



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

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY KEITH, HOYT & CO.

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

VOLUME VI.—NO. 3.

Professional Cards.

POETRY.

THOS. M. WILKES, ATTORNEY AT LAW

The Master's Call.

Up and be doing! the time is brief, And life is as frail as the autumn leaf...

done? Did any person present himself before the board of examiners of this county...

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 struggles...

American civil war the most sanguinary battles exhibit mortality of nearly the same relative proportions as the most bloody of the European struggles.

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. H. T. Barton, General Lee's attending physician...

Solicitor in Equity.

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

WALHALLA, S. C. July 22, 1870

J. P. REED, W. C. KEITH, Anderson O. H., Walhalla.

REED & KEITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Solicitors in Equity.

Have renewed their Co-partnership in the practice of Law, and extended it to all Civil and Criminal business in the Counties of Oconee and Pickens.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

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

S. MCGOWAN, R. A. THOMPSON, Abbeville, S. C., Walhalla, S. C.

MCGOWAN & 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 20, 1868

J. H. WHITNER, WHITNER SYMMES

WHITNER & SYMMES, Attorneys at Law, WALHALLA, S. C. Office on the Public Square. February 1, 1870

S. D. GOODLETT, Attorney at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, HAS LOCATED AT THE NEW TOWN OF PICKENS, S. C. Nov. 10, 1868

EASLEY & McBEE, Attorneys at Law, &c., WILL PRACTICE IN THE Courts of the Eighth Circuit. OFFICE AT NEW PICKENS. W. K. EASLEY, F. B. McBEE, Greenville C. H., Pickens C. H. March 16, 1869

ALEX. S. ERWIN, O. C. BENTLY, Athens, Ga., Clayton, Ga.

ERWIN & BENTLY, Attorneys at Law, WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP IN THE COUNTY OF RABUN, STATE OF GEORGIA. Oct 5, 1869

Medical Notice.

The undersigned having permanently established himself at Walhalla, offers his professional services to the citizens and community at large...

WALHALLA, S. C., Sept. 13, 1869

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...

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 School Commissioner of this county informs us that the number of children within 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.

But to be a little more explicit, the public school system commenced on the 1st of November, 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.

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 canvass which has just closed.

There is a monument at Turkey Island, said to be one of the oldest in Virginia, which records the devastations of the flood. Turkey Island is now a part of the main land, but before 1770 it was an island.

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 tobacco.

Taxes on gross receipts will cease Oct. 1, 1870. Taxes on sales will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, 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 over \$1,000.

Taxes on legacies will cease October 1, 1870. Taxes on passports will cease October 1, 1870.

The use of stamps will cease October 1, 1870, for promissory notes for less than \$100, for receipts, and for canned and preserved fish.

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.—Yonatan.

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.

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For the losses as well as the number engaged in the battles of antiquity, we have but uncertain data. Such history as we possess asserts that at Marathon 10,000 Greeks overthrew 600,000 Persians, and at Salamis 200,000 of the latter were slain.

At Naissus, when Claudius defeated the Goths, it is said 300,000 of the latter were killed. The siege of Acre cost an equal number of Christian soldiers.

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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 claims of the Republican party.

"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 impost is deliberately and craftily organized in the interests of associated capital alone, and is as completely, as papally, a violation of every principle of equal democratic government as was the cognate policy of the same party, by which two hundred millions of acres of the people's homestead lands have been given away to railroad corporations.

This cunningly devised 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 and mills and furnaces and salt works, to alleviate 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 Walseley give an instance of a 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 effect 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, nearly as infectious as fear, and it is not only the bravery of excitement, but the calm self-possession 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.

Who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortune, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great; whether peasant or soldier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.

Nightmare is caused by remaining so long in one position that the blood ceases to circulate. How hard we try to run in our sleep sometimes to get out of the way of some terrible danger!

It does such a person no good to ask what's the matter. Don't waste time in asking a question, but give relief to the sleeper by an instantaneous shake, or even a touch of the body, that breaks the dreadful spell in an instant, because it sets the blood again toward the heart.

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 hours, 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 desired to recover. His improving almost steadily 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 a friend. "That is the Prussian flag," was the answer.

"I'm glad of that!" says the pioneer. This remark created intense interest in the stranger, who was questioned as to his enthusiasm over the colors of a European kingdom.

"Oh," says he, "it is not because I care anything 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 would wish to wear in his heart—"eye in our heart of hearts."

But from the mischief maker, whose bosom is filled with the canker worm of slander, who knows no pleasure except in the torment and mortification of others; from him, and his whole tribe, we earnestly pray, "Good Lord, deliver us."

They are still squabbling about the assessment rewards in Washington. A suit was commenced the other day to secure a division of the \$20,000 offered by the corporation for the apprehension of Booth and the others, and in this suit there are no less than thirty-nine defendants. There are three plaintiffs.