The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County are requested to meet at the INTELLIGENCER office, at Anderson C. H., S. C., on Friday morning the 11th day of January, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to business of great importance to the party, and to consider the propriety of calling a County Convention at an early day. A full meeting is earnestly desired. The following gentlemen compose the commit-

Chairman-James A. Hoyt. First Vice Chairman-John B. Moore. Second Vice Chairman-John B. Sitton. Third Vice Chairman-Dr. M. C.

Parker. Secretary-E. B. Murray. Garvin Club-J. P. Glenn. Slabtown-Willis Watkins. Brushy Creek-T. H. Russell. Pendleton-W. H. D. Gaillard. Sandy Springs-W. W. Russell. Centreville-R. W. Reeves. Hunter's Spring—J. Belton Watson. Fork No. 1—Col. F. E. Harrison. Fork No. 2-Maj. Gec. Merritt. Rock Mills-J. A. McLeskey: . Savannah-Reuben Burriss. Corner-Dr. A. G. Cook. Martin-E. Ambrose. Varennes-Col. J. W. Norris. Hall-Jesse P. McGee. Honea Path-D. S. McCullough. Bellon-Dr. W. C. Brown. Williamston-Dr: John Wilson. Hopewell-Capt. Et. T. Martin. Broadway-L. F. Campbell.
Anderson-The Secretary.

As no record of the proceedings of the Committee has been kept, there may be some error in the omission of some Club, or in the name of some member, and hence any person knowing himself to be a member of the County Executive Committee is requested to attend.

JOHN B. MOORE. First Vice Chairman E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their silver wedding in the White House at Washington on the 31st of December last. The President declined to receive any presents on that occasion, and in that respect made a decided improvement upon the example set him upon numerous occasions by his predecessor, the avaricious Ulyses.

The committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is chairman, are considering the propriety of providing for a new coin to be known as the Goloid coin, which in a few years we would have the whole Goloid dollar about the size of the presand the Goloid quarter a little larger than the silver ten cent piece. It will be a that Charleston and the up-country will pretty coin, and of course every one will shake hands over their common interest, be as anxious to bandle it as they now are for the little gold dollar.

It is announced from the National Capitol that for the future the Democratic party will vote solidly with the President, and against Conkling, in the Senate. They will vote to confirm all the nounced that they would vote with a much better influence.

It is said that the Russian government which threatens the Republicans in the divided between them) somewhat jealous will try Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander in Pievna during the siege, before a military commission, upon a charge resigning his Senatorship and remering of inhuman cruelty to prisoners. Sentiment in Europe is very much divided upon the propriety of this proceeding, and is formed very generally according to the Ex-Senator Simon Cameron has invited. Assistant, who was so recently a Cabinet sympathy of each person upon the merita of the war. There is no doubt that the Russian prisoners were subjected to terrible privations during the siege, and also that many of them were mercilessly murdered by the Turks, but it is also true that the Turks themselves suffered immensely from want and starvation during this period. Of course necessity will be the plea of Osman Pasha if he is arraigned for these cruelties, but the civilized world in this State, and hence he is likely to who was years ago a clerk in the Departwould be benefitted by making an exam- bid us adieu, and thereby enable the ment, and has since been chairman of ple of him if the charges are true, to Democrats to elect exother Senator which the Postal Committee in Congress, and teach all who would like to become human butchers that war will not excuse The Republicans are very uneary about the unnecessary taking of human life, or these reports, and it is claimed that there the wanton destruction of private proper- is some for idation for them. We do not prehensive relations of the gigantic systy. The evils of combat are great enough when properly restrained, and whoever be a great relief to us if she would reclaim of mankind, and deserves so die the felon's death.

Ever since the war the Republicans of al revenue comes from the South and politics, education and personal traits, the North have endeavored to keep up West, where the present system of Ingeographical divisions of the Union for the purpose of continuing themselves in power; and one of the most successful fabrications they have devised has been well as the purpose of continuing themselves in pay more than their just proportion of the huge gudgeons of the Postal service. But the burden of supporting the general government. The taxes for the year fabrications they have devised has been government. The taxes for the year have been lubricated with the clive oil the promulgation of the report that if 1875 are taken as the basis of comparison of conciliation and reform, while these the Democrate ever obtain possession of between the sections, and the operations the government of the Nation they would of the present again, may be gathered pay for all the property restroyed in the from the figures of that year. The whole South during the late war, and allow revenue from internal taxes that year supposed Republican sent ment in the pensions to all soldiers was served in the war in round numbers \$100,000,000. Of North, delegates certain powers to Mr. pensions to all soldiers who served in the was in round numbers \$102,000,000. Of North, delegates certain powers to Mr. Confederate service. It is amounted this amount the Northeastern States— Types in the matter of appointments in through the press that, to guard against Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Mes-the influence which this talsahood has sachusezs, Rhode Island and Connecti-exerted in all the late Presidential elec-cut—paid only \$4,000,000, while accordexerted in all the late Presidential elections, the Democratic resolution of Congress have decided to offer an amendment to the Constitution of the United
States, as soon as Congress reassembles,
forbidding the payment of pensions to
any one for services in the Confederate
army or the payment for any property
belonging the citizens of the Confederacy
lost or destroyed during the late war. It
for aid that the entire vole of the fourth

The following are the principal causes
work of the Department, and with matters of petty detail, or vast comprehension, seems equally at home.

