the cause of their trepidation, and we propose to follow it up. We trust you will co-operate with us in all that will secure the most searching analysis of full report upon the financial condition of the State. I am of the opinion it would be a good plan to invite the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with us in the manner I suggested when we last met in Columbia. While we do not recognize the right of any one outside of the Committee to be with us during the work of investigation, yet true Republicans are to invite all energies, influences and interests in the cause of an honest administration of public trusts. So-called "carpet-baggers," with every form of abuse and discredit heaped upon us, let us, when our work is done, command "the well done" of those who have malignantly and done us the most. Yours, &c. B. F. WHITTEMORE.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Meeting of School Trustees.

The County Board of Examiners of the Common Schools for Anderson County respectfully solicit a full meeting of the Trustees from each School District in the County on the 10th day of June next, at 12 m. Important business will be placed before the meeting when convened, and of which each and all the Trustees should be informed. The following is a full list of Trustees:

- York District.—W. W. Holland, W. F. M. Fant, Wm. P. King. Pendleton District.—M. S. Mackey, A. B. Bowden, W. G. Smith. Garvin District.—F. M. Glenn, Larkin Newton, William Watkins. Bruyler Creek.—W. S. Pickens, W. D. Sifton, T. W. Russell. Rock Mills.—Tapley Anderson, A. C. Dobbins, Jesse Morris. Centerville District.—A. A. Dickson, K. Brazzale, William Morehead. Hopewell District.—P. R. Brown, W. S. Moore, L. D. Harris. Williamson District.—T. F. Anderson, S. T. Richardson, Elbert Pickle. Savannah District.—H. H. Major, Levi Burriess, J. H. Jones. Varnes District.—W. G. Watson, S. A. Dean, P. A. Masters. Broadway District.—R. Q. Anderson, D. H. Major, W. T. Martin. Bolton District.—G. W. McGee, G. B. Telford, W. C. Brown. Dark Corner District.—J. H. Reid, James A. Gray, Samuel Sherard. Hall District.—W. B. Watson, H. P. Price, J. P. McGee. Martin District.—Jasper Browne, Mike McGee, G. W. McDavid. Honea Path District.—J. J. Shirley, R. N. Wright, David Garrison. Anderson Court House District.—John B. Moore, John B. Watson, John A. Reeves, W. M. HAYNE, Chm'n. County Board Examiners.

In Oconee county, the farmers generally complain of rust in the wheat, and in some sections whole fields are already virtually ruined. — Wm. Johnson, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and Gen. E. P. Alexander has been elected General Superintendent.

From the Washington Patriot.

Sherman vs. Sherman.

Until very recently Senator Sherman always professed to be in favor of moderate policy towards the South, and, although he generally voted at the final pinch with the red revolutionists, his tone was more reserved than that of the leaders like Morton. A fortnight ago, he abandoned this sham of forbearance, and sought to place himself in the front rank of proscription, by proposing a measure of persecution copied from William the Conqueror, and which was as odious as to be denounced by even extreme Republicans in both branches of Congress. Aiming, apparently, to supersede Mr. Morton in the command of the Administration forces, and to attract attention to himself as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, he not only adopted all the notorious fabrications of Ku-Klux "outrages," but, passing them with whatever authority his name could give. His speech on this subject exceeded in violence, as it surpasses in deliberate injustice, every other harangue in the Senate, except those of Pool and Morton, which are embalmed in exceptional infamy. General Sherman is now on a tour of inspection in the South, and was entertained at New Orleans, almost at the very hour when his brother was uttering bitter denunciations on the floor of the Senate. We cannot make their respective opinions more forcibly confront each other than by placing them side by side, and thus allow fair-minded men to draw their own conclusions as to this contradictory testimony: FROM SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH, APRIL 19.

The startling fact upon which this bill is based is that an organized conspiracy, spreading terror and violence, burning and robbing, murdering and scourging both white and black, both women and men, and pervading large communities of this country, now exists, unchecked by punishment, independent of law, uncontrolled by magistrates. * * * Lawless bands of men, amounting to hundreds, while we have been in session here, have been roaming over the country independent and unchallenged, committing these atrocities without fear of punishment, cheered by their neighbors, and despising your laws and your authority. We are called upon to legislate in regard to these matters. This condition of affairs, though doubted in the beginning, is now admitted on all hands.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH, APRIL 20. Before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston, I called together all the Generals under command, and, without a dissenting voice, they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders.

