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Practical Results and Benefits of Granges.

We copy the annexed interesting extracts on this subject from the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Weekly Times*:

Farmers are familiar with the fact that the largest productions of the earth sometimes spring from the smallest germs.

Three thousand years ago a few tiny seeds, blown by the breeze, or borne by the stream, lodged in the soil of the Sierras. They swelled and sprouted, and little spears, no larger than a blade of grass, sprang therefrom. Those tiny sprouts, which an insect might have destroyed, grew till their taper points upheld the firmament. Having survived the storms of thirty centuries, the giant pines of California stand to-day, the wonder and admiration of all whose astonished eyes wander from the mountainous base of their trunks to their tops among the clouds. What respect would you have for the opinion, the judgment or the taste of him who would turn from these old primeval monarchs of the forest, as beneath his notice because they sprang from an insignificant seed.

The grand old oak is none the less majestic because its infant form was enclosed within an acorn's cup.

The friends of the order ask, (and every one not controlled by ignorance or prejudice, will grant the reasonable request,) that it shall be received and tried upon its *merits*, regardless of its *origin* or its *authors*.

The founders of the Patrons of Husbandry claim little credit for having originated the order. If they had not done it, other and perhaps abler hands would, doubtless, soon have initiated some such movement.

America would not have remained long undiscovered if Columbus had never been born. The steam engine would soon have begun to do the heavy hauling and to turn the machinery of the world, if Watts and Stephenson had never thought or experimented. The printing press would soon have led the way out of the darkness and debasement of the middle ages, if Faust and Guttenberg had been apprenticed to some other trade. The reformation would soon have followed the discovery of the art of printing, if Martin Luther had remained faithful to the doctrines and practices of the church. Reform, discovery and invention are ever prompt to respond to the calls of necessity.

Thus, we are willing to admit, was it with this order. The necessity existed and cried aloud for relief. The time had come for that cry to be answered. It was in accordance with the plans and purposes of Divine Justice and Equity that the great agricultural interests of this country should rouse from their lethargy, break their thrall, unitedly to assert and peacefully to conquer their independence. The originators of this order were but the humble instruments employed to find the road and point the way.

They are now willing to admit that they then had an inadequate conception of the magnitude and grandeur of their work. They builded wiser than they knew. New forms and features, and new elements of strength and usefulness are continually developing themselves. Capacities and possibilities which were not dreamed of, or which were only contemplated as ultimate and remote possibilities, have already become practical and valuable features of the organization.

One of the most prominent of these ideas was to enable the farmer, who is the great consumer of agricultural tools, implements and machinery, commercial fertilizers, &c., to purchase the same direct from the manufacturer or importer, thereby saving the various commissions and profits of the agents, jobbers, wholesale and retail dealers, and middle-men.

The present system of commercial exchange, through the intervention of an interminable line of dealers and forwarders—standing between the producer and consumer—has, with the development of the country, gradually grown into a gigantic evil, under which each are equally wronged; the one receiving far less and the other paying much more than a just price for the article exchanged.

For example, the manufacturer of an agricultural implement which he can sell at a good profit at ten dollars, establishes the retail price therefor at twenty-five or thirty. The immense margin of 250 or 300 per cent. is necessarily imposed to cover the expense of agents' fees and expenses, commissions to wholesalers and profits to retailers. All of this has to be paid by the farmer who is the consumer or ultimate purchaser. He pays $25 or $30 for an article which the manufacturers thereof would gladly sell to him for $10; the balance going to enrich a class of speculators and middle-men whose services might be dispensed with, and whose profits might be saved, by bringing the manufacturer and the consumer into direct communication.

The importer of commercial fertilizers and the thousands of other articles of which the farmer is the great consumer, adds his own profits to the original cost, transportation and duties, and passes them along to the consumer through the same extended line of middle-men, each of whom adds a heavy per cent. to swell the ultimate price to be paid by the consumer.

In a recently published article upon commercial statistics it is quoted as a fact that the city of New York sends out 30,000 commercial agents or drummers, at a cost of $8 per day for wages and traveling expenses. This will amount to the enormous sum of $240,000 per day, or $7,200,000 per month—which of course is added to the price of the goods sold by them, and is, of course, eventually paid by the consumers of the same, of whom the farmers constitute four-fifths.

