THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

The Business Prospect.

The New York *Independent*, which ought to be an authority in regard to the dry goods trade, insists that the croakers have exaggerated the dullness in the branch business. It says:

The real truth is that business thus far has been very good, and the prospects are all flattering of its being much better. The movement of the crops has commenced early, and, as the whole business of the country more especially the dry goods business depends upon the agricultural products of the West, there is every reason for believing that they are so abundant as to leave no room for doubt as to the business prosperity of the country this year. The regular current of trade has been resumed and the return of the holiday-seeking operators to their accustomed places of business has commenced, and a very marked change has been the result. There is nothing to encourage the belief in a sound and large amount of regular business.

A New York firm, Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., have been at the pains to collect evidence from their agents in all parts of the country, and give the result in their circular of August 27. They say that the indications for some months have been all in favor of renewed activity in commercial circles. The indebtedness is small, the stocks light, economy general, and the crops abundant. Monetary facilities are adequate, and the financial system more settled than ever before for years. They added:

It may be doubted if ever before in the history of this vast continent there were more millions of dollars' worth in the hands of producers than now. Since the panic there has been little opportunity for the putting out of money into general circulation. Money, therefore, accumulated at the great centers, and all the winter and spring and summer there has been a plethora of money in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while in other cities it has been scarce, and in almost all country localities almost impossible to obtain. The consequence has been small remittances from country merchants, equally difficult payments in their turn from jobbers, thus causing a severe strain upon the resources of importers and manufacturers. But if ever relief was promised from any pressure it is now; the abundance that the earth has produced is not certainly secured, but it is so universally diffused, will need to be gathered from so many hands, and from such varied sections of the country, that literal streams of currency will be set in motion all over the land, which ought soon to give ease in money, and restore business in merchandise to its normal condition.

It will take some months to accomplish all that is hoped for in this movement, for the very abundance of the product may retard the realization. Lower prices than have been paid for some time may prevail, and farmers and planters are slow to sell in a declining market. We have heard of cases where suits for collection of debts have been defended for time, in the hope of a rise in price. But whether it takes weeks, or months, whether the deliveries are early or late, the wealth is in the country, and must be realized.—*Financial Record.*

Important to Taxpayers.

THE POWERS OF COUNTY AUDITORS, &c.

CHESTER, S. C., August 29, 1874.—MRS. JENNIE P. COLEMAN, Feasterville, Fairfield County, South Carolina: *Dear Madam*—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, wherein you complain that the auditor of Fairfield County has unwarrantably added to the valuation of your property, as set forth in your sworn return. In reply, I would inform you that I have forwarded your communication to the board of equalization of Fairfield County, with an endorsement instructing them that it is their duty to *disregard* all additions made by the auditor to the returns of taxpayers, unless such additions have been made after an *actual* examination of the premises in question. In that event the board must proceed by a *personal inspection* to assess the tract at its true value in money; that is, at its selling value for cash on the day it was returned. The decision of the county board shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the valuation of any piece of property, *when such decision is in favor of the taxpayer*, the State having no right to appeal under the law.

When the decision is adverse to the taxpayer an appeal may be taken to the comptroller-general. In no case, however, can the comptroller-general or the State board of equalization increase the returned value of any piece of property, unless they shall have first made an actual survey of the same, and thus have determined its true value, each parcel of property being regarded by the constitution as a unit for taxation, without reference to the value of any other property. I would add in conclusion that the justice you so earnestly request at my hands it is the right of every citizen to *demand*. You inform me that you are the widowed daughter of my old comrade in arms (in Mexico) Capt. Henry Secrest. With profound respect for the memory of that true gentleman and gallant soldier, I am grateful that my official position enabled me, in accordance with law, to vindicate the rights of his child. I am, dear madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. J. MACKEY,
Circuit Judge.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Society in New York is not satisfied with having taught four thousand workingmen during the past eighteen months how to earn an honest living. When a sewing girl can earn only a few dollars a week she must be taught another lesson—how to keep soul and body together on what she earns. The managers of the free training schools have solved the double problem by opening their doors every morning and giving every workingwoman who comes a hearty breakfast for five cents.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE has tested the virtues of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it is now generally acknowledged to be the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung diseases; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."

Brief Mentions.

Mr. Frampton, on James Island, has completely killed out the caterpillar on his place this season, with Paris Green.

Gen. Sherman announces in general orders that the headquarters of the army will be established at St. Louis on October 15th.

