

The County Treasurer gives notice that he will attend at Belmont on Tuesday next, August 10th, for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes. The office at this place will be closed on that day only.

**THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**

The August number has been received, and upon an examination of its contents we find the greatest abundance of practical, useful and valuable information to the farmer and working man. Published at Athens, Ga., by Wm. & W. L. Jones.

**THE MARION CRESCENT.**

We are pleased to note the improved appearance and enlargement of this excellent weekly. As an undoubted evidence of prosperity, we are always highly delighted to witness the growth and renewed outflow of the State press. The *Crescent* will accept our congratulations.

**OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENT.**

The letter of our sprightly correspondent from Columbia gives a glance at the future of the University of South Carolina, its faculty and its changes; political movements in this State; the Chinese question; the great eclipse; Columbia and its improvements, and other topics of general interest.

**CENSUS RETURN.**

We have been furnished with the following census return of Brushy Creek Township:  
 Total number of whites, 1,037  
 " colored, 616  
 White majority, 421  
 Total number of militia, 295; 1st class, 208—2nd class, 92. Number of persons listed as property-holders or general producers, 308.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**

On Tuesday morning, a dirt train on the Blue Ridge Railroad met with an accident, by an axle breaking down, about one mile from this place. No serious damage was done, and there was no one hurt. The passenger train, reaching the point a few minutes after the accident occurred, could not get to the Depot in time to make the connection, and the train on the Greenville Road went to the assistance of the passengers.

**THE ANDERSON HOTEL.**

Under the management of our old friend, Col. A. M. HURT, this Hotel is now open to visitors, and on Monday last a goodly number of persons met around the hospitable board to commemorate the opening. With every facility to render guests comfortable and happy, and with a reputation to sustain a second to no man in the State as a kind general host, Col. HURT will afford to visitors the best possible accommodations on the most reasonable terms. We speak knowingly as to the merits of his cuisine, and cannot pay him a higher compliment than to say it is worthy of his fame. We trust that an abundant patronage will enable the Colonel to thrive and grow rich in his favorite occupation.

**LAW REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.**

Some persons imagine that they can subscribe for a newspaper and in a whimsical mood cease to take it from the post-office, and there their responsibility ends; the reverse is the case, as will be seen by the following:

**DECISION OF THE COURTS.**—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

**DEATH OF MANSON JOLLY.**

This news will be received with regret by the many friends of this bold and daring Confederate soldier. We learn that a private letter has been received, stating that MANSON JOLLY was drowned on the 8th of July, near his home in Texas. He was building a residence on the opposite side of the creek from where he lived, and had crossed over on horseback several times during the day. The stream was freshly swollen, and in attempting to cross for the third or fourth time, he was carried with his horse down the creek, and in the struggle which ensued both were drowned. Mr. JOLLY had been married about one year, and leaves a young wife, the daughter of a former citizen of Anderson. The thrilling exploits and adventures of MANSON JOLLY in this section of the country, immediately after the war closed, are fresh in the recollection of all. His name was a terror for a long time to the garrison of United States soldiers, especially the volunteer white and colored regiments stationed at this place. When the regular troops arrived, he removed to Texas, where he has since been leading a quiet and peaceful life.

**SALADAY, CROPS, &c.**

The innocent little paragraph in our last issue, inviting a general attendance of the people on Monday last, seems to have had the desired effect, for there was a large concourse of citizens on the public square at an early hour. Tax-paying doubtless brought a great many, for the Treasurer's office was crowded until late in the afternoon. The Sheriff sold only one tract of land, containing 730 acres, which brought \$1,000. Other auction sales kept up the interest of the forenoon.

There was no meeting of the Farmers' Association, and only a precious few inquired after it, so far as we heard. It was agreed, as there was no special business, to postpone the meeting, and leave the arrangements for the annual fair in November to the Executive Committee. We hope they will take the hint, and push matters forward, or else the usefulness of the Society will be greatly impaired.