This is only a simple illustration of the manifold ways in which the producer and the consumer of everything that becomes a subject of trade is taxed by the present system of exchange, the one receiving less and the other paying more than he would by a more direct and less circuitous system.

The evil of which we complain finds a stronger illustration when we come to consider the way in which the farmer sells the surplus of what he produces. Speculators, dealers and transportation companies so combine as to leave in the hands of the farmer or planter barely enough to cover the cost of production, while the price paid by the distant consumer is equally under their control.

This evil is undoubtedly to some extent inevitable. While the mediation of agents of exchange cannot be wholly dispensed with, it can and should be largely decreased.

It is one of the designs, and has been one of the practical effects, of this order to do this.—Perhaps the best illustration of how this can be done, is to relate how it has been in those States where the order is the most extensive and the best organized.

I will cite the State of Iowa, where there are between four and five hundred active, working Granges, under a zealous, vigilant, intelligent and well organized State Grange.

The National Grange, several months ago, called the attention of the officers of the different State Granges to this subject, and recommended them to communicate with the manufacturers of the various kinds of agricultural tools, implements and machinery, commercial fertilizers, &c., to ascertain if they would deal directly with the various Granges, without the intervention of agents and dealers, and to procure the lowest wholesale cash terms of the articles manufactured by them.

As the National Grange had several hundred subordinate Granges under its immediate jurisdiction, it issued a similar circular to the most prominent manufacturers, &c. The State Grange of Iowa took prompt action in the matter, and in a short time hundreds of responses were received soliciting direct trade with the Granges, and giving their wholesale terms or rates of discount. Others declared that as soon as they could honorably release themselves from existing obligations they should seek this system of exchange.

The *modus operandi* then was this: The Secretary of the State Grange addressed a confidential circular to the Secretary of each subordinate Grange, giving the names of the firms, price, &c. The members of their Granges then gave orders to the Secretary of their Grange for such articles as they desired to purchase.—When the Grange had been thoroughly canvassed, these orders were sent to the Secretary of the State Grange.

When the orders were all in from the different Granges, they were classified and forwarded to the parties who had made the best offers for the various articles.

Special rates for transportation were then arranged, and the result of this first experiment was that the members promptly received the articles ordered at a nett saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. from the regular trade price, which otherwise they would have been forced to pay.

Here was a tangible illustration of the benefit of co-operation, and it perhaps sufficiently illustrates to you this beneficial feature of the order.

Granges in the east can in like manner deal direct with Granges in the west and south for such products as the former consume and the latter produce, as corn, wheat, pork, beef, &c., to the great material advantage of both parties.

But the greatest and most beneficient work of the order is the delivery of the agricultural producer, and incidentally of all other classes of producers and consumers, from their present helpless, impotent and deplorable bondage to the great grain elevator, ware-house and transportation monopolies.

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Another of the practical benefits that the order will confer upon agriculture, is the facilities that it will afford to its members to procure, experiment with and exchange new and improved varieties of seeds.

The importance of this subject is not only not properly understood, but is not dreamed of generally among farmers, though through the experiments instituted and encouraged by the Agricultural Department it is annually attracting more attention.

For many years past, the American farmer, in every section of the country, has observed that the average product per acre of all the staple grains has been steadily diminishing in quantity. It is now an ascertained fact, that the principal cause of the deterioration is the slight attention paid to the selection and renewal of seed. Farms that formerly yielded 30 to 40 bushels of wheat now can be made to yield only 12 to 15. As shown by the last agricultural report, the production of wheat in the United States for the year preceding was 224,000,000 bushels, being an average of 12 1-10 bushels per acre.

A variety of wheat has been imported and largely distributed by the agricultural department which, sown upon the same land, and subjected to the same cultivation as the general crop, has produced an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre. If the entire acreage of the United States had been sown with this wheat with the same result, the product would have been an increase of 237,466,000 bushels, giving an increase in money value of $337,-202,000.