The Israelites of America contemplate the erection of a monument at Washington, during the centennial as a tribute to the country of their birth and adoption.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, and Mr Fitch will be celebrated in Washington on the first of October.

Treasury Department is advised of the existence of yellow fever at the following points: New Orleans, Galveston, Pensacola, Mobile, Darien, Ga., Key West, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., Baltimore and New York.

Mr. J. C. Clausen, of the "Honest Government League," declares that the organization is for the interest of all men—whites as well as blacks—notwithstanding contrary assertions by so-called Republican "leaders" in the city of Charleston.

It takes five pages and a supplement of the New Orleans Republican to contain the names of the citizens of New Orleans delinquent in the payment of their city taxes. This is the way that Kellogg's usurpation and the bankruptcy wrought by the usurpation are getting their history written.

"Julius," the oldest lion in the United States, for many years attached to Van Amburgh's Forepaugh's, and other menageries, died with lung fever last week, on the way way back to New York. He cost $4,500, was thirty years old, killed two men and a number of animals, and died in Jersey.

The New York Herald editorially discusses the position of affairs as between the North and South, since the late war at some length, and advocates a national convention for a fraternal discussion of the issue, its causes, burdens and responsibilities, in order to secure a lasting peace and thorough reconstruction.

The electric telegraph has another prospective triumph in the discovery of the practicability of laying a submarine cable between China, Japan, and the coast of the United States. The soundings resulting in the discovery have been conducted under the order of the Navy Department, by Commander George E. Belknap, of the United States steamer Tuscarora.

Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to be present at the peace congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares there will be a duel between the principles of the monarchy and the republic.

Russia tolerates any religion that any subject within the Empire may happen to possess. It is not only tolerated, but made a State religion. But it is a crime for any except the Greek church to make proselytes. Baptists were imprisoned not long ago for this offense. Under this law the Greek Church is protected and strengthened and all others weakened.

After November 30th, the drawing will take place of the Public Library of Kentucky, and at that Grand Gift Concert $2,500,000 in cash will be given away to ticket-holders. The fortunate holder of the ticket drawing the first prize will walk off with $250,000; of the second prize, $100,000; of the third prize, $75,000; of the fourth prize, $50,000; or the fifth prize, $25 000, &c., &c., &c.

The Post Office Department has lately issued an order which is of interest to persons in the rural districts. The order requires country postmasters to keep their offices open every day during the usual business hours and to attend at all other times that may be required to receive and despatch the mails; and also requires them to open their office one hour Sunday morning, if a mail arrives at the office on that day.

The answer of Beecher to the complaint of Theodore Tilton has been received by Mr. Beecher's attorneys and served on the plaintiff. The answer declares, first, that each and every allegation in the said complaint contained, except that plaintiff and Miss. Elizabeth M. Richards were married October 24, 1855, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1871, is utterly false; second, that the defendant never had at any time, or at any place, any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relation.

THE WORLD LIVING BEYOND ITS MEANS.—Nearly every nation in the world is either a borrower or a lender, and the startling declaration is made by a writer in the London Daily Telegraph that the world "regarded in the mass is living beyond its means." During the ten years ending with 1872, while England reduced her debt $175,000,000, and Holland hers by $30,000,000, there was an increase, in some cases exceedingly large, in the debts of the United States, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Egypt, Brazil, Portugal and Peru, to say nothing of other nations which are comparatively small debtors. France has gone deepest, increasing her liabilities by about $2,500,000,000 in the decade. The editor of "Fenn on the Funds," a well-known book of reference in England, estimates the total increase in the aggregate of national debts for the years from 1862 to 1872 at nearly $10,000,000,000, while an additional sum of $5,000,000,000 is estimated to have been raised for joint stock companies. The figures necessary to express the total volume of the world's indebtedness, public and private, would represent a sum almost incomprehensible.

The monthly statement of the United States debt for August shows that on the 1st of September the whole debt, less the cash in the treasury, was $2,140,178,614, or adding in the Pacific Railroad debt, (which the people will probably have to pay, and and which now amount to $83,569,216,) the total debt is $2,223,738,830. Of this aggregate, $428,000,000, or nearly one-fifth consists of greenbacks and fractional currency. The national debt of Great Britian, August 1, was £785,761,766, or in American gold about $3,900,000,000, that is to say, nearly double our debt. The decrease in the British debt in 26 years has been about $60,000,000; of our debt, in nine years, about ten times that.