As the day waned, old King John, surnamed Barleycorn, began to assert his reign, and there were no less than half a dozen fights and scrimages, resulting in a few bruises and scratches. No serious damage to any one physically, although knives and other weapons were freely displayed. The farmers generally report an improved state of affairs in their cotton and corn fields, as the result of the late rains. Everybody is more cheerful at the prospect ahead—minus the taxes, a fruitful theme of dissatisfaction and complaint.

The New York *Herald* says the Republican party is split essentially upon the question of the spoils—and that it is not necessary to go out of the limits of the city of New York to prove the fact.

**ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.**

A gentleman in this neighborhood has placed in our hands a circular which he received a few days ago, signed "Noyes & Co., 65 Wall St., New York," and mailed at Brooklyn. We have seen frequent notices of these expert scoundrels and their swindling scheme, but this is the first knowledge as to their circulars reaching this community.

The proposition made by these liberal and enterprising individuals is substantially to furnish for their "large stock of exact copies of the genuine United States Treasury notes, (executed by the most skilled men in the art outside of the State's prison,) packages containing various amounts on liberal terms," &c. The unsophisticated, on receiving this confidential circular, which impresses profound secrecy, will at once conclude that here is a chance to obtain a large amount of counterfeit money for a comparatively small sum; and as the firm does not send samples for fear of making their business too public and doing themselves an injustice, the result is often reached that parties who wish to swindle other people send for packages of this wonderful currency, "perfect copies of the genuine." Imagine the surprise of the would-be speculator in counterfeit currency, on receiving as a return for the genuine article, simply photographs of the various denominations of national bank notes, about the size of fractional currency! Of course, he "keeps the whole thing a profound secret," as a disclosure carries with it the conviction that he intended to defraud others by passing counterfeit money! His disappointment is a light punishment for such mean rascality! We think far more of Noyes & Co., than we do of their patrons. Any man who will endeavor to get money otherwise than lawfully, (even though he fails ignominiously, as is the case with those duped by these Northern swindlers,) deserves the deepest scorn instead of sympathy for his pains. Noyes & Co., with their circular carefully worded, merely practice a deception, for really they do not promise or pretend to give counterfeit money. Their dupes expect to realize a large sum by passing bogus currency upon their neighbors and friends. The latter class is far more guilty.

We always take pleasure in exposing these swindling operations, and any of our friends receiving circulars of this description can subserve the interests of the community by forwarding them to this office. We would like to make Anderson so notorious in this respect as to prevent the post office from being flooded with such documents. As a further explanation, we append an interesting account of the origin of this swindle, copied from the Washington *Express*.

When Wm. E. Chandler was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, authority was given to certain parties in New York city to photograph the national currency (the copies being about the size of our fractional currency,) as a means of enabling bankers and others in detecting counterfeiters.

The firm undertaking the job did not succeed as well as they expected, and the surplus stock was disposed of to a number of parties in that city, who at once issued circulars, the tenor of which is the same as that of "Noyes & Co." It would be impossible to state the amount of money realized by their propositions, nor how many have been swindled in their willingness to defraud the Government.

The photographic copies are packed in small tin boxes, and sent to address of the purchaser. He gets just what he bargained for—exact copies of the United States Treasury or National Bank Notes, and no one doubts that the originals were executed by the most skilled men in the art outside of the State's prison—and the packages do represent what the circular claims.

General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, is daily in receipt of letters from parties who have thus been victimized. But what can he do. It is certainly no crime, and if it is the accuser's own responsibility to be convicted in purchasing what he supposed would be well-executed counterfeiters. The Government detectives, as well as the New York detectives, have given their attention to the matter, but have failed in every case to find grounds for a prosecution. The "circulators" are ingeniously worded, and the several firms faithfully fulfill their part of the contract. The only remedy is not to patronize the swindlers. Such advice, however, is unnecessary to honest men.