The Postoffice Department is still, by
default of a few round millions, far short
of the paying institution that was the
ideal of the late Postmaster General
Jewell. The excess of expenditures over
receipts during the last facal year were
nearly five millions—(\$4,364,180.82.)
The following are the principal causes
that contribute to the defect: 1st. The will be cast in favor of the amendment, gan, Wisconsin, Iows, Minnesots, Kau- that contribute to the defect; 1st. The and that thereby this plea of the Radical ans. Nebreska, Montana, Dakotah, Col. adoption of postal cards that enable

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILBOAD. The dream of the statesmen of South

Carolina for years past has been a direct

connection between our sea coast and the

Great West by a great national highway

for freights and passengers, which would

immensely improve our commercial busi-

ness, besides opening up to us more advantageous markets in which to buy the articles we consume and to sell the productions we raise for market. In this direction quantities of thought, labor and money has been expended, and our whole State was at one time so much enthused upon the subject that our Legislature and the city of Charleston united in the appropriation of public money for the completion of this great desideratum of all classes of our citizens, and, after careful consideration of all the advantages and disadvantages of the various lines of crossing the mountains, selected the route known as the Blue Ridge Railroad, from this place by way of Rabun Gap to Knoxville, Tennessee, as the most desirable possible location, after which work to the amount of millions of dollars was expended upon the line, and the road actually put into operation as far as Walhalla. But for the late war, with its disasters and the evils which followed in its wake, the Road would have been completed long before this, and the South would have been the neighbor of the West in point of time and trade as well as in geographical position. The harpies of Republicanism, however, swept away with their foul hands all that was left of this Road, and thereby disheartened its friends, and, for a time, dissipated all hope of its construction. But now that we once more have the government in our possession, we hope the interest of our people will again return to this im-portant public work, and that our Legislature will take some action to revive the building of the Road. It is one which will benefit all portions of the State, and make Charleston one of the most flourishing and important ports south of New

Every one who wishes to contribute to the commerce of South Carolina should advocate the building of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and we believe the Legislature of the State should lend it a belping hand. It may be objected that the State has already lost heavily in this road, but instead of this being an argument against further expense, it is a reason why the State should see it completed. We have spent too much money on it not to get tion, and mercilessly expose the whole of any return, and it would be decidedly a its iniquity. better investment to complete it than to lose what has been expended judiciously upon the road. We know the State is poor, but we can do something to keep this road alive. If nothing more, the State could well afford to put the convict labor to work upon it, and in the course of a year or two we will be in a condition to appropriate annually small sums to extending the length of the line, so that will be composed of gold and some baser line built without imposing any serious most line such proportions as to make the burden. If we take hold of it as a State enterprise there would be a fair prospect ent silver half dollar-the Goloid half of securing help from outside, and the dollar about the size of the silver quarter, road could be built beyond a doubt. We hope when the Legislature reassembles

and mature a plan for reviving this grand enterprise. What do our Charleston contemperaries, the News and Courier and Journal of Commerce, think of this question? and how are our other exchanges disposed towards it? Senator Patterson has recovered to a

special cases. This action, if true, is of tack of nervous prostration, but will be very doubtful propriety, as we believe the President is as bad a man as Conkremainder of the session, on account of ling. The Senators had bette have an- his feeble health. It is said that he will be absent from his seat without getting a Hayes when he was fight and with pair with a Democratic Senator, which Conkling when he was right. It would will leave the Republicans only a majorihave put both parties on their good be- ty of one in the Senate without counting havior, and would probably have exerted the vote of Senator Davis, who is an independent, and generally votes with the Democrats. In addition to this calamity Ex-Senator Simon Cameron has invited Patterson to visit him, and promises if he will settle in his district to use all of his influence to secure the Republican nomalways been equivalent to a nomination than his chance to secure further honors The First Assistant Postmaster General, wish Pennsylvania any harm, but it would

of the precent system may be gathered niously as would Damon and Pythias.

