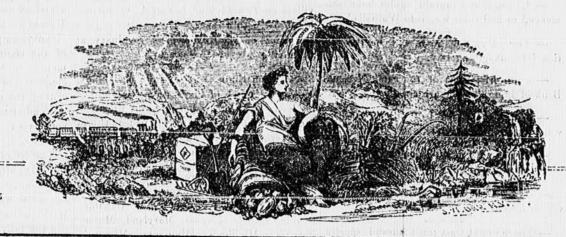
"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE



NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANS'T NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY KEITH, HOYT & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, NOYEMBER 4, 1870.

VOLUME VI.—NO. 3.

Professional Cards. THOS. M. WILKES. ATTORNEY AT LAW

-AND-

Solicitor in Equity. -ALSO,--

United States Commissioner, For the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for South Carolina

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. WALHALLA, S. C.

J. P. REED, Anderson O. H.

REED & KEITH. ATTORNEYSATLAW

Solicitors in Equity, Have renewed their Co-partnership in the prac-

tice of Law, and extended it to all Civil and Criminal business in the Counties of Oconec ALSO.

ALL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS. Office on Public Square, Walballa, S. C. July 18, 1869.

S. McGOWAN, Abbeville, S. C.

R. A. THOMPSON,

M'GOWAN & THOMPSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WALHALLA, S. C., Will give prompt attention to all business

confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts. OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

The junior partner, MR THOMPSON, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville and Anderson. January, 1870

JOSEPH J. NORTON. Attorney at Law. WALHALLA, S. C.

All business for Pickens County left with J. E. HAGOOD, ESQ.,

PICKENS C. H..

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO October 26, 1868

J. H. WHITNER.

WHITNER & SYMMES, Attorneys at Law,

WALHALLA, S. C.

Office on the Public Square. February 1, 1870

S. D. GOODLETT.

Attorney at Law

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.

HASLOCATED

NEW TOWN OF PICKENS, S. C.

EASLEY & MoBEE. Attorneys at Law, &c.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE Courts of the Eighth Circuit.

OFFICE AT NEW PICKENS. W. K. EASLEY, F. B. McBEE, Pickens C. Pickens U. II

March 16, 1869

AL'X. S. ERWIN, Co. C. BENTLY (Payton, Ga.

ERWIN & BENTLY,

Attorneys at Law. WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP IN THE COUNTY OF RABUN, To charaSTATE OF GEORGIA.

Odt 50 186911 4 VIII 52 101 1

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned having permanently established himself, as Walhalia, offers his Professional services to the citizens and community at large, for the practice of Medicine in all of its branches. He will be found at all times at his office at his residence, near Dr. Norman's Drug Store, ready and willing to give pranipt attention, to all calls.

JAMES M. SLOAN, M. D. WARRALLA, S. C., Sept. 18, 1869.

POETRY.

The Master's Call.

Up and be doing! the time is brief, And life is as frail as the autumn leaf. To God and thy better self be true, Do with thy might what thou find'st to do, Though the day is bright and the sun is high, Ere long 'twill fade from the glowing sky, While the evening shadows darkly fall: There's a time for rest, it will come to all. The harvest is white, and the field is wide: And thou at thine case may'st not abide; The reapers are few and far between : And death is abroad, with his sickle keen. O, think of the Master, worn and faint, Whose mee's lips uttered no complaint. Who toiled for thee 'mid the noontide heat, And sought no rest for his weary feet; Of a Father's wrath who drank the wine, And bore His cross to lighten thine, Go forth and labor! A crown awaits The faithful servant at Heaven's high gates. For a death of shame the Saviour died, To open those golden portals wide. That soul, redeemed from the toils of sin. In his spotless robes might enter in, Work with thy might! ere the day of grace Is spent, and the night steals on apace. The Master has given his pledge divine; Who winneth souls like the stars shall shine.

For the Keowee Courier. "The Free, or Common School Fund."

MR. EDITOR: As "The Free or Common School System," enacted by the last Legislature, is general in its provisions, making rich and poor, white and colored, equal beneficiaries or recipients of its benefits, and as there has, from this circumstance, of its being general in its nature, an erroneous impression been made upon the minds of many persons, both white and colored, in regard to the paying of the tuition of their children for the last scholastic year, we therefore wish to show, from the facts and figures in the case, how the matter stands.