**THE TAX LAW.**

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes from Columbia as follows:

It will be recollected that some two weeks since, there was an anti-tax meeting held in this city, at which Chancellor Carroll and F. W. Fickling, Esq., were appointed a committee to contest the legality of the new tax law. It is now generally understood that Chancellor Carroll expresses the opinion, that while there are doubtless irregularities, and inequalities in the operation of the tax law, that a charge of illegality or unconstitutionality would not be sustained by the Courts. But that the remedy provided for by the Act must be pursued. In confirmation of this statement, it appears that Chancellor Carroll has made application to Mr. Tomlinson the Auditor, for an abatement of the tax on his own property, on the plea of unreasonable assessment, and that this has been accorded.

This result accords with the advice tendered by this paper to the tax-payers. We were confident that the movement in Columbia would eventuate as it has done, and felt sanguine that it was best for our people to keep aloof from such futile efforts. We now desire respectfully to urge tax-payers to perform this duty, however onerous, with the least possible delay. There are about six thousand names upon the tax book of this county, or say 160 names for each day of the 40 days allowed by law for collection. Only an average of forty persons each day have yet paid their taxes, and unless this number is speedily increased, there will be a great rush towards the expiration of the time fixed for the addition of twenty per cent. This addition will be made, and there can be no excuse received, not even a lack of time necessary to receive the taxes. Hence, we suggest that our friends from the country come promptly forward, so that the County Treasurer's office will not be overcrowded as the 28th of August approaches.

**MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**

A convention of the County Commissioners in this State was held in Columbia last week. The meeting was not heralded, and hence there was a small attendance. The object is now announced to consider the present township law, with its great burthens, and other matters concerning the duties and jurisdiction of County Commissioners. Resolutions were adopted requesting Auditors to consult the County Commissioners as to the names of suitable persons for assessors, and also instructing the Secretary to communicate with the different Boards relative to signing a memorial to the Legislature, asking a repeal or suspension of the present township law. Another meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in October next.

GEORGE GREENWOOD has sold his "Little Pilgrim" to Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers of "THE LITTLE CORPORA," of Chicago. The *Pilgrim* has been published as a children's magazine for over fifteen years, and has been a popular juvenile, but will now stop "pilgrimage" on his own account, and hereafter be an "aide" to the conquering Western Napoleon, THE LITTLE CORPORA, the well deserved circulation of which was even before this addition larger than that of any other juvenile magazine in the world. George Greenwood still writes for it. The July number begins a new volume, and we advise our friends to send on to the publishers, at once, one dollar, which is the price for one year, and give their children this unique, original magazine, which has no superior anywhere.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

COLUMBIA, August 2, 1869.

The University of South Carolina lives. It may be stated as a fact beyond a doubt that it is the intention of the party in power to retain the able faculty of this institution. The gentlemen composing the faculty are men of great learning, and are identified with the history and interests of our State. Few men, to great learning, have united greater earnestness in instructing the young men of our land. Their names are written upon thousands of diplomas throughout the country, and few men are more highly appreciated while living, or would be more deeply deplored in death. Major C. D. Melton, the Professor of Law, possesses legal talents of the highest order. He is prominent among the most brilliant men of the profession. The Medical Professors are men whose names will live in the profession, and their fame *exto perpetua*. There is only one vacancy to be filled, that of the chair of Chemistry. Professor Sheppard, so long known as an able member of the faculty of the Charleston College, will, it is thought, fill the chair. Let the intelligence that the University of South Carolina, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, has passed the breakers and lives, be proclaimed throughout our State. It is to be hoped that ere many weeks have passed, the silent gloom of the old campus will fade before the blaze of many midnight lamps, and the bell which hangs so silently now in the moss-covered belfry, and is so familiar in its sounds to so many ears in our State, will awake hundreds of students to prayers to thank their God that they have an opportunity of obtaining an education, for without it "the world with its thrones, empires and wrestling millions," is mere trash, and life is a blank. If the young men of our State will only move on in the cause of knowledge with that "indomitable will and undaunting soul" which has characterized their ancestors in all of their deeds, the day will not be far distant when the bright sun of independence and prosperity will burst upon us with all of its resplendent brilliancy, and at the name of Carolina in the future, as in the past, the world will bow down in reverence.