Maj. Frank Melchers, the commissioner of immigration, has just returned from an extended tour through the State, made for the purpose of visiting as many as possible of the immigrants who have recently settled amongst our people. The commissioner reports that the new comers are all getting on finely, and giving satisfaction to their employers, who are highly pleased with their steadiness, sobriety and thrift. Many of the immigrants have written home for their relatives and friends, some of whom have arrived and others are expected. The commissioner is sanguine that he can, if properly aided, this fall, induce a very large number of immigrants to settle in the State.

A CURIOUS HYBRID.—A Charleston gentleman has succeeded in raising a curious variety of rice. It has the stalk, the blades and the cob of the ordinary corn; but the cob is covered with grains of rice. The seed was obtained from Georgia where a pond which had been planted in rice for years was drained and planted in corn, the result being a crop of the hybrid rice above described.—*News & Courier.*

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—We have received the September number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS, a finely illustrated 32-column paper, for boys and girls, full of entertaining stories. A new story, "Strongbow; the Boy Chief of the Delawares," is begun in this number. OUR YOUNG FOLKS will be sent on trial 6 months for 30 cents, and a fine oil Chromo and a prize cheque entitles the holder to one chance in the distribution of prizes to subscribers on October 1st. A full list of the prizes will be found on the 8th page of this paper. Let our boys and girls send at once for a trial subscription. Address OUR YOUNG FOLKS, Kansas City, Mo.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GREHEKER, EDITOR.

NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, SEP. 16, 1874.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

The Republican Nominating Convention.

The above Convention for nominating Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, came to a choice last Saturday night, after a session of nearly a week of delays, wranglings, and hot debate.

Ballot being taken on the following nominees for Governor: D. H. Chamberlain, John T Green, and J. Winsmith, the first named received 72 votes, the second, 42, and the last, 10. Chamberlain, therefore, having received a majority of the votes, is the regular nominee for Governor. On ballot for Lieutenant-Governor, R. H. Gleaves, was the successful nominee, he having received 92 votes, M. R. Delany 11, and A. J. Ransier 3.

There is some dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks at these nominations, and some talk of calling an Independent Republican Convention.

The Young Men of South Carolina.

Upon the young men of the State mainly rests its political salvation. We do not mean exclusively, of course, for age and experience are always invaluable and cannot be ignored, but we mean that the young men must lead. They have the necessary vim and are not so imbued with the old prejudices as their fathers, and therefore are the men for the occasion. They can best comprehend and adapt themselves to the changed order of things. They can do more towards the conciliation of the antagonistic elements in the State, because their sincerity will be less questioned. They feel no compromise of principle when they adapt themselves to the needs of the hour, because they are not committed to any particular line of policy. Their lives and fortunes are before them to be made, not behind them to be regretted.

Therefore, we counsel, let them come forward, and with minds conscious of rectitude, strike for South Carolina. It is their duty and their privilege to so act. They can do much to redeem their State, if to liberality of mind is added an unconquerable resolution to succeed; and, let us say, in the success of their efforts lies the brightness of their future.

We say, therefore, to the young men of South Carolina, think for yourselves and go to work.

The Judiciary of South Carolina.

In all that has been written about the causes of the evils under which our State labors, the judiciary has not been once mentioned. The importance of a pure judiciary in a country, having a republican form of government, cannot be over-estimated. In such a country the judiciary is intended to be the safeguard of the liberties of the citizen and to shield the people from all the evils incident to crime in every form by the punishment of criminals of every station in life.

The Judges of South Carolina until recently were men eminently fitted for the duties devolving upon them.—They were distinguished by a purity above suspicion. They disdained to soil their judicial ermine by familiar contact with the political arena. They neither lent their aid to nor countenanced gigantic schemes to defraud the whole people. They were above personal interests and to-day their record shines the brighter for the change that has taken place.