The productions of oats for the same year amounted to 254,960,000 bushels, and average of 26 6-10 bushels per acre. A variety of oats has been imported and largely distributed by the department known as the *excelsior* oats, which have produced the astonishing results of from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Taking the average as 40 bushels, and supposing the entire acreage of the United States to be sown with this seed, the result would be an increase of 137,256,000 bushels, which, at the average price of 55 cts., would represent a money value of $75,479,800. Here, then, is an aggregate of over $412,000,000 a year that might be saved, or rather by which the wealth of the farmers may be increased, by procuring the best seed. Is not this subject worthy of your careful attention?

How, it may be asked, can this result be brought about by the Granges better than by individual effort? I answer, first by arousing attention to the importance of the subject by discussions in and correspondence among the Granges; second, instead of waiting to receive a pint package from the agricultural department, let the members of different Granges consolidate their orders and purchase direct from Scotland or other places of production in Europe. In this way they may receive the best seed grain in such quantities as desired, at the actual cost of importation and freight, which, in most cases, will not exceed twice the price of common and inferior varieties here.

THE SOUTH.—The Southern people are giving much attention to agricultural and mechanical fairs. They have learned that the surest way to prosperity and power is through the stimulation of industrial enterprises. They have a broad and fertile domain, and they now see the advantage of fully developing the resources which nature, with prodigal hand, has laid at their feet. They are glad to extend the hand of friendship to all men of character and enterprise who come among them. Those who join with them in building up are welcome, but those who tarry with them only to plunder them, very naturally, are treated with marked coldness. They have drones enough at home, without being forced to take care of others from the North. They need workers—not idle, shiftless vagabonds. It is a good sign to see the Southern people take so much interest in industrial fairs; and it is encouraging to hear men talk as Geo. E. Dodge talked in his address to the people assembled on the State Fair Grounds at Little Rock. In speaking of Arkansas, he said:

"Like a child brought safely through the ills incident to childhood, she comes forth in maturity, 'conquering and to conquer.' Not by brute force—nor armed aggression—but by the grand moral agencies of *Education, Energy and Enterprise*. Although at times her sickness was nigh unto death; and even though the poison of ruinous taxation still permeates her system, and the air she breathes is still tained with the lingering blight of a political pestilence, 'there is life in the old land yet.' She 'cometh forth as a strong man to run a race,' and any cause or combination unfriendly to her glorious destiny will be swept away by the resistless charge of her cohorts of Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Capitalists, under whose thrifty influence, obstacles, which now seem insurmountable, will 'vanish into thin air.'"—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Reconciliation of the Races at the South.

At an immense mass meeting of the Democrats and Liberals at Springfield, Illinois, on the 5th September, Hon. B. Gratz Brown delivered an elaborate and impressive speech, in which, after reviewing the reckless sacrifice, by Grant's administration, of some of the gravest interests of the nation, through partisan legislation of Congress, oppressing the South and subverting Constitutional Government for personal rule, he says:

The second great problem about which the people of the United States have been most concerned, because wisely foreseeing that its achievement was the sole guarantee of any abiding peace hereafter, has been the reconciliation of the races at the South and the establishment of such civil order there as would insure that result. Again, and in this respect has the Administration proved a success?

The nine Southern States whose reconstruction, as it is called, has been undertaken by the Administration, contain, according to the census of 1870, a population thus enumerated:

	Whites.	*Colored.*
Alabama	521,384	475,510
Arkansas	362,114	122,169
Florida	97,057	91,699
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Louisiana	362,056	364,201
Mississippi	382,896	144,201
North Carolina	678,470	391,650
South Carolina	289,657	415,814
Texas	564,700	253,475
Total	3,877,280	3,103,860