A great many persons think, that as the School Act makes provision, or rather legalizes the paying of the tuition of all classes and colors of children, "without regard to previous state or condition," that therefore the tuition of all has been or will be paid for by "the public." The tuition of all would have been paid upon the following conditions : First, had the Legislature appropriated enough money; and, secondly, had all the time which the children attended school been "rut in" during the public scholastic yearneither of which was the case.

The School Commissioner of this county informs us that the number of children with in the county, between the ages of six and sixteen, is between three and four thousand but, in order to have round numbers, we will put it at three thousand. Now the propor tion of "the free or common school fund" of the State and county, belonging to Oconee, is \$2,248. This sum would have been, had all the children in the county, white and colored. attended school during the whole time of the last scholastic year, a fraction less than 75 cents per scholar; or, in other words, it would have paid the tuition of 224 scholars during the whole time of the last public scholastic year! Thus we perceive that only a fraction over one fifteenth of the children of the coun ty could have attended the "public schools" during the last year! The number of days reported to the Commissioner, by all the teachers in the public schools of the county, is about 39,200, making 196 scholars for one scholastic year, which is a fraction less than one fifteenth of the children of the county that have been taught "on the public" the last year.

But to be a little more explicit, the public scholastic year commended on the 1st of No veniber, 1869, and closed on the 24th of June, 1870. Very few schools of the county commenced before the 1st of January, some no: until February, while others commenced still later. Hence very few of the schools embraced one half of the public scholastic year. Consequently that, part of the schools taught after the 24th of June was not recognized by the Commissioner as "public," and of course will not be paid for by the State Superintendent of Education.

But a few words in reference to the colored schools of the county, and of these there were but few; and in consequence of this, political capital was manufactured, in regard to the election of school commissioner, during the canyass which has just closed. We heard a radical stump speaker in a political harrangue, which he delivered to the colored people, tell them that the reason of their not having schools was in consequence of the commissioners not locating them ! Now this was, unquestionably, not the reason, for no school can be located by the commissioner unless

done? Did any person present himself be. fore the board of examiners of this county, as a teacher of a colored school who was, after examination, if found competent to teach, refused a certificate authorizing him to teach, and receive his pro rata of the school fund? If so, we would like very much to know his name.

No sir, the simple, unsophisticated fact, in regard to the colored people not having schools, was this: no one felt disposed to teach a school depending upon "the free or common school fund" for his pay, after hav. ing ascertained the fact that there was only \$2,248, with which to pay the tuition of 3,000 children. Neither would any one have been willing to have engaged in a colored school, had the sum been \$30,000, (the sum necessary to pay the tuition of all the children in the county for one year,) for the men who teach school are generally, as a class, as poor as "a church mouse" and therefore cannot pospossibly work trust instead of pay, especially during this reign of philanthropists (?) when no one will trust them. No sir; teachers must be paid as they go-this is the great lever; remove this and they cannot possibly go. And the public schools were opened twelve months ago, wanting ten days, and current strife are certainly terrible and dishave not been paid one cent!

These, Mr. Editor, are the reasons and the not or did not locate them. First, the school paid but about one-fifteenth part of the tuition ing fourteen fifteenth parts, no one would of intelligent opinion. have, nor could have taught them, unless he could have received his pay monthly, or quartreasurer, making it his duty, after he shall have drawn the money, to set apart a day, notifying teachers, that on that day their ac counts will be paid.

Townville, S. C.

THE NATIONAL TAXES.—The following statement of the provisions of the law of July 14, in regard to sources of revenue, is compiled from official sources:

Special taxes, including those on bankers, will cease May 1, 1871, excepting those connected with fermented liquors, spirits and

Taxes on gross receipts will cease Oct. 1,

Taxes on sales will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on siles of tobacco, spiritis, wines, and those paid by stamps.

Taxes on income, including salaries, will be two and a half per cent. on incomes over \$2,000, instead of five per cent. on incomes

Taxes on legacies will cease October 1

Taxes on passports will cease October 1,

The use of stamps will cease October 1870, for promissery notes for less than \$. JO. for receipts, and for canned and preserved The receipts from these sources in the fiscal

year 1870, were estimated at \$82,016,000 .-The reductions have been officially estimated at \$55,000,000 .- Yoman.

