

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C.

South Carolina bonds were quoted in New York on Monday last—old 95; new 82 1/2.

After an absence of six weeks, Dr. J. W. GURLEY has returned to his office, and will be pleased to give his professional services to those in need of skillful dentistry.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY.—The committee of invitation have favored us with the announcement that the annual address before the Adelphean and Philosophical Societies of this institution will be delivered by Col. W. H. CAMPBELL, of Greenville, on Tuesday evening, June 21st.

The trustees of Oglethorpe College have determined to erect a college building in Atlanta, Ga., by the first of January next.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—Rev. J. F. MORRIS, General Agent of the Domestic Mission Board of the Baptist State Convention, has been in our town during the past week, and preached several interesting and able discourses in the Baptist church during his stay.

A meeting of aged ministers of the Baptist denomination will be held with the Six-and-Twenty Church on Thursday before the third Sabbath in August next, to which those above the age of sixty are invited.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—During the past week, heavy rains have visited several sections of this county, damaging the growing crops. A considerable hail-storm north of this place, on Friday night, had a disastrous effect across a narrow belt of country.

Internal Revenue Collector. The President nominated, on Thursday last, as Collector of the Third Revenue District of South Carolina, Mr. ROBERT M. WALLACE, in place of his father, A. S. WALLACE, recently seated in Congress.

South Carolina University. We acknowledge an invitation to attend the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Euphradian Society of the above institution, which will be held on Monday, 27th of June.

We have likewise received an invitation to be present at the final celebration of the Clariophilic Society, which will take place on Tuesday, June 28th, and on which occasion Mr. JOHN T. SEIBELS, of Columbia, will deliver the valedictory address.

The Air Line Railroad. The interest manifested in the construction of this Road by other counties should keep our people on the alert. The town of Walhalla has subscribed \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Air Line Railroad, and the voters of that town will be called upon to decide the proposition on the 25th inst.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.—An amateur farmer has shown us a cotton stalk, upon which are "forms," so he says, but we "couldn't see it." He lives in town.

A four-legged chicken was exhibited to an admiring crowd in front of our office on Tuesday last. It was a free exhibition, and the chicken was quite young.

The depot at this place was burglariously entered on Monday night last, and a small lot of tobacco taken by the thief. Efforts were made to get into the iron safe, but resulted in failure.

A colored man was committed to jail on Tuesday last, charged with stealing sundry articles of clothing from parties in the neighborhood of Williamston.

The Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of two weeks. The term was industriously occupied in clearing the dockets of old cases, especially on the Equity side.

Monday last was the dullest sale day on record so far this year. The farmers were too busily engaged in their fields to attend, except on business.

The municipal authorities have erected a number of horse-racks, within convenient distance of the public square, and our country friends will doubtless appreciate the convenience.

The Iron-Clad Oath and Political Disabilities.

It is a matter of surprise that so few persons seem really cognizant of the laws operating to keep a large portion of the Southern people from holding Federal office.

It is well understood, we believe, that the class of persons disqualified from holding office by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States cannot accept any office under the State or Federal governments, until their disabilities are removed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

We are met at the outset with what is commonly known as the iron-clad or test oath, passed by Congress on the 2d of July, 1862, and this solves the entire problem. It is the language of this oath that prevents so many hundreds and thousands all over the South from being eligible to any position under the Federal Government.

That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each House, shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the Government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

It will be seen that the terms of the above oath are entirely prospective, while the iron-clad is retrospective in its principal features. But this oath is only applicable to such persons as have been relieved of their legal and political disabilities, and it may be suggested that there are many competent and intelligent citizens, worthy to become Representatives in Congress, who are not disqualified by the operations of the Fourteenth Amendment, according to the showing already made in this article.

Nevertheless, it is requisite that all such persons shall either take the iron-clad oath or obtain the removal of disabilities which do not exist, if we may use the phrase, before entering upon the discharge of duties pertaining to a Federal office. As we understand it, there is a case precisely in point in the facts connected with the seating of Gen. P. B. M. YOUNG, of Georgia, as a member of the Fortieth Congress.

He was not ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, yet his disabilities (where none really existed) were removed by Congress on the 27th of July, 1868, and he was thereupon admitted to a seat, on subscribing to the oath contained in the act above recited. There is a necessity, therefore, where persons cannot take the test oath, to go through the forms of law, in order to become eligible to Federal office.