ing to wealth only \$27,500,000. The Southern Middle States—Maryland, Virentucky and Missouri -- paid \$26,000,-000, while in proportion to population it ought to have been only \$17,750,000, and to wealth only \$11,500,000. The other Southern States-South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas-paid about \$24.-000,000, while in proportion to population it should have been only \$15,000. 000, and to werith only about \$9,000,000. The Pacific States and Territories-Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California and New Mexico, paid \$3,000,000, while are been \$2,000,000, but in proportion to wealth \$2,500,000. Thus it will be seen that there is no equality in the present arrangement, and its change would be of very general advantage to all except the Northeastern and Middle States. If the ncome exempt from taxation be fixed at two or three thousand dollars, the tax would fall heaviest upon the States which now pay the least. They are, however, the best able to pay the government taxes, and would only pay upon what they receive. It would be decidedly more equitable than the manner now employed to raise a national revenue.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives, under the lead of Beast Butler, are contemplating the appointment of a committee to investigate the last Presidential election, and, strange to say, the Democrats, in a great many instances, are opposed to having the investigation. Their policy has been miserably weak and cringing, and will proba-bly result in favor of the Republicans, for, although they have been robbed of the Presidency, they are upholding the fraudulent President, and trying to conceal the larceny while the Republicans are moving to expose it. If the Republicans can secure an investigation under their lead, and they are bold enough to expose the rascalities of the Presidential count, it will retire a number of their leaders from public life, but their party will get credit before the people for purifying itself, while the Democrats will be charged with a congivance at the fraud and an effort to conceal the fact that they have been robbed. The Democrats in Congress ought to investigate all the facts connected with the last Presidential elec-

The Republicans under the lead of Schator Cameron of Wisconsin are endeavoring to get possession of the evidence against Patterson to hold it cer him as a threat to make him vote to Jeclare Gen. Butler's seat vacant. We hope our Legislature will send this document to the Senate in the form of a request for Patterson's removal. If it should take this shape the Senate would pretty certainly be obliged to expel Patterson for the sake of its reputation before the country, and then we would have two Democratic Senators from South Carolina instead of one

Ex-President Grant has visited Mount Vesuvius, and the New York Herald thinks the Mountain should have shown its consideration for the "distinguished" visitor by getting up an eruption for the occasion. Its volcanic majesty, however, was of a different opinion, and received the General without any display whatever. It is supposed, though, that Grant, the greatest smoker of America, held President's appointments, unless it be in considerable extent from his recent at pleasant communion with Vesuvius, the drift, levies contributions which is the greatest amoker of Europe.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1878. An impression seems to exist that Postnaster General Key and First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner are (owing probably to their anomalous relationsthe appointing power being practically Senate, it is said that Senator Patterson of each other; but, I am disposed to is seriously contemplating the question of think, from observation and inquiry, that resigning his Senatorship and removing such is not the case. The employees of Assistant, who was so recently a Cabinet Minister. The officials of the Postoffice Department, Republicans as they are, warmly approve Judge Key's adminstraination for him. Cameron's influence has tion; and, on the other hand, the Postmaster General, in his recent annual reand a nomination has heretofore been port, spoke of the ability, honesty, fideliequivalent to an election, and hence Pat- ty and excellence, characterizing the terson thinks the chance of becoming a management of postal affairs by Mr. Congressman from Pennsylvania is better later Postmaster General-has had rare tem, and it is doubtful if any man in the country understands the machinery as well as Mr. Tyner.

It is a little remarkable that two men The proposition to re-establish the income tax as the mode for raising nation- and Mr. Tyner, and sc antithetical in that section ; but he takes upon his own shoulders the heavy and complicated work of the Department, and with mat-

to population their proportion would amount of postage formerly charged for only have been \$39,333,333, and accord- all written communications; 2nd. The present mode of compensating postmasters at offices of the 4th class. Postmasginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, ters at offices of this class (paying less than \$1000 a year) are paid by commisions on their sales of postage stamps, while postmasters at larger offices are paid fixed saleries, and the proceeds from sales of stamps at those offices belong exclusively to the Department. The result is that postmasters of offices of the 4th class, who are usually retail country store-keepers, instead of limiting their sale of stamps to persons within the delivery of their respective offices, not unfrequently carry on an extensive traffic in stamps with wholesale merin proportion to population it would chants in the larger cities, thereby increasing, to an undue extent, their own compensation, and greatly diminishing the revenues of the Department. To remedy this defect, Postmaster General Key recommends the enactment of a law which will require the compensation of postmasters at offices of the 4th class to be based upon the stamps cancelled at their respective offices, instead of, as at present, giving them a percentage of the proceeds of their sales of stamps.

A third source of loss to the Department is the dishonest re-use of postage stamps that have not been effectively cancelled. It is estimated by competent

postoffice officials that the government loses a million of dollars annually from this source alone, millions of stamps be-ing so imperfectly cancelled that a little so a pand water will remove the ink from them. A great many novel devices have been resorted to, or have rather been experimented with, to guard against this fraud, but to no successful issue. Judge Key has the matter now under advisement, and he will shortly publish an order changing the appearance of the order changing the appearance of the one, two and three cent stamps, with a one, two and three cent stamps, with a view to the protection, in a measure at least, of the revenues of the Department. Foreign governments have but little trouble from this last named source; but their postage stamps are far inferior to ours in strength of material, as well as in hardness and beauty of finish. If we should adopt the light, flimsy stamp of Denmark or of Prussia, it is safe to say that not one in ten thousand could be marched to look as good as now but they washed to look as good as new, but they would be very unpopular with business men and the public generally, and the number that would tear or become defaced in process of affixing to the envelope would be as large perhaps as the number that are, now renovated after they have been once used.