It will thus be seen that there is here domiciled in a contiguous territory a population consisting of 3,877,280 whites and 3,103,860 colored persons. The two races are animated by feelings easily excited into hostility, and have memories of pride and servitude that slumber uneasily in their minds. If once inflamed into animosity it may, for these reasons, be many years before hatred can be obliterated. Without doubt the most terrible and enduring of all the contests the world has known have been those generated by the rivalry of distinct races involved in a war for mastery, and bequeathing the resentments of one age to rekindle the struggle in another. Desolated empires, destroyed civilization, re-established slaveries have chronicled the result of such strife in Eastern lands, whilst many of the fairest provinces of Europe have been kept in a state of chronic internal hostility by the same cause. Moor and Spaniard in their deadly feud reddened the waters of Granada from the sea to the Guadalquivir. Hungary was torn by conflict of Magyar and Sclavenic populations, by peasant wars and fomented jealousies, until it lapsed hopelessly under Austrian dominion. Poland owes half its miseries and all its subjugation to a fateful rivalry of races. In fact, only the severest forms of despotic authority have been able to maintain the semblance of order wherever such animosity has once been fully antagonized.

That feature, however, which if more sharply defined than all else in the dealing of the President and his party with the colored race at the South, is the rigid isolation they have been induced to maintain. To that end every legal and political appliance has been directed. To that end special laws have been invoked from a partisan Congress, such as that of July 10, 1867, and March 11, 1868. The latter was supplemented by the Ku Klux act of April 20, 1871, and still further enactment in the same behalf was demanded at the session of 1872. To that end the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau was prostituted, the military intervention chiefly directed, the officers of the army converted into political agents, and the service made a stepping-stone to the gubernatorial chair or the United States Senate. To that end, even crime went unpunished; the penitentiaries were transformed into partisan schools, and in one instance 205 convicts pardoned on the eve of election—190 were negroes. To that end the control of the Southern States was organized upon an almost exclusive colored vote, and has been held fixedly by the same tenure ever since. The doctrine inculcated there has ever been, as it still is, an imagined necessity, to combine as a race and seize on all power for protecting liberties which they are taught to believe threatened.

In the States themselves, when ascendency had been thus achieved, the local legislation was promptly engineered in the same channel. The election laws, the registration laws, the militia laws, the tax laws are illustrations of the same point. The banding together of the colored population in secret loyal leagues formed the ground work for a system of intimidation and cajolery which brought the whole of it into subjection to one sinister influence. It was a direct appeal for caste rule. With an unchecked control in all those States, with every possibility for securing support from the entire community, it is as indefensible as it is significant that the administration effort should have been only in the direction where ignorance so much prevailed, and where bad passions were so easily excited. This alone would convict it of a design to rely upon an easy wrought alienation, rather than any moral force. It was the hazardous incentive to a war of races, for the sake of political gain. To band them solidly in the struggle for control was to ignore the whole genius of Republican government, and invite a collision sure to develop into violence. This, of course, involved the arming of the race, as well as its consolidation into a political unit, and the facts followed swiftly upon the inference. The garrisoning by such armed partisans of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, the declaration and enforcement of martial law by Governor Holden, of North Carolina, through a colored soldiery; the clandestine establishment of fourteen negro regiments and illegal purchase of arms for them by Governor Scott, of South Carolina, pending his re-election, the repeated rejection of white enrollments when voluntarily tendered, and in one instance the disarming of white cadets to turn their guns over to a company of blacks, are conclusive evidences not only of the purpose had in view, but equally so of the shape such antagonism must necessarily assume at last. On this point the Congressional report says: "To-day in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas (and in 1868 it was so in Tennessee and elsewhere,) the emancipatad slave regiments parade in State uniforms, armed cap-a-pie with the most approved weapons, paid for by taxation, while the white men are denied the right to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their homes, their property or the persons of their wives and children."