We have sought to place this matter intelligibly before our readers, and trust that we have succeeded in making it so plain "that he who runs may read." It is vitally important to act understandingly in the selection of candidates for Congress, and as so many of our acquaintances have admitted to us, in private conversation, that they had overlooked the requirements of the law, we have thought it worth while to go over the whole ground, at this early day, in order that there be no mistakes in the choice of standard-bearers, if the anti-Radical

party of this or any other Congressional District determines to enter the field next autumn in an organized capacity.

The Democracy of Ohio.

A Convention of the Democratic party of Ohio was held at Columbus on the first day of this month, for the purpose of nominating candidates for certain State officers to be elected next fall. Harmony and unanimity prevailed, and a platform agreed upon. The creed of the Ohio Democracy, as set forth in this platform, looks to the future, and does not deal in platitudes about political issues now forever dead.

Here is an arraignment of the Radical party on questions not connected with the agitations of the last few years, by which that party has continued to perpetuate its lease of badly abused power. The Democracy of Ohio have acted wisely, in our judgment, putting the things of a dead past behind them, in attacking the enemy upon questions of practical importance and paramount interest to the whole people.

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Whittemore Re-Elected.

Full returns of the election held in the First Congressional District, on the 21st of May, have not been received, but it is quite apparent that the disgraced WHITTEMORE has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponent. Indeed, from the figures given in our city cotemporary, three-fourths of the vote cast was in favor of the "reverend rascal."

The people of York county voted on the 28th of May upon the question of a county subscription of \$200,000 to the Air Line Railroad.

We invite attention to new advertisements in this issue.

Death of Mr. Robert Brackenridge.

It is our duty this morning to announce the death of the oldest male inhabitant of Anderson county. MR. ROBERT BRACKENRIDGE departed this life at his residence, nine miles southeast of this place, on Friday night last, in the 91st year of his age.

He possessed the genuine humor of his native country, and we have heard several incidents in his life worth relating. It is said that, on a certain occasion, MR. BRACKENRIDGE visited this place, when Court was in session, and looking around at the officers of the Court and members of the bar, remarked to a friend that he had whipped every one of them, including Judge EARLE who was presiding, and Gen. WHITNER then Solicitor of this circuit, as well as the Clerk, Sheriff, and all the lawyers.

MEETING OF CONVENTIONS.—The month of June seems to be actively devoted to preparations for the fall political campaign. Besides the elections in Oregon and Washington Territory, which will contribute something to our knowledge of the state of feeling upon national affairs on the Pacific coast, there will be a large number of political conventions held.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.—This journal always appears promptly at the beginning of the month. Its suggestions are timely, showing a due appreciation of the actual present needs of the farming community. Its conductors seem to know exactly what its readers want, (or ought to want), and to have always at hand the right kind of matter for their instruction.

TROUBLE ABOUT VIRGINIA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World gossips as follows about the condition of affairs in Virginia. The Radicals cannot find sufficient excuse to remand Tennessee to military authority, and the pretended outrages in Georgia are not sufficient enough to keep up agitation over that State much longer, so it is absolutely necessary to furnish material for the extreme Radicals to inveigh against unrepentant rebels, and hence Virginia bids fair to be selected for that purpose.

The Radical members of Congress from Virginia, as well as other Radicals holding prominent positions there, are very much exercised since the recent election in Richmond concerning the condition of affairs in that State, and the indications certainly point to an appeal on their part to the Government authorities for a renewal of military power in the State.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

—Thomas S. Crayton, of Pendleton, has been appointed Notary Public. —John T. Collins, an industrious citizen of Spartanburg, died suddenly on the 27th ult. —Three inches of snow fell in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 31st of May. —Mr. John T. Humphreys, a merchant of Greenville, died suddenly on the 25th ult. —The debt of New Hampshire is a trifle under \$2,000,000.

—Ex-Senator Wade, more familiarly known as "Honest Ben," is a candidate for Congress in Ohio. —Mrs. Elizabeth F. Tew, widow of Col. C. C. Tew, (who lost his life at Gettysburg), died in Columbia on Friday last. —Thirty thousand children recently participated in a Sunday School celebration at Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The complete statement of the Fenian losses in the late raid gives eleven killed and seventeen wounded—three mortally. —Gen. Marston, of New Hampshire, has been nominated for Governor of Idaho, in place of Dr. Samuel Bard, recently declined. —The Wilmington Star itemizes North Carolina news under the heading, "Spirits of Turpentine." Very good reading for the "tar heels."