The tendency of legislation affecting the Postoffice Department has been to cheapen the rate of postage while at the

the Postoffice Department has been to cheapen the rate of postage, while at the same time the establishment of new postoffices, in remote places, in many of the States, especially in Texas, has added enormously to the expense of transporting the mails. These are the principal reasons why the Postoffice Department, which is more intimately connected with the wants of the people than any Department of the government, is not a selfpartment of the government, is not a self-sustaining institution.

THE GREAT CREATIVE INDUSTRY. Its Attractions, Capabilities, Wants, Advantages and Disabilities.

NUMBER IV.

We have seen that retention is of paramount importance to successful farming —the very sine qua non—the indispensa-ble condition—without which there can be no advancement. Then the inquiry arises how may displacement of soil be most effectually prevented? Our reply is by adopting the mathods employed by nature in preserving and enriching. If we will accept her instructions, given without price, in simplest language, by forest, field, everywhere, as the sure and safe plan, we shall not fail. Let the suggestions she makes in the turft that catches on the side, or in the gully, seating itself firmly, resists the current, stops the drift, levies contributions from the vain, gains the mestery at last, and starts out with a vigorous life, teach a profitable lesson. See the young tree slowly rising from a barren soil, struggling for existence, but sending its roots out in search of food, holds the earth fast together, and by its annual shedding, fertilizing itself, begins a career of strong and rapid growth. Here are demonstrated the powers of retention, preservation and utilization.

Out now the roots, destroy the life, bare the earth, and every hasty shower will

Cut now the roots, destroy the life, bare the earth, and every hasty shower will carry its quota down the decents to a place of deposit near by, or farther away, as the case may be. So, when we have subdued the forest and destroyed the sinews of cohesion, we must supply others, and these are the roots of the small grains and grasses. Hence, our theory is, the largest possible area in the uncultivated, the smallest practicable in the clean or cultivated crops. What proportion can profitably be seeded down is in some degree owing to the condition and character of the soil, and the circumstances of the owner. There is diversity of opinion upon this subject, and perhaps absolute rule cannot be laid down upon it. But I venture to suggest that when lands are in good tilth and productive, once in three years is often enough, if the aim is to avoid exhaustion. In the instances (and these are tion. In the instances (and these are many) where the lands of a farm are run many) where the lands of a firm are run and worn, clean cropping once in five years is sufficiently frequent. This may appear to most farmers too long to wait for returns. My reply is, that which looks only to subserve present emergency, and carries not future advantage, and carries not future advantage, and carries not future advantage, and carries not with it the idea of permanency; is at best but an expedient, and not worth the trial. Resides, there will be no waiting for results, for is is barely possible that a hand and horse cultivating one-fifth lands in clean crops and four-fifths in grasses and small grain would fail to support themselves and make a handsome income for the owner. Allowing fifteen acres for cultivation, and the soil of the Southern and Middle States well adapted to its production, his department is dosirous of obtaining such information as may be in the possession of those who have cultivated the fruit in this country, even in a small way, in order, if possible, to promote this interest and make it an industry of advantage and profit.

Answers are, therefore, respectfully requested to the following:

1. What is the best variety of the fruit grown in your State?

2. By what method are they propagated?

3. A. what manner is the ground prepared for planting?

4. What management does the plant require?

4. What management does the plant require?

5. At what age does the tree bear grain article of considerable commerce and consumption, and the soil of the South-ern and Middle States well adapted to its production, this department is dosirous of obtaining such information as may be in the possession of those who have cultivated the fruit in this country, even in a small way, in order, if possible, to production, this department is dosirous of obtaining such information as may be in the possession of those who have cultivated the fruit in this country, even in a small way, in order, if possible, to production, this department is dosirous of obtaining such information as may be in the possessio

preparation a good horse or mule will pass over twice this amount of land frequently enough, the hauling in of the small grain and hay, the plowing in of peas, turning of stubble, &c., will keep time fully engaged.

One principal fraure of this age in early department of industry, is the eaving of labor. The heaviest expenditure to the farmer in the production of crops is the cost of the labor required to produce them. Now we maintain that the system of rotation indicated above would eminently contribute to this saving, and would be highly economical. Should it be generally adopted there would be amply sufficient to meet present demands. I are trying to see the very situation, the real condition of things in the country; what our agricultural interest requires under existing surroundings and circumstances, as also to suggest the changes that would soon effect the reclamation of thousands of acree of washed, wasted lands, bringing along with it prosperity and independence.

The same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be anafely recommendated. Whatever is best sadapted to the wants and character of the land should be grown upon it, and this is to be saccratized by observation and by experiment.