When held responsible for having conducted the colored race at the South to the edge of such emergency as now confronts it, the response vouchsafed by the Administration is that in all it has done it has but reflected the will of the North. If this be true, and whether true or false, does it not impose a double duty on Northern men, to correct such administration and dismiss from power a party which has so imperilled the situation. If knowing how flagrant has been the overture to the bad passions of a race not inured to self-control, they may doubt its power to extricate itself from the toils thrown around it, does not humanity demand that they should take in hand themselves the rescue? If by silence or apathy they have seemed to yield acquiescence to these courses, is there not greater reason now for sounding an alarm that shall awaken the whole country? If by permitting a great political organization to be diverted to such base uses, they have really endangered what that was designed to save, does not true courage call for a severance? A distinguished colored orator has passionately exclaimed that for his race the Republican party was the deck—all else the sea. But when the ship is headed upon the breakers and the life-boat puts off, would any but a madman refuse its safety? Liberalism is that life-boat. It has cut adrift from the desperate venture on which Republicanism has been driven, and offers certain means of rescue. Behold the deliverance it has already effected, and trust confidingly to its further promise. Consider likewise its noble platform, and you will there detect nothing that does not breathe a true spirit of reconciliation, nothing that does not carefully guard the settlements of the past, nothing that does not give assurance of a pure government, exercising its functions strictly within the limits of the Constitution. And if, after careful scrutiny, you shall deem it well to commit the Chief Magistracy of this nation to that honest, patriotic statesman presented for your suffrage by the Liberal and Democratic parties, I feel every confidence that at the close of his Administration you will find no lingering animosity of race or section to mar the harmony of a restored Union.

The Work in the Counties.

The chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee has appointed a chairman for each county, in order that the organization of the party may be made complete wherever active work is to be done, and that whatever the policy determined on in the different counties, there may be no loss of strength upon the day of election. Each county is left free to decide how far its organization shall be carried, and what manner of contest shall be made. The elasticity of the plan is such that every locality is able, without interference, to employ the Democratic vote in the most effective way. This is a part of what is gained by abstaining from the nomination of a Democratic State ticket. Where there is a general canvass each county is affected by it. This is the main reason why we have given way to the prevailing opinion that a guerrilla fight is best, and that the two Radical factions should, as far as the State ticket goes, have undisputed possession of the field.

There are three classes of counties in the State, viz: those in which the Democrats have a heavy majority, those in which the Democrats and Republicans are about equal in strength, and those, like Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort, in which the Republicans have, at present, an invincible majority. The policy which suits the one does not suit the other. In the Democratic counties only a Democratic nomination will bring out a full vote. In the doubtful counties a straight Democratic ticket would be defeated, but a coalition ticket might succeed. In the Radical counties the Republicans, in the absence of Democratic opposition, may be prevailed on to nominate better Republicans than those by whom the people are now tormented. Under the policy now controlling the Democracy each class of county, each single county, can, without prejudice to the adjoining counties, take the course which promises the largest practical benefit. This year another element must be taken into account. The strife between the Moses and Tomlinson parties is sharp and bitter. There are counties where the Tomlinson wing cannot possibly obtain a majority for their State ticket unless they receive the Democratic vote. In other counties the Moses wing are in the same predicament. There is, therefore, an opportunity of trading upon the necessities of the rivals. In other words, as the county officers and Legislature are more important than the State officers, we advise the Democrats and Conservatives, wherever they are in the minority, to throw their weight upon the side of the faction which offers the best ticket for local officers and members of the Legislature. One county may vote for Moses, and the next county for Tomlinson; but in all the purpose should be to make an advantageous bargain. Where the Democrats can elect their own local ticket, neither Radical candidate should be touched. No vote should should be given without the expectation of public profit. This may seem to be selfish, but the Radicals care nothing for this people, and we should, without scruple, use them as it suits us.

Doubtless the counties which are not already in motion will speedily determine what to do. Let them remember, however, that, with very few exceptions, their effective power will be in proportion to the thoroughness of their organization.—*Charleston News.*

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR DANDRUFF.—There are doubtless few persons, especially among gentlemen, who do not suffer from the inconvenience of dandruff. Physicians seem not to consider it of sufficient importance to engage their attention, and the poor victims are left either to practice their virture of endurance, or for a cure to try some of the many nostrums advertised in the public prints. The intolerable itching which frequently accompanies the troublesome complaint is not the only unpleasant feature, as to persons of any pretentions to neatness the appearance of the white scales on the coat-collar and shoulders is very objectionable. The writer, during a number of years, tried the different alcoholic solutions of castor oil, and many other preparations, without permanent benefit, and a last resort was led to adopt the plan of cleaning the scalp with borax and carbonate of potassa. This proved effectual, but after a persistent treatment of some months the hair became sensibly thinner and perhaps would have soon disappeared altogether. The belief that dandruff arises from a disease of the skin, although physicians do not seem to agree on this point, and the knowledge that the use of sulphur is frequently attended with very happy results in such diseases, induced me to try it in my own case. A preparation of one ounce of flour of sulphur and one quart of water was made. The clear liquid was poured off, after the admixture had been repeatedly agitated during intervals of a few hours, and the head was saturated with this every morning. In a few weeks every trace of dandruff had disappeared, the hair became soft and glossy, and now, after a discontinuance of the treatment for eighteen months, there is no indication of a return of the disease. I do not pretend to explain the modus operandi of the treatment, for it is well known that sublimed sulphur is almost or wholly insoluble, and the liquid used was destitute of taste, color, or smell. The effect speaks for itself.—*Journal of Pharmacy.*