A HUNDRED YEARS Ago .- The papers of Richmond are recalling reminiscences of the great "May Fresh" of 1770, in connection with the flood of last Friday-just a hundred years between them. The river rose then suddenly to the level of the site of Shackoe warehouse, carrying off many hogeheads of tobacco. All of the valley of Shockoe was under water from the foot of Manson's Hill, (the present site of the Ballard House) to the

foot of Richmond Hill. There is a monument at Turkey Island. said to be one of the oldert in Virginia, which records the devastations of the flood. Tutkey Island is now a part of the main land, but before 1770lit was an islandi. The fiver, in its rage, lifted it beyond its bed, and plastered it on the adjacent shore. In the Vir-

Human Slaughter.

THE LOSSES SUSTAINED IN SOME OF THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

The shocking slaughter which has characterized recent European battles has naturally directed attention to the comparative bloodshed of these and other gruggles, and suggested estimates of the practical bearing on the question of the new weapons of warfare. Whether rifled cannon, the zundnadelgewehr, and mitrailleuse are or are not, as the guillotine was alleged to be, beneficient inventions, appears to depend in these calculations. For if it should appear that, while war costs no more than formerly, it is much sooner over, and that this is in an appreciable measure consequent on the use of better or more efficient weapons, the affirmative of this proposition must be accepted. War concerns noncombatants as well as others, and the shorter t is the better, of sourse, for all industrial interests. If 100,000 men must be killed, it is expended in the wars of Napeloleon I. better for their country that they should be killed in a month than in a year. A recognition of this principle would seem in part to have inspired the existing Prussian military system. The accounts that reach us of the closed four months ago, and yet the teachers tressing. The details of mangled bodies, of colored rags, glued together with blood and brains, and pinned in fantistic shapes with says: only reasons why the colored people of the bits of bone," are sickening beyond measure. county have not had schools, and not as has It is, however, a debatable question, granbe n alleged, because the commissioner would ting that war must still be, whether the soldier is worse off for going through a great fund belonging to the county would not have danger for a short time rather than a considerable danger for a long time. An examinaof their children; and, secondly, if there had tion of some details of the loss of life in past been enough money to have paid the remain- and recent battles will assist the formation

For the losses as well as the number en gaged in the battles of antiquity, we have but terly, at the farthest. And right here, while uncertain data. Such history as we possess upon this subject, we wish to call the atten- asserts that ut Marathon 10,000 Greeks over tion of the members who will compose our threw 500,000 Possinis, and that 200,000 next Legislature to this matter; for this sys- of the latter were slain. This, of course is tem of common schools cannot possibly ever the Greek history, and not the Persian. At work efficiently, unless teachers be paid quar- the taking of Jerusalum by Titus more than the last Legislature, should be repealed at Goths, it is said 300,000 of the later were once. We would here very respectfully sug- killed. The siege of Acre cost an equal nummaking teachers' accounts payable quarterly, ! Hastings 30,000 were killed-a vast proporauthorizing the school commissioner to draw | tion of the numbers engaged. The famous struggle at Bannockburn was one of the mos disastrous for England that ever occured before its date or since, the total loss being 50,-000, or one half of King Edward's whole army. At Cressy the English under the Black Prince killed nearly as many as their own number of the French, i. e., somewhat over 30,000; and at Agincourt, Henry V. did even better, for, with only 9,000 men, he is declared to have beaten 60,000, of whom 10,000 were killed and 14,000 taken prisoners. The records state that at Blenheim the English under Marlborough slew 27,000 of their advesaries, and took 13,000 prisoners. At Fontency, where Marshal Saxe, at the head of the French, defeated the English under the Duke of Cumberland, both sides confessed to a loss of about 12,000. At Malphaguet the Allies lost one-sixth of their whose force of 95,000 men, and the French one fifth of theirs, or 90,000. The loss of the Allies at Austerlitz was 80,000 - one third of their whole array; while that of the French was 10,000 -one sevents of theirs. Of the 140, 000 Austrians at Wagram, 22,000 were wounded or slain, and of the 180,000 French. 20,000. At Borodino, the awful number of 44,000 Russians were put hors de combat, being one third of their whole army, and 30, 000 French, or one-fourth of thiers. The Allies loss at Leipsic was 48,000-one sixth of their army, and that of the French, 45,000 one-quarter, At Waterloo, of the 110. 000 Allies, the loss was 26,000 and of the 72,000 Freuch, 35,000, or more than one half. In the present generation the great Euro