But it will be asked how the judiciary had any influence in bringing about the present state of affairs in South Carolina. We answer that our Judges as a class are not *men* fitted for their position. There are various causes which render them unfit for the high places they occupy and however much they may profess "to keep the ermine which they wear unspotted," we are very much grieved that the most we can say in their favor is, "very few are above suspicion." We find insufficient ability in one. Another we find using the most sarcastic language on the bench in reference to the exercise of the pardoning power, and perhaps before leaving the bench endorsing his approval upon a petition to the Executive in favor of some guilty criminal deserving a greater punishment than that already pronounced upon him. After leaving the bench, we find him on the steps of the courthouse uttering violent political harangues and becoming a model demagogue. Another we find assisting in a scheme by which the whole people of the State are to be defrauded and robbed. Such characters as *these* cannot fail of producing mischief, but when invested with the judicial dignity a broad field is opened for the exercise of their *peculiar abilities*. If the *memory* of corrupt judges in England calls down upon it universal execration, what does the *living disgrace* in South Carolina demand?

But there is another *peculiarity* of the judiciary noticeable in our State, especially in the upper portion, and that is the manner in which civil business has been almost persistently let alone. The sufferers by this *peculiarity* are widows, orphans and wards who have no voice at the ballot box. They, whom the law ought to protect, are the victims of the *inactivity* (we put it mildly) of our Judges. Here it may be remarked by some that the Bar have been at fault. To a certain extent this is true—yet if our Judges were *Judges*, the disposition on the part of the Bar to retard business could very easily be overawed. The Constitution says that justice shall be "administered without unnecessary delay," and it is the *duty* of the Judges so to administer justice. Failing in this duty, they have utterly disregarded the provision of the Constitution which guarantees this right to the citizen. Two methods are exercised by them in delaying the regular course of business—the first is not to call the dockets and the second is not to render a decision within the time prescribed by law after the hearing of the cause. By the second method the statute is broken and by both the judicial oath is disregarded.

Public officials are safe from the consequences of their crimes for a season, but when the judiciary of South Carolina is purged and our Judges are once again men fearless in the discharge of every duty, then will open the new era—South Carolina will then renew her youth. The old State will rise in her grandeur and the gaunt form of official corruption now stalking abroad through the whole State will be only a memory of the past.—The black page in the history of our State will only cause the preceding and succeeding ones to be the dearer.

The President and Attorney-General.

We call the attention of our readers to the language used by the Attorney-General in his circular, dated September 3rd, 1874, and addressed to the United States Marshals and District Attorneys in the Southern States, but having particular reference, according to President Grant, to those in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. He says in the outset: "Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases, atrocious murders, have been committed in your districts by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States." So far as this statement applies to South Carolina, it is unjust and untrue. There have been but two disturbances in the State, one at the Ridge in Edgefield County, which was settled without bloodshed and without difficulty, and one at Georgetown between two rival factions of the blacks, which was settled by the State authorities, without the loss of life and without the necessity of assistance from the General Government. There is not a State in the Union where life, liberty and property are safer than in South Carolina. Not a single murder has been committed in the State, which can be attributed to politics, in the last four years, and no one has heard of or seen any band of men in disguise in the same length of time. The Attorney-General goes on to call the attention of the District Attorneys and Marshals to the Acts of Congress, passed April 9, 1866 and April 20, 1870, and the Enforcement Act, passed May 30, 1870, and states that these acts, with their amendments, "make these deeds of violence and blood offences within the jurisdiction of the General Government." He then states that under these circumstances he considers it his duty to instruct them "to proceed with all possible energy and despatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes;" that United States troops will be stationed at different and convenient places within the districts for the purpose of giving them all needful aid in the discharge of their duties; that no interference is intended with any political or party action, but protection to the citizens, both white and colored, in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that the circulars are issued under the authority of the President and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

We would not care how many troops were stationed in this State, if they were under the command of men who would make just and impartial use of their powers. But they are virtually placed under the command of Attorney-General Williams, and the District Attorney and Marshal for this District, and we can but fear that they will be used for the furtherance of party aims. If any offences against the laws of the United States have been committed in this State, the offenders can be brought to justice by the civil authorities, without the assistance of the military, which should only be called in in cases of absolute necessity, after all other remedies have been exhausted, and then only strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The Attorney-General disclaims any intention of interfering with political or party action, but dangerous powers are conferred in such manner that they can be used to carry out party designs. The President in authorizing these measures has acted upon false information, given doubtless by Patterson, the man who of all others has done most to stir up bad feelings in the colored people towards the whites. It does seem that, bearing the character which he does, any information given by Patterson should have been carefully inquired into before being acted upon; but Patterson has declared in favor of a third term for Grant, and probably this makes his sayings "worthy of all acceptation." This action of the President may place the State for two more years in the hands of the infamous and corrupt party which now holds the reins of government, and will do away with all ideas entertained by that party, of the necessity of reform, if any such ideas were ever entertained. "Actions speak louder than words," and the President by his actions has approved of the dishonesty and corruption of the Republican party in South Carolina. If thieves retain possession of the State, let the blame rest where it belongs, with President Grant. His unjust, uncalled for and unconstitutional interference with affairs with which he has nothing to do will have caused it.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

However much the details of the above affair may delight the diseased taste of the North, we of the South are disgusted with them, and sincerely wish that there were an end to the matter. For this reason we have heretofore said nothing on the subject.