Light soils cown or cultivated for peas, and turned over early in the fall, in oats, 10 the 10 the production of the sine of the sine stances. I make this call on my own nuclean. It has been condition of the sine stances of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated. Whatever is best sadapted to the same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated. The same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated to the same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated to the same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated to the same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recommendated. The same series of rotation for dissimular soils could not be safely recom

and that thereby this plea of the Radical ans. Nebresta, Montane, Dakotah, Col. department of the Blaine-Conkling orado, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Wyonals strips will be farever lumbed, ming-paid \$30,500,000, while according mains at one cont, instead of at three, the

broadcast, followed sgain by oats, and so on, for a period of four years, would not only be found remunerative cops, but the succession would increase the fertility the succession would increase the fertility manyfold. Very marked improvement has attended the turning of unpastured oat stubble for three or four consecutive seasons. Heavier, more tenacious soils are favorable to wheat, and by summer fallow may produce successfully that cereal for several years in succession. But what is far preferable, is the sowing of red clover seed along with the wheat. It is a fact that cannot be controverted that clover is both a preserver and fertilizer. This is its reputation on two conti-It is a fact that cannot be controverted that clover is both a preserver and fertilizer. This is its reputation on two continents—Europe testifies to it, America confirms it. In respect to the facility in adapting itself to soil and climate, and its forage and renovating qualities it has no equal among the grasses. The writer has seen it on the flat sandy soil of the eastern shore of Virginia. It flourishes in the coldest latitudes, and is found in the hotest zones. That it does well in upper South Carolina is an established fact. Its great merits should have long since commended themselves more generally to the farming community; and instead of small patches broad fields should be put down in this invaluable grass. We believe the time is not very distant when this will take place, and when our old red hill-tops will be seen covered and green with this plant, not perhaps especially for the hay that they may yield, but for purposes of pasturage and renovation. Sown in connection with wheat, oats or barley, or alone, it frequently produces a large amount of hay the first season. The second year the first cutting may be expected to be very abundant; and the afterswath, if allowed to ripen, will furnish seed for other sowings, and provender for cattle in the winter. Being a bier had the field should at ings, and provender for cattle in the win-ter. Being a bier aial the field should at the proper time be turned, and afterthe proper time be turned, and afterwards sowned down in small grain, with a light sprinkling of clover seed. Another two years will prepare the land for a magnificent corn or cotton crop. But if preferred the afterswath of the second year may be permitted to fall on the land and serve the two-fold purpose of re-seeding and fertilizing.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Approved by the Governor.

JOINT RESOLUTION to require the Sec. retary of State to ascertain and report at the next session what lands have been purchased for the State under the Land Commission, and in what counties, the prices paid, whether the State has received titles and to which, and what disposition has been made of said

Be it resolved by the Senate and House Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby required to ascertain and report at the present session what lands have been purchased for the State under the Land Commission, and in what counties, the prices paid, whether the State has received titles, and to which, and what disposition has been made of said lands,

Approved December 20, 1877.

An Acr to amend the law relating to An Acr to amend the law relating to juries and jurors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Beard of Jury Commissioners for the County of Orangeburg shall prepare a new jury list for the said county as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act; and that grand and petit jurors shall be drawn from the list so prepared, to serve at the next ensuing session of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for said County; and that the grand and petit jurors so drawn shall be held and taken to be lawful jurors for the courts aforesaid in like manner of the said

taken to be lawful jurous it the courts aforecaid in like manner of the said list had been prepared during the month of January last.

Sec. 2. That whenever the jury list of any county shall be destroyed by fire or other casualty, or whenever it shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction that the jury list of any county has been unlawfully prepared so as to render void the drawing of jurors therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Board of Jury Commissioners of the county to prepare Commissioners of the county to prepare a special jury list for the said county forthwith, in the manner now prescribed by law, from which a special list of grand and petit jurors shall be drawn for the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for such county until the annual jury list shall have been prepared for such county during the month of January next thereafter.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, reprailed.

Approved December 20, 1877.

Information Want & About the Fig Free SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

SECRECIBY'S OFFICE,
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
POMARIA, S. C., Dec. 29, 1877.

Editor Register: Please insert the fellowing letter in your paper, with a view to solicit information for transmission to the Department of Agriculture. All who can answer, if only in part, will prease do so through the undersigned, at Pomaria, that the Department may be put in pessession of facts that may prove of great advantage and profit to our people. Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS W. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1877.
Sir: The fruit of the fig tree being an article of considerable commerce and consumption, and the soil of the Southern and Middle States well adapted to its production, this department is desirous of obtaining such information as may be in the possession of those who have cul-

require?

5. At what age does the tree bear

THE Directors and Constitutions of the Anderson Educational Association are requested to meet at Anderson C. H. on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock m., to transatt important business. I make this call on my own motion. in the absence of James A. Hoyt, President.

JOHN B. MOORE, Sec. and Treas.

Jan 10, 1878

Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

Meeting of Pomora Grange.

The meeting of Pomora Grange on last Saturday was respectable, and the members present exhibited a commendable spirit of interest in the welfare of the order. We received many pleasant promises of future promptness and punctuality in the discharge of Grange obligations. Several sub-Granges cleared themselves on the Secretary's books.

The subject of the purchase of Fertilizers was discussed, and finally referred to the Executive Committee for arrangement; and Grangers may expect reliable guano ready for delivery in due time, on the most favorable terms that can be obtained.

tained.