pean battles have been considered to have been Solferino, Kourggratz or Sadowa, Metz and Sedan. At Solferino the French and Italians had 152,000, and lost 17,000 men, or one ninth, and the Austrians had 160,000. and lost 2,000; of one-eighth of their total 9.000, or one twenty third, and of the 310, 000 Austrians, 31,000, or one seventh, were and should be held up for our imitation and lost. The present estimate is that there respect." were 200,000 French in the three days' battles before Metz, and that 50,000 of them wore destroyed? and that of the 250,000 Germans, 20,000, or one sixth, represent the to circulate. How hard we try to run in our dan It is variously reckoned at from 20,000 good to ask what's the matter. Don't waste

American civil war the most sanguinary battles exhibit mortality of nearly the same relative proportions as the most bloody of the European struggles. About 100,000 men-58,000 Federals and 40,000 Confederatesare recorded to have been engaged at Antietam the national loss is set down at 11,426, the Confederates at about 10,000; the aggregate loss thus being more than a quarter of the whole number of both combatants. Nearly the same numbers with the same relative casualties were seen at the second Bull Run. At Gettysburg the national loss is recorded at 43,100, and that of the Confederates at about 36,000. The numbers on each side having been about equal, or, say 75,000 each more than one third of the whole were missing or destroyed at the end of the battle. It is commonly reckoned that the American civil war cost by death in action, wounds and disease about 1,000,000 able bodied men, which is also the number said to have been

[N. Y. Times.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AS IT IS. -Hon John Quincy Adams, in a recent letter, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, makes the following pertinent comments upon the condition and and claims of the Republican party. He

"The only real claim of the Republican party, of late, to public confidence, is by a parade of trophies. Without head, or system, or principles, it is held together only by the life of decay-corruption. Its system of taxation is the most burdensome and the least democratic in the world; its currency is the robbery of the poor, while its vaunted reduction of the debt has only been accomplished by a cruel taxation, which doubles the burden by taking two dollars from the people for each dollar paid the public creditor.

"This scheme of imposts is deliberately and craftily organized in the interests of associated capital alone, and is so co. ...: 17, if -.. as papably, a violation of every principle of equal democratic government as was the cogterly, and the law which makes teachers' ac 1,000,000 Jews are believed to have perished. nate policy of the same party, by which two counts payable only in Columbia, enacted by At Naissus, when Claudius defeated the hundred millions of acres of the people's homestead lands have been given away to railroad corporations. This cunningly devised gest that the next Legislature enact a law, ber of Christian soldiers. At the battle of scheme will this year take five or six hundred millions of dollars from the people, and pay it over to the capitalists who own your mines leviate their unprofitable labors, as certainly as if the tax was openly levied and bounty avowedly paid. Under the same system our ocean shipping is broken up and our shipyards are closed, and the farming lands of New England no longer fetches the cost of the buildings upon it. And that its conspicuous merit in affording protection to the American workman from the pauper labor of Europe may be apparent to the meanest capacity, almost the only article which it admits duty free is an unlimited supply of cheap Chinese, imported in lots to suit capitalists."

EFFECT OF COOLNESS IN ACTION .- In speaking of the necessity for coolness during action, Colonel Wolseley give an instance of staff officer who produced a most excellent effect on a whole column of men under fire by carrying an order quietly through a hot bombardment with a cigar between his lips. A similar story is told of a German officer in one of the battles before Metz. His men were suffering horribly, and he knew not how to steady them till he saw one private soldier smoking. The Colonel was struck by the effeet produced on his own mind, and was wise enough to walk up to the man and ask if he would give him a light for his cigar. Courage is nearly as infectious as fear, and it is not only the bravery of excitement, but the calm selfpossession of a strong man, that holds men firmly together at a critical moment.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY -There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude when the world is looking on; men in such circumstances will act bravely, even from motives of vanity. But he who, in the vale of obscurity, can brave adversity; who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his mistortune, can behave with tranquiliforce. Of 220,000 Prussians at Sadowe, but ty and indifference, is truly great; whether peasant or courtier, he deserves admiration,