We will say, however, that we trust the great preacher will come out of it all with his skirts clear of any real guilt. We prefer as yet to believe him innocent.

It is known that the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church have reported that the charges of his criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton are not sustained by proof, and have declared him innocent. But Tilton was not satisfied, and has carried the matter into the courts, filing his complaint alleging Beecher's guilt, to which Beecher has filed his answer, flatly denying the allegation. Here the matter stands. The truth will probably be known when the case is tried. In the meantime, it is pleasanter to believe Beecher innocent than guilty.

After Thoughts---At Home.

After a pleasant sojourn of three weeks in Spartanburg town and County, we are once more at home, and right well pleased to be so, for notwithstanding the attractions of travel, and the pleasure of meeting kind friends, and having a good time generally, there is no place like home after all, and hundreds and thousands who have already reached home, and as many more who are still on the wing, will heartily agree with us on this point. Before turning our thoughts, however, on home matters we would say a few words more in closing up our three week's experience. The Rail Road Barbecue at Spartanburg was a big affair, some five or six thousand persons being present, and the enthusiasm manifested gave assurance that ere long the Asheville & Spartanburg Road will be built, and the rich products of the great West poured into this State. Among the distinguished visitors present on that occasion was our former townsman, Gen. Garlington, who made an eloquent and stirring address. Satisfied that the road would be built and having done all that we could do for it and the town of Spartanburg, we took the S. & U. cars down. This road is most admirably served by Capt. W. W. Davies, one of the youngest and pleasantest railroad superintendents we have ever had the happiness of meeting, and whose courtesies we highly appreciate. Mr. Counts, secretary and treasurer, and also Mr. Heath, conductor on the line, will accept our thanks for kind attentions. At Union it was our pleasure to meet an old army acquaintance, Quartermaster Powell, who insisted on our giving the Silver Cornet Band of Spartanburg fits, but this we must decline for the reason that R. E. Stokes, Esq., the irrepressible editor of the Union *Times*, received a serenade from it, and therefore pronounces the band second only to Dodsworth's, we beg him, though, to make exception to the Newberry Cornets. Passing from Union we reached Strother's only to find that through the gross carelessness of the telegraph operator at Spartanburg or Greenville, our dispatch sent from the first mentioned place to Newberry, that we should be met on Friday was knocked into pi. The despatch, "Send word to A—— at once to meet us at Ferry on Friday," was sent along the line without the important words, "on Friday"—consequently we had to go on and sojourn at Alston. It is a bad wind, though, which blows no one good, for our stay at Alston is not regretted. The time passed there was made pleasant by the kind attentions of Mrs. Elkins and her household, among whom, by the way, are two young ladies, whom we recommend to all good bachelors in search of industrious, smart wives. Mr. D. R. Elkins, who lives opposite the Hotel, also laid us under obligations. He is a most successful farmer and stock raiser, and we bear witness to seeing a stock of milch cows and heifers such as any man might be proud of. They were indeed beauties. Besides, we had the pleasure of seeing a field of the celebrated K. K. corn—the sight of which almost raised us out of our shoes. It was a perfect wilderness of corn—in many hills four stalks were produced by one grain, and the stalks all, everywhere, right and left, held from three to six large heavy ears of corn. We advise our farmers to send and buy some of the seed. But we did not intend to write this much—we are home, reader, and as before stated, right well pleased, and shall go to work now with all earnestness of purpose.

CHARLESTON TO THE FRONT.—Among our new advertisements, is that of one of the oldest establishments in this State. Established in 1832, it has maintained the first place in its line of business. With large experience and unsurpassed facilities, Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell are prepared to sustain the reputation of their establishment. Like A. T. Stewart, they believe in newspaper advertising, and take this means to announce that they have this season added very largely to their stock of type and machinery, and are better prepared than ever to please their customers. We wish them every success. 36—4t.

