

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C. JOHN T. SLOAN, Jr., Columbia, S. C. W. H. B. TODD, General Agent.

South Carolina bonds were quoted in New York on Monday last—old 88; new 80.

Preaching may be expected in the Presbyterian church of this place, by Rev. J. B. Adger, D. D., on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Union Prayer Meeting Convention of this District will meet at Union Grove Church on Friday before the first Sunday in August next.

We call the attention of persons wishing to buy land to the advertisement in another column, offering for sale a number of valuable tracts belonging to the estate of Wm. Van Wyck, deceased.

NEW FLOUR.—We have received a sack of new flour from the mills of Mr. E. P. Earle, on Beaverdam creek. The quality of flour is superior, and we beg our friend to accept many thanks for his courtesy and kindness.

Among the arrivals at the Nickerson House, in Columbia, we observe that of "S. L. Hoge, city." Wonder if this individual bears any relation to the occupant of a seat in Congress from this District? The initials are the same, but as a matter of course the Representative of a people who never voted for him must be sweltering under his arduous duties in Washington, during the closing labors of the session. He would scorn to be at home electioneering, while the interests of his constituents are suffering for want of attention.

Our Williamston correspondent sheds some light upon the conduct of a certain distinguished gentleman, and we are disposed to turn the matter over to his compeers. But, as some of our friends have expressed a belief that recent allusions in these columns to the President of the Loafers' Club might exasperate that gentleman, and cause a demand for "pistols and coffee," we desire to state that the services of a big, fat, lazy member of the Club have been engaged, and he will do our fighting, if any accommodations of that sort are needed. It may be well to hint that he is the same individual who tried to show us the cotton squares, and the bare announcement is sufficient to affright the soul of any adversary, much less our peaceably inclined friend at the Springs.

Fatal Accident.

It is our duty to record one of those terrible accidents, so frequently occupying space in the newspapers, resulting from the careless handling of kerosene oil. It appears that on Tuesday morning last, a young colored woman attempted to kindle a fire in a room used as a kitchen, second story of the Benson House, and threw a small quantity of kerosene oil upon the wood before lighting the fire, as too many people are in the habit of doing. The fire not blazing rapidly enough, she took the oil can and began to pour additional oil upon the wood, when it suddenly blazed up and the oil exploded in the can, bursting out the bottom, and scattering the flame all over the room. Her clothes took fire at once, and she rushed to an adjoining room, and afterwards upon the balcony, where she was overtaken by several parties, who succeeded in tearing her clothes away and extinguishing the flames. She was dreadfully burnt, and medical aid was summoned without delay. The injuries were pronounced fatal, and we learn that the unfortunate woman died in about fifteen hours after the accident occurred. This solemn warning should be taken by all persons in the habit of using kerosene oil, and especially by such as have heretofore been careless in its management.

Union Reform Meeting.

The Executive Committee has designated Wednesday, July 27th, for a public meeting at this place, in the round of appointments for Hon. R. B. CARPENTER and Gen. M. C. BUTLER in the up-country. We trust that our people are prepared to extend a cordial welcome to these champions of the Reform movement, and that thousands of the yeomanry and manhood of this section will congregate to hear these gentlemen upon the questions now before the people of South Carolina. It is particularly desirable that every class of our citizens should be fully represented on that occasion, and that every voter should be present to determine for himself the merits of the cause upheld by these distinguished speakers. It will tend to remove prejudices and clear away doubts, if any such exist, as to the fitness of the Union Reform candidates for the high positions they seek.

It is necessary that proper arrangements should be made for the meeting on the 27th, and for the purpose of obtaining concert of action, we respectfully suggest that the citizens assemble in the Court House on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to provide suitable committees and devise such measures as will promote the complete success of the proposed mass meeting. The friends of the movement are earnestly requested to be present, and aid by their advice and counsel in perfecting all needful arrangements.

The telegraphic dispatches for the last week have indicated a general war in Europe.—Prince Leopold, of Prussia, has been tendered the Spanish throne, and objection has been made by the French government. It is thought that this was a declaration of hostility against Prussia, and that Napoleon and Bismarck would again measure strength in diplomacy and upon the battle-field. Military preparations in France were going on vigorously, and all over Europe there has been the greatest activity and interest in the situation. The Prussian government has denied any complicity in the enthronement of Prince Leopold, and alleges that the Spanish authorities must be held responsible, and not Prussia. The latest information before us leads to the conclusion that the question between France and Prussia will be settled without resorting to extreme measures.