It can be heard daily in all parts of our State that the Democrats will carry the Legislature at the next election in 1870. We say so by all means. We must triumph in 1870. We must elect our men, but our saying so will not make it so. Our success depends upon the organization of our party, and the collection of the men and material for the great struggle at the ballot box in 1870. Our adversaries are evidently wide awake, and in the last twenty days numbers of their leaders from all parts of the State have been seen at our capital. Some important change is going on in their ranks. It is thought by many that the Union League is disappearing before the Grand Army of the Republic. The Radicals are undoubtedly making preparations for the campaign of '70. They are in power, and like vultures are feasting upon the very vitals of our oppressed State. What can we do? Brave men, honest men, want to know what can be done to ward off the dangers which surround them. Everything is contained in the one word, WORK. Leaders of the Democracy must get to their work before it is too late. Let our committees be formed; let our banners float at every cross-road; let the heavens ring with the songs of peace, democracy and purity; let our documents be printed and circulated, and let the roll of the Democrats number thousands.

If the work of organization is thoroughly carried on, and more action and less talk, there will be no doubt as to the triumph of the Democratic party in 1870.

The Chinese question is exciting much interest in our city. Some think the immigration of Chinese among us an idle dream, while others are inclined to believe that the importation of 20,000 into the State will sweep away the negro, and with him radicalism and its baneful effects. The Chinese laborer is content with the earning of three cents a day at home. They live happily on rats and rice. They are industrious and docile, can be beaten and will not resent, but will stab in the dark. They have no fears of death, and doubtless would make bloody Kluxes. They do not like to be troubled when at work. A gentleman just on from Mississippi, and now in our city, says a farmer in that State had a number in his employment, and went to his field one day to give them some instruction, and they ran him out of the field.

The grand eclipse to take place on this continent on Saturday next is a subject much discussed in our community. It will not be total at Anderson, but almost so. Commissioners have been appointed by the United States authorities to make observations and take photographs at different points on the continent.

The spirit of improvement is rapidly making Columbia a more beautiful city than the one of 1865. She has ceased to slumber amid her ruins, and within her walls can be heard the mighty hum of industry. Your humble correspondent, a few evenings since, wandered into Wearn & Hix's handsome gallery. These gentlemen deserve great credit. They have added much to our city by the splendid selection of pictures in their gallery. Among the most attractive is a ground porcelain miniature picture of Miss — of our city, a lovely lady who danced to the admiration of all at the late Commencement Ball, and from her brilliant conversation, sparkling with the gems of a fine mind, grace and beauty, was declared to be the belle of the memorable occasion. Another picture which rivets the attention of visitors, is the pearl miniature photograph of Miss —, an acknowledged beauty amid the highlands of Carolina. If you are weary, if you are sad, go look at the blue eyes in that beautiful picture, and you will be cheered.

Many of our good people are leaving for the various springs. Some go to Cleveland and Catawba, in North Carolina, while others leave for Virginia.

The corn crop in this District is not very badly injured by the drought—two-thirds crop with seasons will be made. Cotton fine. Business rather dull, but out of the calm will come a storm in the Fall.

**GLAUCUS.**

**A WONDERFUL SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.**

In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been a need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the Liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing nausea which they experience at certain times. These pills are recommended as a *universal cure-all*, but simply for diseased Liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West.

*For the Anderson Intelligencer.*

MR. EDITOR: The attention of every one has been forced to the subject of the enormous and unjust valuation put upon the real property of the State by what is called the Board of Equalization.

Whether it is wiser to pay this enormous taxation or to appeal to the Courts for justice, I do not pretend to discuss now.

But I would like to know, if you can inform me, what is the practical value of the XLVIII Section of the Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property. It reads as follows:

"All real and personal property shall be valued for taxation at its true value in money, which in all cases not otherwise specially provided for in this Act shall be held to be the usual selling price of similar property at the place where the return is to be made; and if there be no usual selling price, then at what it is honestly believed could be obtained at a fair sale of the place aforesaid; but each parcel of real property shall be separately appraised, without reference to the value of any growing crop thereon."