—Medical authority is responsible for the alarming statement that Gov. Brownlow's life can be prolonged fifteen or twenty years, with careful treatment. —In South Carolina there are five daily newspapers, four tri-weekly newspapers, one semi-weekly newspaper, forty-two weekly newspapers, two monthlies, one quarterly. —The Alabama Legislature has passed a law imposing a tax of \$40 upon every Georgia lawyer practicing in the courts of Alabama. The Georgia lawyers threaten resistance.

—Two persons during the past year have contributed \$7,500 to the endowment fund of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. —Ladies refusing to tell the census-taker their ages are to be fined thirty dollars in each case. It is estimated that this will yield a handsome revenue to the government. —The Washington Star says that the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to amend the Georgia bill so as to require the election of a new Legislature for that State next fall.

—The Rhode Island Legislature organized on the 1st inst. by the election of Republican officers. A Republican caucus nominated Anthony for re-election to the United States Senate, which is a defeat of the Sprague party in that State. —The Reconstruction Committee has adopted a rule not to remove disabilities except upon written applications. The recommendations of friends or high officials are not respected.

—It is said there are ten thousand white men in the little State of Rhode Island deprived of the ballot, and the Radical party can do nothing for their relief. If they were negroes, says the Philadelphia Age, something would be done. But white men have no rights which Radicals are bound to respect. —A steamer twenty-one feet long has left Liverpool for New York. It is provisioned for three months, and the captain expects to make the voyage in fifty days.

—It is reported that the Captain-General of Cuba has informed the Spanish Government that he has received offers of surrender from the insurgent generals, provided that their lives and property are spared. The government has replied that if they give up the contest and sincerely desire a reconciliation, that they shall be generously dealt with. —It was reported that Col. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, was engaged in the Fenian raid. An exchange says that "Mosby has been very much surprised on learning that he was on the Canadian border all last week, organizing Fenian cavalry. Until he read the telegrams, he was laboring under the impression that he was quietly attending to his law business in Warrenton, Va."

—The Boston Post declares that "with New York for a fulcrum, the national Democratic party will be able to overturn the mountain of corruption which now oppresses the land, restore the Government to honest hands, relieve the people from burdens imposed by an usurping and tyrannical party, and once more give all the States what the constitution promises—'A republican form of government.'"

—The Richmond Enquirer, in its account of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead at Hollywood Cemetery, says: "Further on to the North was the mound of the South Carolina dead—twenty-seven Palmetto soldiers' remains—removed from Arlington last year by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Columbia, S. C. There was a standard marking the section and the spot, which was decorated with wreaths and evergreens and rose-buds."

—Hon. John Cramer, of Waterford, N. Y., died on Wednesday last, in the 92d year of his age. He was a Presidential elector on Jefferson's second elevation to the White House in 1810. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1821, and afterwards served in both branches of the Legislature. He was a member of Congress during Jackson's administration. Mr. Cramer was born five years before the close of the Revolutionary war, and as far back as the beginning of the present century was an active public man.

—The Mobile Register paints this glowing picture: "We are at the beginning of a flood-tide of a vast white immigration from Europe. The grain business is overdone in the West and in California. There are no further temptations to money-making in those regions, and to-day the South offers the most tempting field for new settlers of laborers and artisans and capitalists in the known world. The whole civilized world is waking up to a consciousness of this fact, and those of us who live five years longer will be amazed at the results of causes now in active operation."

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Public Meeting. In accordance with a call made through the Intelligencer, a number of the citizens of Anderson County assembled in the Court House on Monday, the 6th of June, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to the State Convention to assemble in Columbia on the 15th inst. Hon. R. F. SIMPSON was called to the chair, and W. E. Walters requested to act as Secretary. Maj. Simpson, on taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and after some discussion, the following delegates were appointed to represent Anderson County in the State Convention: James A. Hoyt, Wm. Perry, N. B. Gaillard, B. F. Crayton, D. M. Watson, Maj. Geo. Seaborn, Dr. W. C. Brown and Jos. H. Earle. On motion, the meeting adjourned. R. F. SIMPSON, Chm'n. W. E. WALTERS, Secretary.

Accepts the Nomination. The annexed card from Maj. J. E. BACON, of Edgefield, accepting the nomination for Congress from this District, appeared several weeks ago in the Columbia Guardian:

EDGEFIELD C. H., May 16, 1870. Mr. Editor.—The presentation of my name for Congress, in your journal of the 4th inst., was so flattering as to have caused me to suspect therein the partiality of certain personal friendships in Columbia. Since then the candid notice of that nomination by "Newberry" in the Newberry Herald, and the cordial endorsement thereof in the Edgefield Advertiser, together with the receipt of encouraging letters from divers portions of this Congressional District, have induced me to believe that the desire for my nomination is real and honest.