Minority Representation.

This subject is attracting attention in every part of this country, and the newspapers are discussing the various methods proposed for an equitable and just arrangement of the electoral vote, whereby minorities will secure a fair representation in every instance. The most popular method is the cumulative process, and this seems destined to have a fair trial in several States. In a recent able editorial, the Charleston News explains the various plans proposed in this country and Europe to secure proportionate representation of minorities. The article in question sets forth the scope and operation of six general plans, and precedes this enumeration with the following remarks:

The irregularity and the injustice of our present representation system are both plain and unmistakable, and the changing fortunes of political parties give all of them, in turn a bitter taste of the power of a bare majority. As the laws now stand, a majority of one, in the largest constituency, carries with it the entire control of the minority. The majority of one will make laws and unmake them, will take off one tax and put on another more grievous, will act in all things as though it were in very truth the representative of the whole people. And the evil is aggravated by the system of party organization and party tickets now in common use. The vote which elects one member of the party will, as a general thing, elect all the rest—the majority ticket is elected throughout, and the minority ticket is as thoroughly defeated.

No one contests the rights of the majority, under the existing laws, to have a majority, of the representation. But it is argued, and with reason, that minorities, also, have their rights, and it is the aim of the more advanced and thoughtful of the statesmen of the country to devise a practical plan which shall give minorities their just share of representation without encroaching upon the just preponderance of the numerical majority. In short, the problem is to procure a legislative body which, at the time of its election, will faithfully represent the whole body of electors; so that each elector may have a representative to whom he has given authority to speak and act for him, and who will represent on the floor of the chamber only as many votes as he has received.

The writer then proceeds to explain the plans in the following order: Preferential voting; limited voting; substitute voting; proxy voting; list voting; and cumulative voting. With the exception of the last named, these plans appear to be cumbersome and complicated, and not likely to obtain general favor among the masses. But the cumulative mode is quite practical, in our judgment, and, as before remarked, will probably receive a thorough trial. Indeed, as we understand it, the people of Illinois are about to test its effect and value, by reason of a clause in the Constitution just adopted for that State. A movement is on foot in Pennsylvania which is likely to secure a general test of its utility there. A meeting of delegates from counties in Pennsylvania where the Republicans are in the minority was held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and a resolution was adopted recommending a State convention to be composed of delegates from the minority counties and districts, with a view to procuring legislation favorable to minority representation, and that all majority counties and districts favorable to the same be invited to send delegates. It will thus be perceived that minority representation is being discussed among all parties, and we think it most probable will occupy a large share of public attention during the next few years. The general adoption of any plan will produce a complete revolution in our representative system, and will tend to overthrow the dictatorial spirit of majorities which has too often and too long disgraced the legislation of this country. As we expect to have occasion in the future for discussing the propriety of minority representation, there is no necessity for entering now upon the subject at length. We conclude with the explanation of cumulative voting, as given by the News:

The sixth plan, which we have purposely reserved to the last, is that of cumulative voting. The theory of this is, that a quota being ascertained as before, each voter shall have as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, (either from the whole State, or from electoral districts less than the whole State, as may be determined), and shall be at liberty to cast them all for one candidate, or divide them among several, as he pleases. This plan has been proposed in Congress by Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, and is the plan submitted for approval at the Illinois constitutional elections held on Saturday last. Its operations may be illustrated thus: Massachusetts has ten representatives in the lower house of Congress; each voter has ten votes; he may give them to ten candidates, one to each, or he may cumulate them upon a less number than ten, even to one. One-tenth of the voters may thus be sure of a representative, if they choose to unite upon one person. Thus, suppose the number of voters to be 200,000 and each with ten votes, making 2,000,000 votes in all, of which 200,000 shall be sufficient to elect, the friends of any one candidate might secure the concentration or cumulation of the 200,000 votes cast by 20,000 voters, and those would have one representative, though all the remaining votes were cast for one person. In practice, no doubt, tickets would be made up by the two parties, and each party would send representatives merely proportionate to its constituency. This plan of cumulative voting seems to be the simplest and plainest yet devised, and, where it has been tried, it is found to work exceedingly well.

Address of the Executive Committee.