Nightmare is caused by remaining so long in one position that the blood ceases to losses." It is difficult as yet to pronounce sleep sometimes to get out of the way of some upon the number of killed and wounded at Se. terrible danger! It does such a person no some person as teacher presents himself before ginia. Gazette of that date there is an interestthe examining board, convened by the commissioner, submits to an examination, and is
found competent to teach according to the
found competent

General Robert E. Lee.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE'S PHYSICIAN.

The Fredericksburg Herald has been permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter, from Dr. II. T. Barton, Geneal Lec's attending physician, to his brother, Judge W. S. Barton, of Frederickburg :

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870.

My Dear Brother :- I have been so engaged for two weeks with our dear General, that I have been compelled to leave many other matters unattended to As the papers have contained very inaccurate accounts of his case, and you will desire to hear specially from me, our opinion, I will state it in a few

He had but partially recovered from his rheumatism, affecting the muscles of his arms, back and chest chiefly, and in 1853, and about a year ago, attacking the pericardium, the sack containing the heart, but never the heart itself, whose regular rhythmical beat has been maintained whenever examined by us. After a very fatiguing day at college, he attended an important meeting of the Vestry, and was detained for several bours, but gave no evidence of being unwell. As he walked into his dining room, where they were waiting tea for him, he took his seat and was discovered to have lost his speech. I was summoned at once and found his

pulse rather weak, with cold extremities, &c. Commenced the use of remedies at once, and sent for Dr. Madison, who continued to attend him with me to the end. He was in a short time able to speak a little, some time in sentences, but generally only in reply to questions. He remained thus disposed to doze for most of the attack; could be easily aroused, and almost to the very last seemed to understand all that was said to him, and responded by words or signs without any great depression. He evidently neither expected nor desteadily till last Sunday, he began to retrograde, and on Monday evening, the 10th instant, alarming symptoms set in and we had little hopes after that time. We consider his protracted grief at the condition of his country and the continued suppression of his strong feeling, the chief remote causes and excessive fatigue and mental application, the immediate cause of congestion of the veins of the brain; and though not producing apoplexy, of which there was no evidence, (he moving every muscle almost to the last hour), this congestion caused most serious loss of nervous power and resulted in lesion of the substance of the brain itself. Our whole people are more paralyzed than he was. I never witnessed aught like it.

A NEW NATIONAL FLAG. -- On Saturday last, a gentleman, who for several years past has been engaged in the gold regions, returned to this city, and at the American House discovered a Prussian flag. "What is that?" he asked, turning to s

friend. "That is the Prussian flag," was the an

"I'm glad of that !" says the pioneer

This remark created intense interest in the

tranger, who was questioned as to his enthusiasm over the colors of a European kingdom. "Oh," says he, "it is not because I care any-

thing for Prussia, but I have been beyond civilization for some time, and when I saw that rag, (red, white and black,) hang me if I didn't think the Radicals had destroyed the stars and stripes and got up a new flag, with the red for the Indian, the black for the nigger, and the white for the rest of us !"

THE SUNNY SIDE .- Always look upon the bright side of things. It does more good, by kindling the gentle and noble feelings of our nature, than it does by misrepresentations, hints and innuendoes, that are sure to break long established friendships, and to disturb the feelings of intimacy. In all our associations, commend us to him who always presents the sunny side of life's picture to gaze upon : he who has ever a kind word to speak, and is ready to fling a mantle of charity over errors, follies and frailties. Such a man one wishes to wear in his heart-"aye, in our heart of hearts." But from the mischief ma-ker, whose bosom is filled with the cankerworm of slander, who knows no pleasure oxcept in the torment and mortification of others; from him, and his whole tribe, wa earnestly pray, "Good Lord, deliver us." IS

They are still squabbling about the assassination rewards in Washington Aut suit was commenced the other day to secours a division of the \$20,000 offered by the core potation for the apprehension of Booth and the others, and in this this there are no dess than thirty-nine defendants. There are three