This is the fundamental principle of the Act, and no powers are given to the County or State Boards of Equalization which are not limited by it.

The two guarantees given to the citizen against ignorance or corruption on the part of those who administer this Act are

1. That the honest selling price of his land shall be the extreme limit of his assessment.  
 2. That each parcel of real property—that is, every man's individual estate—shall be separately appraised, and not covered by any general average or per cent. of increase.

The importance of these two safeguards, every man who owns land will recognize.

They have both been deliberately violated by the action of the State Board of Equalization.

This Act, like every other which has proceeded from our present Legislature, is so unskillfully drawn, that it is capable of contradictory interpretation; but it is clear that the only authority of the State Board of Equalization to raise the assessment is found in Section LXVII:

1st. "They shall add to the aggregate value of the real property of every County, which they shall believe to be valued below its true value in money, such per centum in each case as will raise the same to its true value in money."

What is "true value in money?" Turn to Section XLVIII, and you have it defined by the Act itself:

"True value in money, which in all cases not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, shall be held to be the usual selling price of similar property at the place where the return is to be made."

Wherever, then, the increased assessment is above "the usual selling price of similar property at the place" of return, the action of the Board is in direct contradiction to the Act.

It is, I think, equally clear that this rise in the aggregate value of the real property of any County is also in direct contradiction to Section XLVIII, which requires each parcel of land to "be separately appraised." For example, the Board of Equalization come to the conclusion that the aggregate assessment of Anderson District is under its true value. They raise it by a per centage of 25, 50, or 100 per cent.

Now, I maintain that if A, a citizen of Anderson, has returned his lands at their "true value in money," the Board cannot by any action of theirs, in order to get at the true value of the land of B and C, who have under-rented their land, force A to pay taxes on such illegal assessment. No Court can enforce such action, for no law of the State authorizes it.

**A TAX PAYER.**

**LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

HAVANA, July 31.—On Wednesday, 5,600 negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe and raided the city. 400 Spanish troops attacked them, and after a severe struggle the insurgents retired in good order, having captured and destroyed provisions valued at \$50,000. The Spaniards lost eleven killed; and the insurgents lost thirty-four wounded in town. Patriot detachments are destroying fortified plantations; they also defeated the Spanish Colonel Canama, wounding him and compelling him to retreat. A negro raid on Puerto Principe enabled many Cubans to escape from the Spaniards. Captured correspondence has led to further confiscations. More troops are demanded for the interior, where the insurgents are increasing in numbers and activity.

RICHMOND, July 31.—John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Wells Republican party, having written a letter to Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Walker Republican party, urging that the two parties now re-unite, for carrying out Republican principles in the State, the latter gentleman writes a letter in reply, saying that the Walker Republicans left the Wells party because they were either forced to do so or to oppose the policy of the President. After alluding to the almost unanimous endorsement of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and asserting that the colored people, who were misled by the Wells leaders, are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant-Walker standard, he concludes as follows: "You ask for a coalition of the two wings of the Republican party. I cannot admit that the party is divided; on the contrary, I claim that the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no divisions to heal. The late Wells party I have only to say, we shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of those national principles, of which President Grant and Congress are the head and front."

Col. Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer, died this morning. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and Colonel of the fifteenth Virginia Confederate regiment, during the civil war, and former State Senator of this District.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Col. Morman, a conservative Republican, from Mississippi, had an interview with the President, yesterday, in regard to political affairs in that State. The President was informed that the only desire of the conservative Republicans was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the pending election. The President replied, that he wished for the success of that party which would in good faith carry out the reconstruction Acts, accept the fifteenth amendment, and give protection to life and property in Mississippi. He wanted to know whether the former enemies of the Government were acting in good faith in their present protestations of loyalty, and said this would soon be ascertained in part by the action of the conservative Republicans in Virginia. If they were acting in good faith, he should be glad to have the influence and the intelligence of the State, and of the South generally, in support of his administration. The President inquired of Col. Morman at what time the conservative Republicans would nominate their candidate; and when informed it would probably be about the 1st of September, he said he would see what kind of a ticket they would put in the field, and that his action would be influenced more or less by subsequent events and the course of affairs in the South. He added, that he desired to see the payment of the public debt secured, and the integrity and honor of the nation rendered inviolate; and when this was accomplished, he would be satisfied.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Treasurer at New York to purchase 2,000,000 of bonds weekly during August in addition to the million every two weeks for the sinking fund. The debt statement shows a reduction of \$7,250,000.