We lay before our readers to-day the Address of the Executive Committee of the Union Reform party. It is a calm, temperate and impressive document, setting forth the principles and objects of the organization, and arraigning the present State administration for its extravagant abuse of power, proving by official data the enormities practiced in the name of Republicanism. This address deserves to be read by every citizen of South Carolina, and we trust that it will receive a careful perusal from all of our readers.

FOR CONGRESS.—The friends of Maj. Wm. T. Gary have announced him as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, and in publishing the announcement, the Columbia Guardian says:

We have announced to-day the name of Edgewood's distinguished son, Wm. T. Gary, as a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. Major Gary has taken a prominent stand lately in public affairs, and bids fair to rival in the political arena the high fame of his brother, Gen. Martin W. Gary, in the field of war. He is quick, ready, earnest, animated and able in his speeches, and is destined to wield no light influence in the future of South Carolina.

It is rumored that there is a strong probability that Secretary Cardozo will be the Republican nominee for Governor. We place no reliance in such rumors, so long as Scott is in the field.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

WILLIAMSTON, July 9, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: At the earnest solicitation of the honorable President of the Loafers' Club, I write you a line to correct any erroneous opinion that may have arisen in the minds of the brotherhood over whom he has the honor to preside. His indolent majesty would have kept you posted as to the good work going on here, but he asserts most emphatically that he is too lazy to write. Upon arriving here, he found the loafing material abundant, but in a disorganized condition, and yet which lazily but steadily flocked to his standard. He now occupies the chair with that dignity so characteristic of the man and position. Had the members been present and witnessed that scene in the Trial Justice's Court, to which you alluded last week, not a word of complaint would have been uttered. No labor was manifested, except on the part of the defendant. The Court could only be organized at the rendezvous of the loafers, and consequently several of that fraternity were empaneled as jurors, among whom was your worthy and highly esteemed President. He took a reclining position, with his feet at an angle of 45°, and the only visible sign of movement in his corpulent body was that of mastication, for which he has a strong and uncontrollable propensity. His associates—drilled as they were by precept and example—imitated their worthy leader, and thus the trial waged on. He saw nothing, heard nothing, did nothing, and received nothing. It is therefore submitted, there need be no apprehension that the invigorating properties of the water, Justice's Court, or any other influence that will likely be brought to bear in this locality, will divert him from faithfully discharging the duties devolving upon him in promoting indolence.

OMEGA.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—In the United States Senate, on Friday last, the bill removing the political disabilities of over five thousand persons in the South was taken up and passed. The Washington correspondent of the New York World gives the following proceedings in this connection:

There were several spats in the Senate today on the question of the removal of disabilities, and the spirit of the body manifested itself with unexpected vehemence against a general amnesty. Fowler moved to include in a pending disability bill the name of A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, ex-President Johnson's colleague in the Senate at the outbreak of secession. Sawyer (carpet-bag Senator from South Carolina) vehemently opposed this, the opposition being unexpected, Sawyer having heretofore been supposed to be extremely conservative and in favor of a most liberal amnesty, if not one that should be universal. Sawyer's lead being followed, Fowler withdrew the name. It appears that the Tennessee Conservatives are anxious to make Mr. Nicholson one of the judges of the State Supreme Court, and the motion to remove his disabilities was made in order to admit of his acceptance of the position. Morton objected to Basil Duke, saying he was as bad as John Morgan, whose second and could be as well, and Duke's name was stricken out. Mr. McCreery tried hard to secure a removal of disabilities for Gustavus W. Smith, who, he said, was now in Kentucky paralyzed, and in very reduced circumstances, and could receive a small State office in the Insurance Bureau if relieved. Conkling said Smith's conduct in leaving New York city, where he held the important position of street commissioner, in order to go into rebellion, was unpardonable, and, if paralyzed, it was a judgment. The name was then struck out. Drake was very severe on the Kentucky applicants, and said Kentucky was worse than any two of the States that went into rebellion. The whole tone of the Senate was unusually bitter. In the debate, Spencer caused some merriment by his ignorance of the politics of the State he represented, objecting to Eli S. Shorter, who, he said, was Governor of Alabama in secession times, and on that account ought not to be relieved, it appearing in debate that it was John Gill Shorter who held that office.

