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The Despotism and Horrors of Reconstruction.

The following interesting extract from a letter addressed by Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, to President Johnson, dated Dec. 31, 1867, will serve to show the enormities of Reconstruction and the tyranny of an irresponsible military rule. It will be remembered that Capt. Tolar and others remained in close confinement until a few months ago, when they were released by pardon granted by the President. In the light of the facts here detailed, there can be no wonder that the Southern people were bitterly opposed to the "plan" authorized by Congress.

In February or March last, a poor young woman of good family and exemplary character, residing some two miles from Fayetteville, on her way home from church, on Sunday, was way-laid by a negro named Bebee. He seized her and bore her into the woods, violently choking her to suppress her cries, but her screams reached the ears of an old negro in time to prevent the monster from perpetrating the crime he meditated. On the approach of the old negro he ran off. The next day he was arrested and taken before Duncan G. McRae, Esq., for preliminary trial. The trial was held in the upper story of the Market House, in Fayetteville.

An uncle of the accused was allowed to employ a lawyer, who appeared in defence of the accused. The young woman and old negro identified the villain, and the bruised neck of the young lady bore the imprint of his infernal clutches. No doubt was felt then, or has been expressed since, by black or white, as to his guilt.

The shocking character of the offence drew together about the Market House a large crowd, most of whom were excluded from the hall where the trial was going on. The Sheriff was on the ground with the whole police force of the town, armed with their clubs, to guard the negro from the apprehended vengeance of the crowd. He was committed for trial and placed in the custody of the Sheriff, to be carried to the jail. He was carried down the stairs, an officer of the police at either arm, and the Sheriff at his back. On landing below he made a violent attempt to escape, but was held firmly by his custodians. In the struggle he fell. As he rose, some one behind fired a pistol shot, the ball passing through the hair of the Sheriff's head. It took effect in the head of Bebee, who instantly expired.

A coroner's inquest was held and many witnesses were examined. One or more of them swore that Captain Tolar shot him. Capt. Tolar, as I learn, was a quiet, good citizen, a member of a religious society and of the Masonic order, and held in high esteem by all his acquaintances. Other witnesses, deemed more worthy of credit, swore that they were near Capt. Tolar when the pistol fired, and that they knew he did not fire it. One Phillips, and perhaps others, displayed weapons on the occasion. The jury reported that they could not satisfactorily ascertain who committed the homicide.

The first Court having cognizance of the alleged crime commenced its sitting on the 13th of May, 1867. A few days before the sitting of this Court, General Avery applied to Gen. Sickles for the arrest and trial, before a Military Court, of Capt. Tolar, Powers and Watkins, and Duncan G. McRae. Gen. Sickles ordered the arrest. Before the prisoners were carried off by the military, the Grand Jury of the county, upon a bill preferred by the Solicitor against Tolar for murder, found it a true bill, and a *capias* issued accordingly, which the Sheriff could not execute, because the military refused to surrender him. No bill was sent against the others, because the attention of the Solicitor was not called to any witnesses, who would swear to facts warranting the sending of a bill. These arrests, therefore, could not be based on any pretext that the Court was in any way in fault.

Duncan G. McRae had long been a leading Justice of the Peace of his county, was a member of the State Convention of 1865, and was widely known as a man of exemplary character and strong Union proclivities. On his way to Fort Macon, the military prison designated for his confinement, distant some two hundred miles from his home and family, he got a friend to send a telegram to Gen. Sickles, inquiring for what cause, and by whose order, he had been arrested, and whether he could be allowed to give bail. He declined to accept the bail, and referred to Gen. Miles, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed here, as to the charge, &c. Upon application by me to Gen. Miles, he said the arrest had been made by order of Gen. Sickles, upon the application of General Avery, and that he had not power to release McRae upon bail, or on his parole; that Gen. Sickles alone had this power; that Gen. Avery was not then in his office; that, as soon as he came in, he would ask him to call at my office and explain. The conduct of Gen. Miles was entirely satisfactory to me. Gen. Avery called on me soon after, and stated that the charge against the prisoners would be specifically made out and sent to Headquarters soon; that he then could only state to me, in general terms, that the charge was the murder of Bebee, and that McRae was an accessory before the fact. I learned from him, or had otherwise heard, (I cannot be certain which,) that the foundation of the arrest of McRae was the affidavit of a weak minded, base woman, procured by Gen. Avery, in which she proved that immediately after the committing of Bebee, he had gone out on a platform to a window and called on the crowd to shoot the prisoner, and that, immediately thereafter, the negro was shot.