FOR THE HERALD.

The Game Laws.

MR. EDITOR: So much confusion exists in the minds of our people in regard to the period within which the shooting of partridges, wild turkeys, woodcocks, snipes, doves and pheasants is prohibited by the recent statutes of this State, that I must ask a place in your columns, to state the law upon the subject.

The first statute in the matter (approved March 12th, 1872, and published in XV. Statutes at Large, p. 160) forbade the shooting, catching, &c., of such birds between the 15th day of February and the 15th day of October. The only amendment of that portion of the statute (approved February 27th, 1873, and published in XV Stats. at Large, p. 441) is the substitution of the words, "15th day of April" for "15th day of Februsry."

It is, therefore, unlawful to shoot, catch, &c., the birds above mentioned between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of October.

The alteration of the time for the opening of the hunting season, provided by the act of 1873, has reference only to deer hunting.

While on this subject, I may add, that the penalty attaching to the violation of the provisions above referred to is a fine of not less than ten dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten days. As half of the fine that may be imposed goes to the informer, we should be very careful how we shoot game birds out of season.

J. F. J. C.

FOR THE HERALD.

Croquet.

How far can religious people indulge in such games as croquet, checks, cards and other amusement of like type, and maintain the integrity of Christian morals, is a question of no little importance at the present time.

There are many who thoughtlessly fall into the current of public opinion and practice, without questioning the propriety or impropriety, the piety or impiety, of one or the other, and live a lifetime in imitating others without an independent judgment of their own. "Prove all things," is the Scriptural injunction, that is, test the questionable practice according to the delicate standard of Christian morals, and if it stand the test, hold it fast, because it is right in your own judgment as far as you have obtained information, but if it cannot stand the test, cast it from you, and at the peril of your soul indulge not, however popular the practice.

The prejudice of education, the force of public opinion, our former committal to such practice, and the power of association are great impediments to a correct judgment. Let us try and disentangle ourself from these and in an impartial spirit seek the truth.

It is generally argued that recreation which relaxes the tention of the mind amid severe mental labor is necessary to produce proper mental vigor, and give the intellect that tone and power necessary to its highest achievements. This we cheerfully admit.

It is further argued, that "the excitement produced by gaming is the best relaxation the mind can have." This we seriously doubt. To be successful in gaming it is necessary to fasten the attention and keep it closely fixed, and the exertion is too severe. To relax the mind, it should be free from exertion and the physical exercise should be guarded by reason and not taxed by the severe excitement connected with gaming. These are the only arguments which we have heard in defence of games as a means of relaxing the mind, and these in our humble judgment do not meet the case.

Let us come to the consideration of the other side of this question. The close student needs the exercise—the mind must be relaxed. Are there not better means of arriving at the desired result than that proposed? Will not walking, gardening, or chopping answer a better purpose? Either of these will meet the demand and be free from the objections of a serious character urged against the other.

It may be answered that it is not a question of choice between different modes of exercise, but the character of a certain mode. Well, let us furnish objections to any game as a mode of relaxing the mind.

1. It wastes too much precious time. Relaxation of the mind should aim at being productive. It should be some useful employment, but gaming fails in this important respect, even supposing the games to be of the simplest and most innocent kind. Nothing can palliate this waste of time. Who can afford it? Life is too short and its responsibilities too great to be thus squandered. Our whole time should be productive.

2. It inspires a dangerous propensity for gaming. The simple game of Croquet stands in the same relation to gambling that wine drinking does to drunkenness. Wine drinking is not drunkenness, but leads to it by inspiring a taste and whetting the appetite. So it is with the simple games, such as Croquet. It is not gambling, but it is a preparation for it. It is a process of mental and moral education which after a while may demand something stronger. All who drink wine do not become drunkards, and all who indulge in these simple games do not become gamblers; but the taste inspired, like a careless spark, may lead to a dreadful conflagration.

This is a gambling age. The tendency of the times is in this direction, and those who are influential are responsible in a large measure for public morals, and should not be careless in directing public taste and practice.

3. The example of gaming is pernicious. If age and piety encourage idle pursuits, thoughtless youth will follow without the same discretion, and the taste once engendered is easily transferred from one class of games to another. The noxious seed carelessly sown, will, without cultivation, produce a fearful harvest.