WHITTEMORE.—The New York Times thinks that the action of Congress makes the election of Whittemore void and his place vacant. It says:

"The rejection of Whittemore by the House of Representatives raises the question whether there is a vacancy in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, and also whether it becomes the duty of the Governor of that State to issue his proclamation and order another election to fill the position for the unexpired portion of the Forty-first Congress. If the House send an official notification of its action to Governor Scott, he must recognize the fact that a vacancy exists. The House is the constitutional judge of the election and qualification of its members, and having declared Whittemore disqualified to take a seat in that body, of course his election is void and his place vacant."

—Mr. John Dillard, near Rocky Mount, N. C., was engaged in filling a kerosene lamp while it was lighted, when it exploded, knocking him senseless, and setting fire to the dress of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wellford, who was badly burned. Mrs. W., at the time, was holding the newly-born infant of Mrs. Dillard in her arms, which she laid in its swaddling clothes on a table, while she examined her own dress. Mr. Dillard recovering, and seeing what he thought was a mere bundle of clothes on fire, threw them out of the door, not knowing their precious contents. On being taken up, the infant was found to be dead; but its death by the fall was no doubt sent in mercy, as its body was found to be burned in several places. Mr. D. was painfully burned about the face and head, and Mrs. W. most shockingly injured.

—The New York World says: "It is a curious fact, and well worth noting, that while President Grant was suffering to pass through Connecticut without exciting anything even remotely resembling popular enthusiasm, a mention casually made by Senator Casserly in his Fourth of July oration of General McClellan was followed by such an outburst of applause as compelled the orator to suspend his discourse for the moment. The truth is that the ignoble worship of mere success has no real hold after all on the popular heart. It is the genuine personal qualities of men that in the long run determine the allegiance of their fellow-citizens, not the manoeuvres of their political manufacturers nor the whims of destiny."

—The Orangeburg News announces the death of W. T. McKewen, Esq., formerly Intendant of that town, and one of its most honored and useful citizens. He had been connected with the South Carolina Railroad for upwards of thirty years, and had earned a reputation for integrity and honesty few men possess. He was the father of the gallant Sergeant McKewen, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, who was killed at Fredericksburg.

—The Sumter Watchman says: The first cannonading that we have heard in our town since the war was upon the arrival of the news that Whittemore had been rejected by an overwhelming vote of Congress. We need scarcely add that the salute was fired by members of the Republican party.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Andrew Johnson is writing a book in vindication of his administration.

—The residence of D. Jennings, Esq., near Pendleton, was destroyed by fire recently.

—Alexander H. Stephens now weighs seventy-six pounds.

—The greater part of the town of Millerton, California, was burned on the 3rd of July.

—The Fourth of July was celebrated in several German cities by the American residents.

—The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned to meet again on the 1st of October.

—The rainy season in Arizona commenced on the 25th of June, to the advantage of the crops and the mining interests.

—It is very generally agreed that an adjournment of Congress will take place to-morrow, 15th of July.

—President Grant will depart from Washington next week, going to his summer residence at Long Branch.

—Akerman has qualified as Attorney-General, secured his commission, and attended a Cabinet meeting last Friday.

—About the only indication of virtue in the present Administration is the fact that Charles Sumner has become its enemy.

—A sinking fund is said to be any sum of public money falling into the hands of Radical officials.

—The general disability bill, including five thousand names, passed the House on Monday last, and has been sent to the President.

—A Tennessee quack doctor named Young has eloped with six young ladies, and is supposed to have gone to join his namesake in Utah.

—Velocipedes, which have almost disappeared from this country, are still all the go in Europe. Velocipede races are reported from all parts of the continent.

—DeLorge proposes starting a paper in Charleston at an early day, for, as report hath it, aiding the colored people in securing their share of the State and Federal offices.

—Eighteen young men have been fined \$10 each for habitually "loafing" on the street corners in Boston. The Loafers' Club will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

—One runner is aloft that Whittemore intends to oppose Gov. Scott in the nominating convention, and another has it that the cadet pedler wants to be Lieutenant Governor. Why don't he run for Congress?

—The Laurensville Herald says that an effort is being made in that vicinity to form a company, to be composed of whites, with a view to tender it as a part of the State militia organization.

—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has declared Caswell county in a state of insurrection, but his proclamation assigns no reason for so doing. No outrages have been reported, so far as the public knows, for two months.

—The United States Senate has confirmed John D. Pope as District Attorney for Georgia, to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Akerman. He was formerly a Circuit Judge, and is regarded as a good lawyer.

—It is reported that the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, Mr. W. J. Magrath, contemplates an early visit to Europe for the purpose of looking after the foreign indebtedness of the corporation.