The friends of McRae furnished me soon after with the affidavits of the uncle of Bebee, who had procured for him the services of a lawyer who had appeared

for him on the trial, of the lawyer himself, and of several other witnesses, white and black, who swore positively that they were present and knew that McRae had not risen from his seat from the time of ordering the committal until after the fatal shot was fired, and that when he heard the negro was killed, he expressed his regret.

These affidavits I sent to General Sickles and asked him if he could not take bail to discharge McRae on his parole. I further asked that all the prisoners be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. I had heard the Court Martial for the trial of these prisoners was to sit here. Fayetteville is 60 miles distant from this City and no communication between the two places by Railroad or steam, except by way of Wilmington and Goldsboro, a circuitous route more than 200 miles long. I asked, therefore, if he would not turn over the prisoners to the civil Courts, as it was probable that a vast number of witnesses would be examined, that the Court Martial should be held in Fayetteville or in Wilmington, rather than here. It was known that the defendants could not pay their witnesses, many of whom would probably be unable to pay for their transportation and their expenses while here. He replied that the prisoners would be tried before a Court Martial at Raleigh, but that the Judge Advocate would be directed to summon the witnesses for the defence and to give them transportation to and from Raleigh.

The arrest was made on the 15th of May. All of them were confined at Fort Macon till the 20th of July; brought on that day to Raleigh to be tried before a Court Martial, of which General Avery was Judge Advocate. The Judge Advocate had not made out and filed his charges and specifications, and, not being ready for trial, the Court adjourned from day to day at his instance until the 22nd of July, when the trial commenced.

On the 28th of July, the Judge Advocate introduced the aforesaid woman, the only witness against McRae. Nobody, white or black, could be found to say she was worthy to be believed. Her conduct on the witness stand exhibited such manifest willingness to perjure herself, that General Avery relented and asked to withdraw her testimony and to enter a *nol. pro. as* to McRae, which was unanimsly granted by the Court, and he was discharged, after more than ten weeks imprisonment. It is proper to add that I am by informed McRae, that Gen. Avery, in the month of April previous to the arrest, had abused McRae for an official act of the latter, and, finding McRae would not yield to his dictation, told McRae he should suffer for it!

The trial of the other defendants terminated about the middle of September in a conviction of murder, after a sitting of more than two months, at an enormous and unnecessary expense to the government and the prisoners. It would be interesting to know the cost of these trials. The Court Martial adjudged that the prisoners should be hanged. This sentence, under the act of Congress, could not be executed without approval. It did not go before you, I presume, because Gen. Canby commuted it to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor.

Whether this finding was just or unjust does not fall within the scope of this communication, and I have not examined the annexed evidence save as I read it, as reported for the newspapers as the trial progressed. I understand it to have been founded on the evidence of one Phillips, whom the military, at one time, held under arrest as one of the murderers, who procured his own release by turning State's evidence, and upon the evidence of other witnesses who swore they saw Tolar shoot the negro, while other witnesses swore they saw Phillips shoot the negro.

The guilt or innocence of Tolar turned entirely upon the credibility of the witnesses, which could have been best judged of by an impartial jury of the country.

If there was any evidence warranting the conviction of the other defendants it escaped me.

MORALS OF PUBLIC MEN.—A Boston journal, the *Commonwealth*, makes the rather exaggerated statement that every afternoon after 3 o'clock some twelve to fifteen United States Senators are so drunk that they are unable to attend to business. The Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, also says that "the coming session of Congress will see the certain death and entombment of three men now in the United States Senate, all from drink. Take away the pay and good clothes of these three men, and they are already tavern suckers and parasites of the most abject sort. I saw one of them at a friend's house, only yesterday, ask for a glass of whisky as soon as he entered. He took it with both hands, which shook and rocked rather as in some theatrical exaggeration of drunkenness than in real light of common life, and to see his greedy lips slip by the glass's edge, cheated like Tantalus by his own nerves, was dreadful. He is no worse than two others, but happily his term expires on the 4th of March."

The *New York Sun*: It is not too much to say that the Senate owes it to its own good name to expel these drunkards. But we do not anticipate from that body any action so rigorous a nature. The disposition of Senators is to bear and forbear with the vices of their colleagues, no matter how gross or how notorious. If a Senator were openly to receive bribes, or to commit forgery or murder, it is not likely that he would be punished for it by the votes of his fellow members.

—Sinney Smith wrote to a friend, "I have seven or eight complaints, but in all other respects I am perfectly well."

Cotton Manufacture in the South.