4. Religious students place themselves in a false attitude when they indulge in games for relaxation, for it is a significant fact that but few close students engage in them. The great mass of players are persons who do not apply their minds to books, and who play to kill time and prevent *ennui*. These games are much better adapted to idlers than students, and these take refuge under the wings of a few religious persons who study hard and relax their minds by indulging in them.

HENRY M. MOOD.
Cokesbury, S. C.

We clip the following from the *Religious Herald*:

NEWBERRY, S. C.—I took charge of the church here on the 1st of July, and am now pastor of one of the noblest bands of Christian men and women in our State—large hearted, liberal brethren with whom it is a pleasure to associate. The church has been thoroughly repaired at an expense of over one thousand dollars, and we commence work under hopeful circumstances.—Newberry is one of the most thriving towns in this State, having a population of about 4,000, and being the centre of a large and increasing business in cotton. The Baptists here ought to be very strong and influential; they are now as strong as any of the other denominations, of which there are five (six churches here in all); but I will not be satisfied with that, but pray, and hope, and work for possession of the town. A hard undertaking, no doubt, for Satan and prejudice are copartners always against the Baptists, but there is one mightier than Satan and his partner, even the Spirit of truth, and in his name we set up our banners, and strike for the Master with all our might. I shall write you from time to time, and communicate any matters which may be of interest. By the way, I heard of a sermon the other day, from a so-called fine preacher, not a Baptist, whose divisions were so far-fetched—just exactly what they ought not to be—that I give them as an example, to be avoided by all means. Text—Luke xxiii. 4: "I find no fault in this man." Divisions: I. A faultless Saviour. II. A faultless salvation. III. Faultless terms. Young brethren, one and all, *never* preach in this way.

FRED. W. EASON.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of South Carolina, for the week ending September 10, 1874. Furnished for the Phœnix from the office of J. McG. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh st., Washington, D. C.:

153,896. Cotton Bale Ties. Abraham A. Goldsmith, Charleston. [Filed July 18, 1874.]

6,925. Breech-loading fire-arms. E. F. Gunn, Charleston. Patent No. 85,442. Dated December 29, 1868 [Filed July 10, 1874.]

154,316. Fan attachments. Wm. S. Barton, Orangeburg. [Filed July 9, 1874.] To be operated by the foot

OLD PAPERS.—Old papers for sale at this office in packages of 50 or 100, at 40 and 75 cents. tf.

New & Miscellaneous.

Newberry Male Academy.

The exercises of the Newberry Male Academy will be resumed on 21st Sept., 1874. Rates as heretofore.

No deduction, after admission, except for protracted sickness.

W. M. BROOKS,
Sep. 16, 37—tf. Principal.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given that all persons hereafter hunting or trespassing on our lands will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JNO. P. SLOAN,
ARCHY SLOAN,
HENRY HALFACRE,
JAS. A. CROTWELL.

Sep. 16, 37—3t.

THE KERSHAW GAZETTE,

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN KERSHAW COUNTY, is published every Wednesday, at Camden, S. C., by Frank P. Beard. It has a large and influential circulation in one of the most productive portions of Central Carolina, guaranteeing greater inducements to advertisers than any other paper in the County. The most liberal rates of advertising. Address

FRANK P. BEARD, Proprietor.
Sep. 16, 37—tf. Camden, S. C.

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF NEW GOODS!

THOS. F. HARMON

Would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS,

WHICH

HE CAN SELL VERY LOW,

As he has bought them with great care and will be glad to show them to all. His stock is

LARGE AND COMPLETE,

Embracing a very desirable line of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.,

All of which

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Sep. 16, 37—tf.

JAS. LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE Turbine Water Wheel.

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,

Manufacturers for the South and Southwest,

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 210 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 5½ inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market. And most economical in use of Water. Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Sep. 16, 37—6m*

New & Miscellaneous.

Clover and Grass Seed.

RED CLOVER SEED.
LUCERNE SEED.
ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

Now in store at

S. P. BOOZER & CO'S.

From 15th September to 15th October, is the best time to sow above seeds.

Sep. 16, 37—3t.

NOTICE.

The NOTES and ACCOUNTS of the late firm of THOS. P. ABRAMS, have been placed in the hands of Johnstone & Harrington, Attorneys at Law, for collection. All persons owing said firm are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st of November next. After which time legal action will be taken against all delinquents.

THOS. P. ABRAMS.

Newberry, S. C., Sep. 9, 1874. 37—7t.

Selling Hundreds per Week.

Eclipse Stationery Package.