I am aware that there are many to whose nomination, under ordinary circumstances, there would be a more general response than to my own. Many of these honorable gentlemen, however, have themselves advised me to stand for the seat, and have also assured me of their support. In addition to this, it seems to be generally conceded that the convention to assemble in June, in all probability, will not meddle with Federal politics. I therefore accept the nomination of my friends.

The fact, as stated in the nomination from Columbia, that I ever held any political office, as also the statement in the Newberry Herald that an absence from my native State during the excitement just preceding the war had prevented me from accompanying with the people of the Congressional District, demands that I should give some expression of political opinions.

I cannot better express them in general than by a reference to and endorsement of the resolutions of the late press convention in Columbia.

The consummation devoutly to be wished is the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community, regardless of color or previous condition, in order to relieve the people from the onerous burden of taxation so recklessly and cumulatively cast upon them; to inaugurate an economical reform of the finances, and to expose and denounce the corruption now rioting and fattening in high places.

I will simply add that, at a more leisure moment, I may direct the attention of the people, through the medium of your valuable columns, to certain points of vital interest to them as citizens of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN E. BACON.

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.—Our Virginia exchanges contain sad and gloomy accounts of the destitution and famine which exists in many parts of the old Dominion. It will be remembered that the prolonged drought of last summer entirely destroyed the corn and provision crops of that State. The fearful consequences of that drought are now being realized in their most heart-rending aspects.

In the counties of Caroline, King and Queen, Appomattox, Prince Edward, Nottaway, and the adjacent sections, the distress is greatest. Two distinguished citizens and divines of the State have published a card in the Louisville Courier-Journal asking for contributions in aid of the suffering of their vicinity. They say: "We are besieged daily, while at home, by aged and infirm persons, by mutilated soldiers, by the widows of Confederates dead, telling the same piteous stories of no remunerative employment, no income, no food, and no earthly resource for obtaining it. Their petition is for bread; meat they have not seen for many weeks, and they say they do not presume to expect it now. The cause of this dearth are, first, the extraordinary drought of 1869, which, on the thinner hill farms of the poor especially, cut off the Indian corn (the staple breadstuff of the region) almost absolutely; the sacking of this zone of country by the huge and omnivorous army of General Grant, from which it has never recovered; the paralysis of enterprise by the measures of the government, by which property-owners are disabled from giving employment to the laboring poor; and, not least, the prevalence of petty thefts, the disorder of our society, which have devoured the face of the country by a silent and gradual ravage, and especially have nearly exterminated the smaller kinds of live stock, those kinds which are usually most quickly replaced."

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The census takers have already commenced their labors throughout the whole country. As the time given them to accomplish the work is short, and it is important that the statistics should be accurate, every person should prepare himself in advance to answer the questions that will be asked. Subjoined is a schedule that will suggest the interrogations to be answered by farmers and stock growers: 1. In reference to land. State the owner or manager of the farm, the number of acres of land, improved and unimproved, with cash value of the same, and the value of farming implements and machinery. 2. State the number of live stock of all kinds on hand June 1st, 1870, together with the value of the same, and the value of the animals slaughtered within the year of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas and beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, pounds of cotton, wool and tobacco, if any were produced, the value of orchard product in dollars, the number of pounds of butter or cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seeds and other seeds, pounds of hops, pounds of cane sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, and the value of all home-made manufactures. The other questions relating to persons, ages, births, deaths, marriages, professions, occupations and trades, can readily be answered by any intelligent member of the family—only requiring care that the dates be correct.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 31st May, 1870, at the residence of Capt. F. W. R. Nance, by the Rev. John M. Carlele, Dr. T. A. HUDGENS, of Hones Path, S. C., and Miss ELLA GAINES, of Anderson.

At Tip Top, near Pendleton, June 1, 1870, by Rev. J. Scott Murray, Mr. R. E. SLOAN and Miss S. M. MAXWELL, second daughter of Mrs. C. L. Maxwell.

THE MARKETS.

COTTON.—To-day, middlings command from 16 to 19 1/2. CORN.—Sells readily at \$2.00 per bushel. FLOUR.—\$8 1/2 to \$11.00 per barrel. BACON.—Hog round—19 to 21c. per lb.

CHARLESTON, June 6. Cotton, more doing—midlings 21.

NEW YORK, June 6. Cotton heavy—sales 2,100 bales—upwards 22 1/2. Gold 114.