The Senator speaks in the inflammatory language of a partisan, with disregard of facts and of everything but his ambitious purpose. The General, on the very spot of the pretended violence, denies its existence, and reproaches Congress with the responsibility of postponing peace and reconciliation. And if additional proof was needed that this Ku-Klux business was fabricated in Congress as an electioneering contrivance, it would be found in the perfect tranquility that has prevailed throughout the entire South since the adjournment of these Radical conspirators.—They were the only disturbers of the peace; they revived exploded calumnies; they suborned witnesses to utter new slanders; they have sown afresh the seeds of discord and strife; they seek to revive old animosities, and as a last resource they intend to renew civil war if other means fail to accomplish their nefarious designs.

What the Democratic Party Will Do When in Power.

1. It will limit the annual taxes to \$250,000,000, and out of this moderate revenue will apply \$25,000,000 towards the extinction of the public debt, whereas the Federal taxes for the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous sum of \$411,255,447.
2. It will revise and reform the system of taxation so that this diminished annual burden of \$250,000,000 will be equitably distributed. The present system not only over-loads the faithful horse, but ties some of the load to his legs, puts a part upon his head, makes him drag a portion by his tail, obstructing his freedom of movement, and causing him the utmost annoyance. The Democratic party will withdraw every pound of the load from his limbs, where he can carry it with greatest ease. It will, moreover, take good care that the taxes find their way into the public Treasury, and not into the pockets of greedy, grasping monopolists.
3. The Democratic party will rectify the abuses of the present banking system; extinguishing monopoly by making the business free to all who comply with the conditions, stopping the interest on Government bonds, while in pledge to secure bank circulation, and guarding against a redundant currency by compelling the banks to redeem their notes in specie.
4. It will revive our prostrate shipping interest, and restore to American citizens their former large share in the profits of navigation, by free trade in ships and the repeal of duties on all articles used in their construction.
5. It will extend and complete the system of universal suffrage, by abolishing the term of residence now required for naturalization, and giving intelligent white immigrants the same advantages enjoyed by our colored population. There is no reason why a thrifty German who emigrates to Texas and buys a farm should not at once be favored as a citizen as the South Carolina negro who emigrates to Texas in the same year, and is employed by the German as a laborer.
6. The Democratic party will faithfully fulfill all the obligations created by the public debt in their letter and spirit, and will secure to disabled soldiers the full amount of their pensions, without allowing a dollar to be deducted for the fees of agents.
7. It will repeal all laws which permit the Federal Government, or any of its officers, to interfere with elections in the States.
8. It will make it a high misdemeanor, punishable by dismissal from the service, for any officer of the army or navy to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in a State, unless the State authorities have made a previous application to the President for such assistance, in conformity to the Constitution; or to interfere for enforcing any Federal law, unless a Federal judge shall have previously certified that the execution of the laws is resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the marshal and his posse.
9. The Democratic party will remove all the political disabilities and disqualifications imposed for participation in the late civil war.
10. It will recognize the binding force of the three new amendments to the Constitution, so long as they are held to be valid by the Supreme Court.

The World remarks: "Here are no flourishes, no buncombe, no vague, cloudy theories which cannot be reduced to practice. If there is any Southern citizen who does not think this list of measures would bring relief from and redress of present evils

and grievances, we cannot respect his judgment. And if, on the other hand, any Republican insists that the policy here sketched is a mere bundle of negotiations and dead issues, he forfeits all claim to be considered a candid opponent."

ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

— Missouri is building narrow gauge Railroads. — William Henry Harrison Holden, brother of ex-Governor Holden, has been elected Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., by the Democrats. — Experiments in cotton culture on the California coast, are proving very satisfactory. Cotton manufactures are projected. — The State of Maryland has given an order for a colossal statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, which is now modeling in Rome. — Samuel W. Collins, of Connecticut, widely known as a manufacturer of edged tools, died recently, aged 68. — The thirty-fifth anniversary of Texan independence was duly celebrated on the 20th ult. — The Sultan of Turkey has sent President Grant a carpet worth \$10,000, to cover the floor of the East Room of the White House. Does he want an office? — The venerable Charles Manly, an honored son of North Carolina, and one of her former Governors, died in Raleigh recently, aged 79 years. — Gen. T. H. Ruger has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Academy. He has the reputation of being the strictest disciplinarian in the United States army. — J. Marshall Hanna, formerly of the Richmond Examiner, died at the residence of his brother in Belair, Md., on the 30th of April, aged 83 years. — A subscription is in circulation in Mobile, Alabama, marble at each of the thousand graves in the Confederate burial ground near that city. — Judge Twigg, of Nashville, has decided that common carriers have a right to regulate their own affairs, and has non-suited a case where suit was brought for ejection of colored persons. — The oldest naval officer on the retired list is Rear Admiral Shubrick, who has been sixty-three years in the service, and the oldest active officer is Rear Admiral Goldsborough, who has been in the navy fifty-nine years. — John Hancock is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Texas Fourth District. It is stated that a number of Radicals have signed a declaration of independence and are going for him. — Gen. Mahone, the president of the consolidated Virginia railroad, says that if necessary he will spend \$10,000 in diffusing over Europe information as the resources and advantages of the South. — A secret political society, mostly composed of working men, has been discovered in New York. It has been in existence only two months, and has a membership in that city, of nearly 50,000 and has branches in all the larger cities. — Ex-President Johnson has consented to deliver an address before the mechanics of East Tennessee on the subject of mechanical skill and industry during the Industrial Exposition, which opens at the Fair Ground at Knoxville on the 27th of May. — The act of Congress repealing the internal revenue special taxes on nearly all kinds of business, except whiskey and tobacco, went into effect on the first of May. It reduces the Government income over a hundred million dollars annually. — The Washington Chronicle says "The remains of at least sixty Confederate soldiers belonging to South Carolina regiments have recently been discovered at Gettysburg. They are to be in Charleston by memorial day." — A Rhode Island man's house was struck by lightning, on Sunday evening, while he was standing near the mantel-piece in his parlor. It threw him on the floor, and made a hole in each of his boots, but he was not injured, and his stockings were not torn or burned. — At the annual meeting of the cotton buyers and brokers of Memphis, a motion was adopted by which a committee of three was appointed to take measures that will hasten the assimilation of cotton samples or types throughout the Union. — Sam. Dickerson, the well-known colored Major from Charleston, recently went to New York on a lecturing tour, but becoming intoxicated, fell into the hands of the Philistines, and was arrested on a charge of robbing a fellow-passenger. — Count Moltke, with an eye to military business, has given notice to the French Government that he will have all the French occupied provinces fortified with a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attack, until the indemnity is fully paid, and a regular government firmly established in Franco. — England purposed to build a large fleet of iron-clad gunboats for coast defence, and there is a marked disposition among the Englishmen just now to throw over the "heavy iron-clad" principle in favor of vessels of small draught, in view of the seeming failure of the French navy against the Prussians in the late war. — The Illinois Legislature having taken a recess until November, leaving some important business undone, it is said that the Governor has decided to call an extra session in a few weeks. To this many members respond that an extra session cannot be called during a recess, for it would be a session within a session, and they will probably refuse to assemble at the call of the Governor. — A Savannah paper states that a company of Southern men, headed by H. T. Peak, Esq., well known in railroad circles as the Superintendent of the South Carolina Railroad for many years, and other well known gentlemen of Georgia and South Carolina, proposed to pay the old Port Royal Railroad owners and contractors \$300,000 for their right and title, and finish the line in as short a time as possible. — There are so many contradictory reports regarding the possible action of the Prussians in connection with the French civil war that it is difficult to decide what course they will pursue. An officer of the Prussian staff, at St. Donia, states, however, that Prussia will not allow the Commune to enjoy its triumph, even should it gain a victory. The day of its success will be marked by foreign intervention, the object of which will be the re-establishment of a stable government. — Few persons, barbers included, probably know why the barber's pole is red-striped. It originated from the fact that formerly it was customary for barbers to bleed people, and the pole, with alternate winding stripes of white and red, representing the bandage of the bled, botomized victim. In the course of time the apothecary excelled the barber as a bloodletter; but the old sign of the craft was retained by the latter after the function which gave it significance had ceased. — The New York Sun says: "The taxpayers of South Carolina will be delighted to learn that the financial agency of that State in this city is about to undergo an official investigation by the committee appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. This committee is composed of very high-toned legislators. The Hon. Benjamin F. Whittemore is chairman; the Hon. John B. Dennis, the famous South Carolina upholsterer, and the Hon. Timothy Hurley, of Hurleyville, the Hon. S. A. Swails, and W. H. Gardner, are members. The committee will arrive in New York about the 1st of June. Public confidence in the impartiality of this investigation will perhaps be a little shaken by the information that the financial agent has made arrangements to entertain the committee with regal splendors. They are to be quartered in a first-class hotel, and every bill paid and every want supplied by the very man whose acts they are to examine into. It is to be hoped that the committee will not allow their eyes to be closed nor their judgment warped by so much hospitality."