Having disposed of the routine business, the Grange elected the following officers for the ensuing year, and to be installed at the regular meeting in April, viz: W. W. Russell, W. M.; P. R. Brown, O.; T. B. Lee, Lec.; A. B. Bowden, S.; M. B. Williams, Jr., A. S.; Jeptha Harper, C.; K. Breazeale, T.; J. W. Norris, Sec.; J. T. Cook, G. K.; Mrs. S. H. Norris, C.; Mrs. Belle Burriss, P.; Mrs. J. W. Pickens, F.; Miss Anna Darracott, L. A. S. Executive Committee—P. R. Brown, T. B. Lee, J. W. Norris.

We observe a growing interest towards

We observe a growing interest towards We observe a growing interest towards the Grange on the part of the lady members, which we gladly hail as evidence of good to the order. Several ladies were reported adelegates and secretaries from sub-Granges. Worthy enterprises are not apt to fail when the sympathy, interest and energ, of the ladies are enlisted; and if a word of approbation and encouragement from as can avail aparthics. couragement from us can avail anything in urging them forward, we cheerfully endorse these ladies, and bid them press forward to the accomplishment of the hallowed object of the order.

The following resolution was unani-mously adopted by Flat Rock Grange at their regular meeting on Saturday, December 16, 1877:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the resolution of Clio Grange relative to

the undue advantage attempted by the cotton buyers, by requiring the producer or seller to lose the weights of bagging and ties on all cotton sold. S. P. TATE, Sec. The following officers of Hampton

The following officers of Hampton Grange, No. 364, were installed on the 28th ult. by Dr. J. T. Cook:

E. J. Earle, M.; John Rainey, O.; Milton Richardson, L.; R. C. Cunningham, S.; Rob't. McConnell, A. S.; J. C. Winter, Sec.; M. F. Whittaker, T.; Rev. D. L. Whittaker, C.; F. G. Earle, G. K.; Miss A. E. Earle, L. A. S.

MOTICE

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Anderson

County will open from the 7th of January, 1878.

The Board of Examiners will meet on the second and third Saturdays of January. Statements of the pro rata amount of each Township will be given to the Trustees as soon as progreticable. as soon as practicable.

All Teachers in their reports are requested to give the names of all parents, with the number of children, male and female.

J. N. CARWILE,
School Commissioner.

Jan 10, 1878 A. W. TODD.

Contractor AND Builder. ANDERSON. S. C.

A LL kinds of PLAIN and FANCY WORK done at a hortest notice and lowest prices.

Agent for TOALE MANUFACTURING
CO.—DOORS, SASH, PLINDS, PAINTS, Jan 10, 1878 26

Williamston Male Academy.

THE FIRST SESSION (twenty weeks)
begins JANUARY 7th.
TUITION PER SESSION—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Elements of Arithmetic and of Geography, English Grammar, Composition, U. S. History. \$12.50. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, &c., \$17.50.
Patrons get benefit of public funds. Charges made from time of entrance to end of session. When attendance is not possible, deduction for lost time is made. Board in private families as low as at other villages.

J. M. PICKLE, Principal.
TRUSTEES—Dr. J. W. Crymes, Pres.; C. E. Horton, Sec.; R. V. Acker, Dr. Ben. Brown, C. B. Roberts.
Jan 10, 1878
26
2m

1878. CARSWELL INSTITUTE FIRST Term will open 21st of JANUA-RY. Place of W. E. Walters well supplied. Both departments constantly supervised by Principal.

Charges per Term of Twenty Weeks. For Collegiates..... Incidental Fee, in advance. Board from Monday until Friday. 5 00

Board from Monday until Friday. 5 00

For further perticulare, address

E. R. CARSWELL, Jr.

Jan 10, 1878

Southern Home School The Exercises of this School will be resumed Jan. 14th, 1878, and continue twenty weeks.

Charpes, per Term of Twenty Weeks.

isthenics—Free. Boarden will receive their tuition or mu-ic gratis, and every effort made for the acental and moral improvement of the oung ladies entrusted to our care.

Jan 10, 1879.

Jan 20, 1879. Jan 10, 1878

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDRESON COURTY
In the Probate Court.

In the Probate Court.

F. Jane Beat" Plaintiff, against L. O. Speer James boeer, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order to me directed by W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for the County of Anderson, and State aforesaid, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next, (1878.) at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tracts of Land, lying in Anderson and Abbeville Counties, to wit: TRACT NO. 1,

Containing two hundred and four and one-hair (2033) acres, bounded by lamis of Col. J. W. Lomax, Mrs. A. O. Stansoler, Mrs. Kelley, James H. Wiles and Vract No. 2. TRACT NO. 2.

TRACT NO. 2,

Contairing one hundred and sixty-three and one-fourth (2834) acres, bounded by lands of James H. Wiles, Ool. J. W. Lomax, Tracts Nos. 1 and 3, and on the East side of Savannah River.

TRACT NO. 3,

Containing one hundred and eighteen and one-half (1184) acres, bounded by lands of Col. J. W. Lomax, Tract No. 2, and lying on the East side of Savannah River.