— Never laugh at a child when it asks a foolish question. It is not foolish to the child. If a child is sensitive, one instance of laughing and ridicule, in such a case might forever chill its aspirations after self-education. No matter how trivial a child's question may seem to be, it is entitled to a prompt and kind answer.

The Charges Aginst Mr. Tomlinson.

It is urged by the newspaper press opposed to the election of Mr. Tomlinson, that his resigning the position of State Auditor, without proclaiming to the world the fact that he was powerless to arrest the tide of corruption flowing through the State Government, is an evidence that he was *particeps criminis* with the plunderers of the State Treasury.

To this objection it is an all-sufficient answer to say, that to this day it is exceedingly doubtful if there is any man in the State of South Carolina, be he in office or out of office, who can tell how much is the State debt, and therefore Mr. Tomlinson, when he resigned his position as State Auditor, certainly could not know what, thus far, has been incapable of discovery.

When the Tax-Payers' Convention met in Columbia, who does not remember how they were deceived by the fine words of State officials, and in effect proclaimed abroad that after all, the State debt was not so big as they thought it might be?

Then, who that was at all desirous for information last year as to this important matter, does not remember how Mr. Treasurer Parker comforted him by his handsomely printed statement, showing that the State debt was but a little over six millions?

It was only when the report of the Financial Committee first saw the light that we had an official exhibit, which showed how grossly the State Government had deceived the public. To be sure, there were people who made what seemed extravagant statements on this subject, but they derived their information more from their own imaginations, or from surreptitious perusals of the Financial Committee's exhibits than from known facts.

Therefore, we are safe in saying that Mr. Tomlinson's knowledge, or, more properly, belief, of the frauds in the issue of bonds was the same as that of any other intelligent man not connected with the State Government—no less and no more.

He could not have made his belief serve the purposes of proof in a judicial investigation, for he had no means of establishing the facts on which his belief was grounded. He was not a member of the Financial Board, nor of the Land Commission, nor of the Sinking Fund Commission, nor did his position as State Auditor give him any access to the books and records of the Treasury. Neither was he like the present Secretary of State and candidate for State Treasurer, charged with the duty of sealing the bonds which were issued by direction of the Financial Board.

His belief was the result of moral rather than legal conviction, and was based upon his knowledge of the character of the officers of the State Government and their general purposes. This knowledge, though sufficient to satisfy his own mind, would have been of no weight as a statement of facts susceptible of legal proof.

Other people knew Governor Scott and the members of the Financial Board as well as he; other people knew their general determination to take care of themselves, at whatever cost to the State, as well as he. Yet none had the means of ascertaining how far they had abused their powers and opportunities, until the report of the Financial Investigating Committee was published, months after Mr. Tomlinson had resigned his office as State Auditor.

Mr. Tomlinson, as an honest man should do, made no charges against the State Government when he resigned, because he had no means of proving them. As a wise and prudent man, he avoided a controversy in which his belief and assertion would have been met by the plausible, though false, statements of the State Treasurer, taken from the records of his office, to which neither Mr. Tomlinson nor any other person, except such an one as the law permitted, had access.

That the objection which we have endeavered to meet should be seriously urged against Mr. Tomlinson, is one of the best evidences of how slight is the foundation of the charges against him.—*Charleston Republican.*

Judge Graham on Moses.