A delegation from Norfolk, Va., headed by the member of Congress from that District, is at the Navy Department, urging the removal of conservatives from the navy yard.

**ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.**

The failure of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of New York is announced.

In some sections of Georgia there has been no rain for four weeks, while in others there has been too much.

Longfellow has been invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Oxford University at a special convocation.

It is intimated that General McDowell will shortly be ordered to relieve General Canby, who will be sent to Mississippi.

Two lads, named Gaim, were hunting squirrels near Mount Carmel, Abbeville County, recently, when the gun of the elder accidentally went off, killing the younger almost instantly.

The Peabody schools in Greenville, S. C., will be opened on the 16th of August. Six or seven teachers are to be elected, with salaries ranging from \$400 to \$1,200.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore and Mr. Thurlow Weed met the other day in Saratoga, and renewed an acquaintance which had been interrupted by political differences for many years.

Private Johnson, while under the influence of liquor, shot and mortally wounded Sergeant Skinner, in Castle Pinckney Charleston harbor, on Saturday last. Johnson has been arrested.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has just decided that intermarriage between a member of the colored race and a member of the white race is unlawful, and therefore void, according to the laws of the State.

Accounts from different sections of the State indicate that the much-needed rains which we have been blessed during the past ten days, have extended from the mountains to the seaboard, and the crops have been much benefited.

The *Newberry Herald* announces the death by drowning of Mr. Reuben Ruff, only son of Dr. P. B. Ruff, of that place. He was drowned on the 12th instant, whilst engaged in rafting on one of the Western rivers.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred near Louisville. An entire train of cars was burned, excepting the New Orleans sleeping car. A large number of persons, mostly from the Southwest, were killed or wounded.

A disguised party visited the jail at Appling, Columbia County, Ga., and took therefrom a negro man and woman, who were found dead on the road next morning. The negroes had a difficulty with a white family.

An altercation occurred in Union two weeks ago between John Sanders and T. J. Greer, resulting in the wounding of the latter dangerously. The difficulty originated in settling the affairs of an old business firm, in which both were interested.

The *Wilmington Journal* is rejoiced to hear that the cotton crop along the line of Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is looking remarkably well, having been greatly improved by late rains. It is thought now the effects of the drought have been overcome.

A passenger train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, while near Clarksville Tenn., went through a trestle over Badd's Creek. The entire train, except one car, was burnt. The engineer, fireman, and three or four others, were killed and thirty badly wounded.

The Columbus *Enquirer* notices the curious fact that lightning had struck and blighted about half an acre of cotton in an open field, and also another similar case of about thirty yards square struck in the same manner. These are strange calamities to overtake a cotton field.

Six of the resident physicians of Pensacola, Fla., deny the statement that the yellow fever is prevailing in that city. They assert that not a single case of yellow fever has occurred in that city, and that the population was never free from disease of any and every type than at the present time.

It is believed that at the next session of Congress legislation will be had in various ways upon the coolie question, and that one feature of it will be to enact a law rendering all contracts with foreigners made in foreign countries for labor null and void on the arrival of the laborers in this country.

The Columbia *Phoenix* announces the death of Charles A. Carrington, one of the most estimable young citizens of that place. But a few months since, his family sustained a sad loss in the death of his brother, D. B. Carrington, by the falling of the wall at the fire in Gregg's building, and by this recent affliction have lost their last and only son.