Tracs or Salas-One-third of the purchase money in cash; the remainder on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale-purchaser to give bond and at least two good securities, together with a mortgage of the premises, to secure the purchase money. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers and tiled.

Sheriff Anderson County.

Jan 10, 1878

AN ORDINANCE To Raise Supplies for the Town of Anderson, S. C., for the Year 1878.

DE IT ORDAINED, by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson, S. C., 'a Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That a Tax, for the sums and in the manner hereinafter named, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of the said Town for the uses and nurrouse thereof:

sains and in the manner hereinalter named, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of the said Town for the uses and purposes thereof:

Section I. There shall be paid twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of Real and Personal Property, except the Carolina Collegiate Institute, Greeley Institute, Farmer's and Mechanic's Association and the Churches of the Town.

Sec. 2. There shall be paid a license tax of ten dollars on every two-horse dray, or two-horse wagon used as a dray; of two dollars on every one-horse dray, or one-horse wagon used as a dray; of two dollars and fifty cents on every two-horse carriage kept for hire; of one dollar and fifty cents on all one-horse velicles on springs kept for hire; of two dollars and fifty cents on every two-horse overy two-horse wagon; and of one dollar and fifty cents on every one-horse wagon; and there shall also be prid by the owner a tax of fifty cents on the head of every dog.

Sec. 3. There shall be six days work rendered on the streets, under the supervision of the Assieant Marshal, by every ablebodied naise person between the age of 18 and 45; or any person may commute the same by paying to the Treasurer the sum of two dollars; and any person liable as above and failing or refusing to make payment by the time hereinafter specified, shall be held liable to the penalties provided by law.

Sec. 4. There shall be paid in advance a tax license of five dollars per diem by all itinerant traders or suctioneers offering for sale any goods, wares or merchandise; and on failure to pay the same, they shall be fined in the discretion of the Town Council for every day they may so offer their goods or merchandise; provided, The provisions of this Section shall not be so construed as to apply to ordinary dealers in grain, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, ironware, earthenware, or other produce or manufacture.

Sec. 5. There shall be levie a tax of one hundred dollars on every exhibition of any circus or Menagerie during the day, and fifty dollars or over exhibiti

or reward; and a tax of five dollars on every entertainment given at night or during the day for amusement, profit, gain or reward, the same to be paid in advance.

SEC. 6. And be it further ordained. That the taxes on Real Estate shall be paid according to the valuation by the Town Assessors, and all other taxes according to the returns made on oath to the Clerk of the Council.

SEC. 7. And be it further ordained, That all returns shall be made on or before the first day of February, 1878, and all texes shall be paid on or before the first day of March, 1878—except taxes on omnibuses, hacks, carriages, buggies, wagons and drays kept for hire, which shall be paid before such vehicles are allowed to run; and persons who shall fail to make their returns within the time specified, shall be assessed by the Clerk of the Council. And if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect payment of the taxes berein levied within the time specified, the Clerk of the Council is hereby authorized and required to add twenty per centum penalty to the amount of the tax of the person or persons thus refusing or neglecting payment of their taxes; and if the twenty per centum penalty so imposed and the tax is not paid within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council to issue Executions therefor immediately, and collect the same by due process of law.

Done and ratified in Council, and the Seal of the Corporation of the Town of Anderson affixed thereto, this the [L. s.] third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Intendant.

THOS. C. LIGON, Clerk.

Jan 10, 1878 26 1 Sec. 7. And be it further ordained, That

THOS. C. LIGON, Clerk. Jan 10, 1878 26

REPORT OF THE CONDITION National Bank of Anderson AT Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, the close of business December 28th, 1877:
RESOURCES.

...8 93,722 1 edemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of Circulation).

11,088 89 44,000 00 50,571 64 27,427 05

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SS:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SS:

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

I, J. A. BROCK, Cashler of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and bellef.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1878.

E. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

COTTO: Attest:

J. W. MORRIN,
B. F. CRAYTON,
GEO. W. FANT,

Jan 10, 1878.

26 1

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, J. C. C. Featherston has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of A. S. Barksdale, deceased.

Theze are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said A. S. Barksdale, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be field at Anderson C. H. on Friday, 25th day of January, 1878, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 8th day of December, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Jan 10, 1878

WILLIAMSTON TEMALE COLLEGE WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

A Live Up-Country School for Girls.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President, WILL leave Branchville at 8 s. m. on Saturday, Feb. 2, and pass Colum-bia at 11, escorting pupils to Williamston for the spring Session, which opens on Monday, Feb. 4, 1878.

RATES, per Session of 20 weeks :-TERMS—One-half of the Session's expenses must be paid in advance, the remainder at the middle, April 12. This rule will be rigidly enforced in every

CSDE.

LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant. Community, moral, orderly. No grog-shop within three miles. SChalybeate Spring in 200 yards. Pupils attend three Churches in turn.

COURSE OF STUDY—Semi-Annual, on the "ONE-STUDY" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin. required for graination. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

PREMIUMS.—Every pupil who averages 75 or more is entitled to a discount of 10 to 50 per cent. on next Session's regu-lar faltion.