Hon. R. F. Graham recently addressed a Republican meeting in Marion, and in the course of his remarks, ventilated the record of Franklin J. Moses, jr., for the benefit of his hearers. We copy the main portion of his speech in reference to Moses:

What has Mr. Moses done? I'll tell you.—In the first i... ce (and I refer to the records to prove it) he sold a tract of land in Kershaw county to the Land Commission for fourteen thousand dollars, and he has never made a title for it, and he can't do it, but he has got the money in his pocket. Is that honest?—Again in 1869, when the militia of this county was to be organized there was a great deal of trouble about what should be done about arms. The Government of the United States gave the State of South Carolina ten thousand stand of arms—Springfield muskets. But that didn't suit them; there was nothing to be made out of that; it was a gift to the State. Now what was done? Were not these arms good enough? No, a plan must be devised to fix them up so that something could be made; so that the State Treasury might be robbed.

What was done? F. J. Moses, as Adjutant General, made a contract with a certain arms company in New York to have those guns altered to breech loaders. The State paid for the necessary ammunition and altering of those arms over two hundred thousand dollars. And what did the men get who made the alteration? They got between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. Think of it! The arms company only got between eighty and ninety thousand dollars! So I charge to-day that about one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars have been taken from the Treasury of South Carolina, either by Mr. Moses, or by his knowledge and consent. That is a matter of record; there is no heresay about it. Again, when Gov. Scott was about to be impeached for the very frauds upon the Treasury that you and I condemn him for this day, we find, upon a sworn statement of the Treasurer, that F. J. Moses received eleven-thousand dollars. And what for, if it wasn't as a bribe from Governor Scott to stave of his impeachment? But again—and his friends boldly stand up and say it is the strongest card he is about to play, they say it boldly—he has issued—I hate to say it. He issued certificates to attaches and employees of the Legislature to the amount of one million dollars! Enough to pay the expenses of this whole government! And his friends boast of it as being the strongest card he has got to play—that it has made him popular. Well now, my eighty thousand laboring colored friends, how many of those pay certificates did you get? He has issued those certificates and his friends don't deny it—they say it is true! And you are asked to elect him to the highest office in the State!

Now, my friends, I have said all that I intend to say, and I challenge contradiction of my assertion. Mr. Moses has issued a card and denies these things; he says they are in part and in the whole false. But any man charged with such grave offences would say the same. His friends say, and with a great deal of force, that the law presumes a man innocent until his guilt is proved. That is a very good rule of law, when a man is put upon his trial, because if a mistake be made he would suffer. But in this case the reasoning is different, because if a mistake is made, if you elect Mr. Moses, presuming that he is innocent, and he turns out to be guilty, he will not be the sufferer, you will. So the rule is reversed. When a man comes up before the public, and there are charges against him, the presumption is that they are true until he disproves them, because in case of a mistake the public will be the sufferers.

Reported Discovery of Ice that Never Melts.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner* reports the following curious and sensational statements concerning the discovery in a cave near Linden, Perry Co., Tenn., of a remarkable phenomenon in that locality. We give the letter of the correspondent:

LINDEN, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1872.