The Charleston *Venue* says that John F. Taylor & Co., of the Phoenix Iron Works, have recently finished and shipped to Boston a large and powerful iron crusher, designed for manipulating bone phosphates. They are now constructing two similar machines for Northern orders. The world has gone round when Boston orders machinery in Charleston.

The Treasury Department, it is stated, will soon issue new United States notes of the denomination of one dollar, the plates for which are now being engraved. Upon the new notes the bust of Washington will be substituted for the vignette of Chief Justice Chase. This in accordance with an act of Congress which prohibits the likeness of any person now living from being on the face of the national currency.

The Charleston papers give an account of a riotous assault by the negroes of that city upon a colored band, accompanying the Savannah Base Ball Club, on a recent visit. The grounds of offense consisted in the band being Democratic. The riot commenced at Citadel Square, where the Clubs were engaged in their game; the police were unable to quell it, and only by the aid of the military were the rioters held in check. No one seriously hurt, we believe.

The past week was one of horror and sensation for Cincinnati. A summary of the incidents, accidents and crimes embraces the following: Unprecedented fall of rain; child killed by lightning; three cases of drowning; two deaths from sunstroke; one case of infanticide; five suicides; a wife nearly murdered by her husband; a hotel proprietor and three others stabbed by a desperado; death by a fall from a window; three children run over; a man crushed by falling through a hatchway; a midnight murder and a serious stabbing affray.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The public debt statement shows a coin balance of \$66,000,000; certificates 35,500,000; currency balance 23,000,000; sinking fund 12,000,000; other bonds purchased 15,000,000.

There will be no regular Cabinet meeting until the 10th of August. New plates for legal tenders, Treasury 10-day. New plates for legal tenders, from \$1.00 to \$1,000, are in course of preparation. There is no safety in receiving greenback ten's. This remark does not apply to national bank ten's.

GEN. A. C. GARLINGTON.—The *Newberry Herald* of last week notices the departure of this gentleman from his future home in the following complimentary terms. We beg leave to add our cordial wishes for the success and happiness of Gen. GARLINGTON, and also to endorse the language of our cotemporary:

Gen. A. C. Garlington left yesterday for his new sphere of usefulness in Atlanta, Ga., taking with him the warmest wishes of his numerous friends in this district for his happiness and prosperity in his future home, who at the same time profoundly regret that circumstances should have been so ordered as to call him from our midst.

Gen. Garlington is a young man still in the prime of life, and one of the brightest of the legal profession in our State. We understand that he proposes to prosecute his profession in Georgia. He has a brilliant intellect, and logical powers of reason combined with mature judgment, and undoubtedly is destined to occupy a forward position in the legal fraternity of that State.

Gen. G. has occupied a prominent position in this State during the last sixteen or eighteen years, during which time he represented Newberry District in the State Legislature—in the House and in the Senate. During the war he held high official positions both civil and military, and after its close received the endorsement of his old constituents by being returned again to the Legislature, the last of old regime in South Carolina. He leaves us with a record clean and bright as a public man, and as private citizen without a spot or blemish. We hope, and indeed feel assured, that his career in our sister State will be as useful and honorable as it has been here, and that success will crown his efforts there to repair the losses which he sustained by the war.

We regret his departure from among us. The loss that our community and State sustains is quite an acquisition to Georgia. We wish him a hearty God-speed in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—The brightest and best of all the juvenile magazines. Doesticks said he liked the Episcopal Church, because the minister let the people "talk back." Mr. Demorest understands this, he lets his little readers do their own talking, or, at any rate, "talk back," and they seem to like it, and are at any rate devoted to YOUNG AMERICA! Certainly this magazine combines more instruction of the very best kind, with amusement, than any magazine we ever saw. \$1.50 per year, with a premium. Publication Office 838 Broadway, New York.

**Masonic Notice.**

B. RUSH CAMPBELL, Esq., Grand Lecturer, will visit the Lodges named below at the times mentioned:

- Williamston Lodge, No. 24, Aug. 11th and 12th.