PHYSICAL EXELCIBE receiver systematic attention. Daily practice in Calisthenics. Regular use of Health-Lift. Morning end evening walk, &c. Send for a Catalogue.

Jan 3, 1878 Notice to Fiduciaries. LL Administrators, Executors, Guar-dians, and other Fiduciaries who by

CAROLINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

THE SECOND TERM of the Scholastic Year of 1877-8, will open MONDAY JANUARY 14th, 1878, with a full and effi-

Charges, per Term of Thirteen Wesks. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Elemen-tary Arithmetic (to compound numbers,) Mental Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, in advance...\$ 4 00 On time

on time.....

that the School Tax hereafter will be two mills, and in order to secure the full benefit of it, it will be necessary to start your children at the opening of school, and not allow them to be absent a single day for every day's attendance of your child at school largely reimburses you for the above tax expenditure. The funds drived from this tax are usually expend I during the first months of the year; hence the necessity for a full attendance during those months.

For further information, apply to W. J. LIGON, President. Jan 3, 1878

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE

UNDER a Deed of Assignment made to James M. Latimer by Albert J. Clinkscales, the 20th of February, 1877, for the benefit of his creditors, we will sell at ABBEVILLE COURT HOUSE, on the Second Monday in January, 1878. Within the legal hours of sale, the follow

ONE TRACT OF LAND, NO. 1. Known as the "Pinckney Land," containing two hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, lying on waters of Remsay's Creek, bounded by lands of William V. Clinkscales, James W. Crawford and lands of Mrs. Mary Miller. TRACT NO. 2,

Known as the "Plantation Tract," containing five hundred and forty acres, more or less, lying on Shanklin's Creek, waters of Little River, bounded by lands of Dr. J. T. Baskins, James W. Crawford, W. V. Clinkscales, and other lands of A. J. Clinkscales. TRACT NO. 3. Known as the "Home Piace," containing three hundred acres, more or less, on Shank lin's Creek, waters of Little River, bounded by lands of W. V. Clinkscales and Dr. J. T. Baskins.

TRACT NO. 4. Known as the "Gibert Tract," containing three hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, lying on waters of Shanklin's Creek, bounded by lands of J. Townes Robertson, Peter Gibert, Dr. J. T. Baskin, W. V. Clinkscales and others.

TRACT NO. 5. Known as the "Mitcham Tract," containing three hundred and ninety acres more or less, bounded by lands of R. L. Williams, J. H. Bell, W. V. Clinkscales, and others, and lying on waters of Shanklin Creek.

On the day following, Tuesday, will sell at A. J. Clinkscales' home places

Nine Mules, one Horse,

Nine Mules, one Horse,

Ten Cows and three Calves,

Stock of Hogs and Sheep,

Three Wagons,

One Carriage and one Buggs.

TERMS OF SALE.—Personal property

Cash. Real Estate, one third cash—balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage of the premises, with leave to. anticipate payment. Purchaser to pay ex-

JAMES M. LATIMER, JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Agent for the Creditors,
23

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment made to B. Frank Sloan, by James W. Crawford, the 24th day of January, 1877, for the benefit of his Creditors, we will sell at PENDLETON VILLAGE, on the SECOND THURSDAY in JANUARY NEXT, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND. In Pickens County, State of South Carolina, known as the "Keowee Tract," containing Seven Hundred Acres, more or less, situate between Twelve Mile and Keowee Rivers, bounded by lands of B. Boggs and others. ALSO,

ALSO,

At same time and place, one other TRACT
OF LAND, lying part in Pickens and part
in Oconee Counties, known as the "Cold
Spring Place," on which James W. Crawford now lives, containing Seven Hundred,
and Seventy Acres, more or less, on SenecaRiver, and adjoining lands of Thomas G.
Clemson and others. ALSO,

At the same time and place, a lot of Mules and Wagons, and one Horse.

ALSO,
At ABBEVILLE COURT HOUSE, on the
Second Monday in January next,
ONE TRACT OF LAND, One TRAOT OF LAND,
In Abbeville County, on Shanklin's Creek,
waters of Little River, containing Fourteen
Hundred Acres, more or less, adjoining
lands of Wm. Clinkscales and others.

TERMS OF BALE. Personal Property cash—Real Estate one-third cash, balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date of sale, to be secured by mortgage of the premises, with leave to anticipate payment. Purcha-ser to pay extra for papers.

B. FRANK SLOAN.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Agent for Oreditors.
25
25

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Dy W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, J. M. Acker and Isaac C. Harper have applied to me to grant them letters of administration on the Personal Estate and effects of Mrs. Nancy H. per,

al Estate and effects of Mrs. Namy Haper, deceased,
These are therefore to cite and admonsish all kindred and creditors of the said. Namy Harper, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Proissis, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Monday, 28th day January, 1878, after publication hereof to allow causes if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 5th day of January, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Jan 10, 1877

26

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TOTICE FINAL BETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Bartholomew White, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1578, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

JOHN B. WATSON, Extr. Jan S, 1878