There has has been the most remarkable and extraordinary discovery made in our county that you or any one else ever heard of. Some ten days since T. M. Brashear, our late representative from this county; Major J. L. Webb, our excellent Sheriff, and J. P. Wilson, our efficient Tax Collector, were together at Major Webb's, and for recreation took a walk in and around his farm; when coming to the hills on the south of Major Webb's place, they approached the mouth of a cave in the side of the hill, from which in wet weather a stream of water usually flowed. Feeling very warm they concluded to enter the cave to cool off a little, and upon entering the mouth of the cave were surprised at the unusual coldness that pervaded the cavern. Thinking there must be something in the dark recesses of the cavern to produce such unusual coldness in the atmosphere, they concluded to penetrate still further into the cave to see if they could not clear up the mystery. Procuring lights, they entered the cave, and after proceeding some seventy-five feet, upon turning an angle, they beheld to their astonishment the whole interior of the cave festooned with the most beautiful stalagmites the eye of man ever beheld. Holding up their lights, they gazed upon the beautiful sight with pleased astonishment, and upon a nearer approach they found the stalagmites to resemble the hardest, clearest ice, and cold as the touch of the ice-king himself. Becoming by this time chilled through with the coldness of the place, each of the gentlemen broke off a lump of this strange wonder and started to return. Before reaching the mouth of the cavern their hands were so chilled they could scarcely hold the strange substance, and upon reaching the outer air they laid it down upon the ground, thinking it would soon acquire the temperature of the atmosphere. After resting fifteen or twenty minutes, they started for Mr. Webb's residence, each carrying, as best he might, his lump of rock ice, for I know of no other name by which to call it. Arriving at the house, they placed the crystals on a table, and waited patiently to see if it would melt, or even turn warmer. After waiting some half hour, and finding that it still retained its former coldness, one of the party suggested that they should try it in a pitcher of water. This was done, and to their infinite astonishment the glass pitcher in which it was placed was soon covered on the outside with moisture, similar to that produced by ice. Not being yet satisfied, they concluded to drink of the contents, and the question now was as to who should give the first trial. Mr. Wilson at length said as he was the youngest, and consequently the stoutest, he would try it, and he thereupon drank a hearty draught, and declared it equal to the best ice-water. The other two gentlemen also drank of the water, and Mr. Brashear assured the writer of this that it was equal to the best ice-water. At dinner they tried it in milk, and it soon made Mrs. Webb's excellent buttermilk as cold almost as ice itself. It produced the same effect upon butter as ice, and still retained its original frigidity. A number of persons have since visited this wonderful cave and carried off portions of this rock, which they are using for all the purposes of ice, and it sustains no dimunition in bulk or loss of coldness. Strange and improbable as all this may seem, yet it can be certified to by numbers of our best citizens.—Dr. Black is using it in his practice, and it proves an excellent anæsthetic, having the same effect as ice when mixed with salt. Mr. Thomas French and Colonel Waggoner, hotelkeepers in Linden, used it in their hotels during court week, to the astonishment of their guests. Specimens will be sent to our State geologist for analyzation. If any one doubts the above plain statement of simple facts, they are referred to T. M. Brashier, G. H. Nixon, John A. Pitts, Major John L. Webb, Joseph Wilson, Thomas French, Captain Easley, Professor in the Academy, and a number of others of the most reliable men in our county.

Respectfully, R. A. S.

P. S.—I will send you a box of this rock-ice by the first conveyance to your place.

A FORCIBLE ARGUMENT.—Many years ago, up in the Green Mountains, Parson Shepherd had a deacon by the name of Tucker, who sat just under the pulpit with the other deacons. In those days the pulpit was not much larger that a martin box, and was high up the walls, very near the ceiling, and just under it on the floor sat all the deacons, as watchful and severe as so many sentinels expecting an attack.—Deacon Tucker was a hard-working man during the week, and dreadful prone to fall into slumbers Sabbath days. Shepherd had often labored with the deacon, begging him to overcome his infirmity, but to no purpose, for just as soon as the sermon began Tucker would fold his eyes in sleep and steal silently away. One very warm day in June, as the parson was sowing the Gospel broadcast in his earnest and graphic manner over the congregation, his eagle eyes rested on the dreaming Tucker. He stopped short in his discourse, and all eyes were in an instant on the delinquent Tucker. Raising the huge Bible high above his head, and bending over the devoted deacon he spoke, in awful tones: "Deacon Tucker, if you won't hear the word you shall feel it," and dashed down on the sleeper's head the ponderous volume. It is due to Deacon Tucker, his heirs and assigns to say that he never slept in church after that.

ASSURANCE OF VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In a recent circular issued by Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, we find the following confident declaration of a certain Democratic and Liberal victory in that State in October: "Victory in October is certain. I make this declaration with full appreciation of its import, and the weight which should attach to such a statement, when emanating from one in whom high confidence has been placed. I state it from conviction, and it is made after careful review and full knowledge of the condition and tendency of the public mind throughout the State. The contest is simple. It is an issue between capacity and incapacity, and between honesty and corruption, in the future administration of the State. The people will make overwhelming choice in favor of future good government, with a majority beyond the reach of ballot-box polluters."