Although the following article from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* has direct application to Georgia, the suggestions made are equally pertinent for the consideration of our own people, and hence we invite their attention to this important subject:

We are glad to see public opinion, North and South, directed to the importance of the manufacture of cotton in those States where the staple is produced. The recent publication of the highly flattering and remunerative returns made upon investments in manufactures in this State, and more especially the astonishing success of the Augusta Factory, has awakened an interest in the subject which must lead to a large increase of manufacturing capital here.

Shrewd men of the North—the large manufacturers of New England and of Pennsylvania—have been led to examine into the claims advanced in favor of profitable operations here, and already large investments have been made and extensive preparations began to establish mills in different portions of the cotton growing region. The fact that capital comes from manufacturing New England, seeking investment in what has hitherto been regarded as an unprofitable branch of industry, shows very clearly that those who have heretofore believed that cotton could not be cheaply and successfully manufactured here, have not properly appreciated the special advantages which we enjoy in our climate, nearness to the production of the raw material, immense water power and abundant and cheap fuel.

While we gladly welcome Northern capitalists in the development of this new and valuable branch of industry, we are anxious that our own people should, to some extent, share the profits which must certainly flow from well-directed investments in manufacturing enterprises. The cotton crop of last year, produced in this State, has brought within our borders a large amount of money over and above the cost of production, and if our people are wise they will invest one-half at least of this surplus in cotton and wool manufactures. We can manufacture cotton fabrics cheaper than they can be produced by New England mills. That this is recognized now as a fact, is clearly inferable from the recent heavy purchases and investments in Southern water powers and mill sites by leading New England manufacturers.

We know that the Southern planter has heretofore proved rather incredulous upon the subject of profitable manufacturing. Now, however, with our changed labor system, we find that planters are becoming more interested in diversifying their labor and productions. The splendid results obtained by the Augusta Factory in this city, and the hardly less gratifying success of the Richmond Factory and the Graniteville Factory, both but a few miles from the city, have evoked a lively interest in the subject among planters, and we hope soon to be able to chronicle the organization and establishment of several new milling companies.

The South must devote more attention and employ more capital in these enterprises. By a proper and judicious system she can speedily regain her influence and prestige in the Government, and restore her people to their former and even greater prosperity. All that is needed, is for her men of capital and influence to put their shoulders to the wheel, and the cause of improvement and progress will move forward with ease and rapidity.

The *Richmond Whig*, in a recent editorial, gave some good advice upon this subject, and collected valuable statistics showing the value and importance of manufactures in the South. The following speculations are appropriate and well-timed:

"We believe that the spirit which is to work out grand results has been aroused. The South has accomplished wonders in rebuilding her lines of communication and restoring the ravages of the war. Her great staples are again taking their commanding place in the commerce of the country. Her mines are being developed, her water power utilized, and her forests of timber turned to account. In addition to these and other elements of wealth, the manufacture of her raw material, and especially of cotton, is destined to become a leading industry and a source of enormous profit. From a carefully prepared report submitted to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting held last fall, we learn that the number of mills in the Northern States is 479; number of spindles, 5,768,228; average number of yarn, 27½; consumption, 343,645,950 pounds; consumption perspindle, 59.57 pounds. In the Southern States, number of mills 69; spindles, 199,772; average number of yarn, 12.78; consumption, 28,042,766 pounds; consumption perspindle, 140.37 pounds. The greater consumption perspindle in the South is due to the fact that work may be done more uninterruptedly in a Southern than a Northern climate. The fact is significant and important.

"We are confident that before another decade there will be a very different showing in cotton manufacturing statistics. At a recent sale of manufacturing stocks in Boston, Massachusetts Cotton Mill stocks sold at 1007½, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at 1698½, Merrimack Manufacturing Company at 1625, and there is no reason why similar stocks should not be equally valuable in Richmond and throughout the South. On the contrary, there are many cogent reasons why, in the South, manufacturing stock should be even more valuable than in any portion of New England."

That the establishment of manufacturing enterprises on a large scale would be of immense benefit to the State, no one will deny. It becomes in this view of the case a serious question whether a sound

policy would not dictate a generous fostering of manufactures to the extent, at least, of exempting capital employed in them from State, county and municipal taxation for a certain number of years. It is a fact little known to the public, that manufacturing capital is now, by law, as a general thing, more severely taxed than any other kind of property. Not only are the taxes levied by the Federal Government in many instances severe and unjust, but in almost all the States, the municipal and State taxes are exorbitantly large and excessive. The *Detroit Free Press*, in noticing this inequality of taxation, says:

"Mr. Wells, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his able and exhaustive report to Congress, discusses this question under the head of the 'influence of State and local taxation on the cost of production.' He gives several marked instances in some of the States where the rate of taxation upon all capital engaged in manufactures is so large as to materially affect the cost of the articles produced. For instance, when the business is carried on by a corporate company, the capital is taxed for State, municipal and local purposes at very high rates; and then the shares held by individuals are taxed as personal property, and then the United States tax upon all sales, and upon all dividends. He closes this part of his report with 'one suggestion in view of these facts and circumstances, and that is, that if any State should determine to adopt a system of local taxation analogous to that recognized in Great Britain or France, it might confidently anticipate a very large influx of capital and manufactures from beyond its borders; thereby rapidly increasing its wealth and developments, and possibly, as an ultimate result, compelling other States to adopt the same liberal and enlightened policy as a measure of defence and protection."

"If the Legislature, while on this subject, could find some mode to limit and control local and municipal taxation within reasonable bounds, it would also be of immense service. In all our cities, the municipal taxes of almost every kind are extravagantly high, and in many instances outrageously so. The consequence of this is seen in its effect upon the value of real estate, the rents, and its depressing effects upon manufactures.

"Again, our own municipal authorities are not without power in influencing capital to be invested here in manufactures. Let our city government refer this whole subject to commissioners to examine into the whole subject of taxation, and see whether it cannot be materially reduced, and so readjusted as to favor the introduction of capital rather than to repel it. There is no city in our country situated on a more magnificent body of water and better located for manufactures of every kind, and there must be some reason why they have not been introduced here. Let them ascertain, if possible, the cause of this, and so far as it is within the power of our city authorities, let it be promptly remedied."

These views are entitled to careful consideration both from our State and local authorities. The whole subject is fraught with interest to our entire people, and we invite the careful and serious attention of the Legislature, in order that whatever is necessary to promote and foster manufacturing in the State may be done at once.

A ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.—The wealth left by the late Baron James de Rothschild is something fabulous. It overpowers the imagination. No sultan, or caliph, or emperor, real or fabled, approached him in the extent of his opulence. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" pales before it. The late baron made the following disposition of his fortune: He left to his wife, Betty, £8,000,000, the Chateau Ferriere, whose art galleries are estimated at about £8,000,000, and his house in the Rue Laffitte, at Paris; to his second son, Gustavus, he gave £8,000,000; to his third son, Edmund, £8,000,000; and to his grandson, the son of the late Solomon Rothschild, £2,000,000. This is pretty well in itself, but it does not exhaust the vast heaps left by the modern *Cæsar*. The largest plum has fallen to the lot of his eldest son, Alphonsus, who comes in for a trifle of £20,000,000. This colossal fortune—and perhaps these legacies do not exhaust the amount—reaches the sum total of £44,800,000. It may give some idea of what this means to mention that it would nearly pay the interest on the national debt for two years, and is considerably more than half the income of Great Britain. Verily the deceased baron must, like Midas, have possessed the faculty of turning everything he touched into gold.

ADVANTAGE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of an experience older than his. In some countries this has been the law; in others a common custom. St. Paul, though educated in the law at the feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important Oriental handicraft of a tent-maker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is a good and wise thing to do. You may be able to send your children fortunes; but "riches take to themselves wings." You may give them finished educations, and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius; but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.

—Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1868.

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th instant, requesting the President "to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made," has been received.

I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms, that it was issued "by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States," and proclaims and declares "unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

The Federal Constitution is understood to be, and is regarded by the Executive, as the supreme law of the land. The second section of article second of that instrument provides that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." The proclamation of the 25th ultimo is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Presidents Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868.

Andrew Johnson.

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

1. Proclamation of General Washington, dated tenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection (resisting collection revenue on distilled spirits and stills) in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in proclamation, a general pardon of all treasons and other indictable offences.

2. Proclamation of John Adams, dated twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred, granting full pardon to all and every person (including some excepted in Washington's proclamation) engaged in said insurrection; whereby remedying and releasing unto all such persons, all pains and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred, for or on account of the premises.

3. Proclamation of James Madison, dated sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen. Certain foreigners, flying from the dangers of their own homes, and some citizens of New Orleans, "forgetful of their duty," had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c.

For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President Madison grants to the offenders a full pardon of all offences committed against the laws, or touching intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all suits, judgments, and prosecutions for fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to be discontinued and released.

4. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, familiar to the public, granting to all persons (certain classes excepted) who had participated in the rebellion, full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened.

In this proclamation Mr. Lincoln begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieves and pardons. The law of Congress declaring forfeitures, &c., and authorizing the President to issue proclamation of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper, is then cited. Mr. Lincoln, referring to this act, adds:

Whereas the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power: Therefore, &c.

5. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 26th of March 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to benefits of the preceding proclamation.

6. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated 29th May, 1865, similar to the Lincoln proclamation of December 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, except in cases therein named.

7. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated September 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the rebellion. This proclamation extends pardon to classes mentioned who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

8. Proclamation of President Johnson of July 4, 1868, granting general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion, with certain exceptions and reservations.

—If you lose an opportunity, your opponent may find it.

Senator Wilson on the Tenure-of-Office Act.

One extreme Radical Senator, at least, has become alarmed at the prompt passage in the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote, of General Butler's resolution repealing the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was not willing to wait till General Butler's House bill reached the Senate before making an effort to squelch it. He did not want this question to come up squarely and fairly before the Senate, and, therefore, endeavored to head it off by introducing a bill to amend the Tenure-of-Office act. It is unnecessary to go into the details of this proposed amendment, for it is simply a Jacobin substitute to prohibit Congressional control over the Executive, and amounts to a declaration of want of confidence in General Grant. There is no middle course in this matter. Either repeal the act and place the Executive in the same position occupied through the whole history of the Government up to March, 1867, or let the Executive openly and honestly say "I will not trust the President elect, and keep the law as it now stands. This question should not be dogged in the sneaking manner proposed by Mr. Wilson. General Grant may say, those who are not true in this matter are against me. Those who may vote for this proposition must be regarded as against the new administration, and as determined to govern the country by a Congressional oligarchy."

It is folly to talk of peace or harmony in the Government, if this Jacobin assumption of power is to be perpetuated, and the President be made a mere automaton in the hands of a Congressional faction, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and the former practice of the Government. There would be nothing but discord and inefficiency in the administration, the laws unexecuted, and worse corruption and disorganization than we have seen for the last two years. Who is responsible now for the stupendous revenue frauds and all the other evils that have afflicted the country? The President says Congress is, and Congress lays the blame on the President. It will be the same under Gen. Grant's administration if the Tenure-of-Office act be not repealed, for while that act exists there is no responsibility anywhere. We know not whether Mr. Wilson has moved in the matter to head off Gen. Butler's bill on his own hook, or is the mouthpiece of the Jacobin faction in the Senate, but it is sustained by the Senate in its action with the dominant party, be the result what it may upon Gen. Grant's administration, and lead to complete changes both in the Government and political parties. This party, which is the object of the Jacobin faction, may judge from the language of the extreme Radical organ in this city, that General Wilson's action and the introduction of Gen. Butler's bill would be tantamount to a conclusion. There is, as we have said, no middle course. Those Senators who are for the new administration will oppose Mr. Wilson's proposition, and for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and those against it will act otherwise. We regard this as the entering wedge of a conflict between the extreme Radical faction and the incoming administration. The result will be looked for with deep interest.—*New York Herald*.

SOUTHERN REGENERATION.—The *New York Times* seems to be waking up to the fact that the South, notwithstanding every effort that has been made "to oppress and grind her," is recuperating. Upon the fact, it thus discourses: "Ever since the close of the war, a few cents an acre were all that could be obtained for choice tracts in Alabama, Georgia, and adjoining States, and even these prices buyers were far between. This condition exists no longer. A general advance in value has taken place. Lands which six months ago might have been had in large quantities for a dollar an acre, are now held at five, and the prospect is a steady advance toward a higher value, which is as much beyond the present figures as they are beyond the figures of a recent period. South Carolina has the benefits of the change. The quantity and extent of it—says our Charleston correspondent—can only be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunity for observing and contrasting the present condition of all classes of the Southern people with their condition twelve months ago."

HOW TO PREVENT KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.—Never fill up the lamp when lighted. Trim always by day, putting in fresh oil every morning and removing the charred portions of the wick. Avoid exposing the lamp to sudden drafts, which blow the flames into the reservoir of oil and explode them. Carry them about as little as possible, and before doing so, lower the wick. Never burn with a flame too low, for this causes smoke and smell. Never extinguish them by blowing; there is always a gas in the reservoir of the lamp; and the instant the flame descends and comes in contact therewith, explosion follows; put them out by covering the wick. If these simple instructions are attended to, explosion is impossible, all bad smell avoided, and a light obtained twice as brilliant as gas at half the cost.

—The erection of factories in the South will give employment to thousands of poor young whites, who now do not earn their salt. It will make producers out of this large class of non-producers, and thus increase our material wealth. Farmers, take your money out of your grandmother's old stockings, and set the loom and the spindle in motion.

—Cattle are not ambitious of fame, but the very wind blows their horns for them.