Each package contains 10 sheets writing paper, 10 envelopes, 1 lead pencil, 1 penholder, 2 pens and a gift of Ladies' or Gents' Jewelry.

Remember, all the above articles in an elegant package sent, postpaid, for only 25 cents. This is superior to all other articles of the kind. The prize of Jewelry is often worth more than the price of the whole package. Don't let this pass you, try one package, and you will never buy Stationery any other way. We are bound to sell 10,000 packages before 1875. Send for a sample package, it will be the most goods you ever bought for the money.

Address W. M. BURROW,
290 Main Street, Bristol, Tenn.

Sep. 16, 37—1t.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GROCERIES.

NEW COD FISH.
NEW MACKEREL.
CHEESE.
DIAMOND HAMS,
(VERY FINE.)
IRISH POTATOES.
GOSHEN BUTTER.
&c., &c.

F. E. SALINAS.

Sep. 9, 36—tf.

THE ÆTNA Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

This is one of the strongest Companies insuring lives in the State of South Carolina, and commends itself to the public for the following reasons:

It has been tested by TWENTY-FIVE years experience.

It had safely invested on January 1, 1874, $924,757 DOLLARS.

IT HAS NOT INCREASED its rates for its Southern business.

It is issuing 10,000 policies annually.

Its revenue in 1875 was $650,000.

It is prompt in making settlements.

It has paid more than $100,000 in losses in the State of South Carolina, and has never disputed a claim.

Its rates are as low as real insurance can be furnished at.

Applications can be made in person or by letter, to the General Agent, at Columbia, S. C. Correspondence solicited, and full information given on all points.

NEIGHBORHOOD AGENTS WANTED.—Any person obtaining five policies annually will receive sufficient commissions to insure his own life. Any active man can do that by personal solicitation among his immediate friends. Full information given.

W. B. GULICK, General Agent.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 1, 1874. 36—2t*

Nos. 3 Broad Street and 109 East Bay Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

STATIONERS

PRINTERS AND BINDERS

FIRST-CLASS WORK

OUR SPECIALTY.

YET, BY USING CHEAPER GRADES OF STOCK, WE CAN FURNISH WORK AT

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

FINE FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,

Piries Paper and Envelopes.

Wedding and Ball Invitations

ON THE BEST STOCK AND PRINTED IN THE

LATEST STYLE.

Sep. 9, 74—36-1y.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership, heretofore existing among the undersigned, in the town of Prosperity, Newberry Co., S. C., under the name of R. Y. NEEL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The old business of the said firm will be settled up by J. L. Sease and R. I. Stoudemayer, successors to the undersigned.

R. Y. NEEL,
J. L. SEASE,
R. I. STOUDEMAYER.

September 2d, 1874. 36—3t*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, partners with A. L. Wyse, in the firm of A. L. WYSE & CO., in the town of Prosperity, S. C., are free dealers; and that in conducting the business of said firm, A. M. Wyse is acting as agent for the first named, and U. B. Whites as agent for the second named.

MRS. M. E. WYSE.
MRS. S. J. WHITES.

Sep. 2, 35—3t.

Administrator's Notice for Final Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that I will make a final settlement on the personal estate of Chancellor Joel Johnstone, deceased, on Thursday, the first day of October next, in the Probate Court for Newberry, and will apply for a final discharge as Administrator of said estate on that day.

SILAS JOHNSTONE,
Adm'r., of J. Johnstone, dec'd.

Sep. 2, 35—3t.

Administrator's Notice---Final Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that I will make a final settlement on the personal estate of Robert B. Moore, deceased, on Tuesday, the 6th of October next, in the Court of Probate for Newberry County, and will apply for a final discharge as Administrator on said estate on that day.

ABRAM MOORE,
Adm'r of R. B. Moore, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1874—35-5t.*

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

275 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, Etc.,

THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.

FOR PRICES SEE LOCAL.

Sep. 2, 35—6m.

C. & E. L. KERRISON'S DRY GOODS HOUSE,

297 King St., 3 Doors above Wentworth,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sep. 9, 36—3m.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

M. FOOT

Takes pleasure in informing the public of Newberry, that he is constantly making seasonable

ADDITIONS TO HIS STOCK OF

GOODS!

His stock is large and varied, in the

Dress and Fancy Department,

As well as in

GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
BLANKETS,
HEAVY WOOLENS, &c.

SHORT PROFITS FOR QUICK SALES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**