—The Willsboro News predicts that in ten years the Southern whites, unless the negroes themselves prevent it, will champion negro suffrage as giving them power in the Union, against a powerful anti-negro party at the North.

—The Columbia Guardian says that the State at large will be pleased to learn that Dr. John P. Davis has declined the flattering offer made to draw him from this State, and that he will continue his connection with the medical school of the State University.

—It is asserted, "on the best authority" in Washington, that Secretary Fish has no intention whatever of resigning his position; that he will not accept the English mission, and that, therefore, the name of another gentleman will soon be sent to the Senate.

—The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion publishes a correspondence which took place in 1861 between President Davis and General Joseph E. Johnston, which shows that Mr. Davis did not by order prevent the advance of the Confederate forces upon Washington after the battle of Manassas.

—The Columbia Phoenix notes the arrival of a splendid new passenger car, of the monitor pattern, intended for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The car is described as being elaborately finished, with every modern convenience and appliance to render travelers comfortable.

—Capt. Isaac Davis, formerly a Charleston pilot, but just before the war master of the well known steamer Nina, and largely engaged in the Georgetown trade, died Sunday morning, in Georgetown, S. C. The deceased had been in failing health for some time, and was about 52 years of age.

—The juries in Laurens have adopted the scaling process on all old debts, and debts during the war, assessing one-half the principal and one-half the interest to 1st of January, 1861. The Herald says that this action of the juries gives general satisfaction, and is founded in equity and justice.

—A careful and reliable gentleman, who has traveled all over Iowa on railways within a fortnight makes the following statement:—"Never before in the history of Iowa have I seen so much land devoted to grain, and never before at this season has the prospect for a full yield of all grains been as promising."

—Captain General De Rodas has at last returned to Havana, and reports that no organized opposition to the Spaniards now exist.—Per contra, a Key West dispatch says that the Spanish troops have been defeated in several engagements with the insurgent leaders, and that their situation in the Eastern Department is decidedly bad.

—An immense fire occurred in Manchester, New Hampshire, on Friday last. The area burned over is from five to six acres, and the amount of property destroyed is not far from \$250,000, one-half of which is probably covered by insurance. At least two hundred families are thrown out of their homes by this awful calamity.

—The Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations for starting a party newspaper in Washington, the first number to be issued on the 1st of September. A large amount of capital has been contributed. Jas. E. Harvey, ex-Minister to Portugal, is reported as one of the editors.

—The Memphis Ledger says: "The negro is fast becoming proprietor of the soil he formerly tilled for his master. About five hundred negroes own farms in the vicinity of Memphis, and all their farms are well cultivated, while the farms of a great many white men are covered with weeds. Industry is bound to overcome obstacles and make men rich, while laziness ends in the workhouse and a pauper's grave."

—A serious difficulty occurred at Gadsden, about twenty miles below Columbia, on Saturday last. It was at a Radical meeting, and a white man named Epstein had some words with Beverly Nash, when a fight ensued, ending in a general melee and stampede. One man was instantly killed by having one of Scott's melish run him through with a bayonet, while several were wounded. The accounts are conflicting, and it is not known to what extent injuries were inflicted upon the participants.

—The new Department of Justice, now being organized under a recent act of Congress, gives Attorney-General Akerman an immense deal of patronage. The act consolidates into the new Department all the legal business heretofore scattered in the other departments, and places the Attorney-General at its head, with power to fill the responsible positions attached to the Department of Justice. Mr. Akerman seems to be wielding his power judiciously, and has not yet given offence to the friends of the administration.

SOUTHERN REFORM.—A vigorous effort (says the Boston Post), has set in on the part of the people, whose result is beginning to show itself in South Carolina and Alabama, and will soon change the face of the situation throughout that whole section. The people have endured the abuses to which they have been subjected as long as they can, and are now organizing in good earnest to overthrow a tyranny more corrupt and exhausting than any that ever entered their conceptions. The kind of local government that could first elect, and then send back to Congress a man like Whittemore, is justly open to the severest denunciation. It is charged that the reason why Gov. Scott did not interfere with his influence to terminate the Whittemore scandal, is because he is as deep in the mud as the latter is in the mire. A Convention of people of all parties was recently assembled at Columbia, that appealed to the citizens of the State, colored and white, to join in an earnest effort to rescue the Government from the hands of a corrupt and demoralizing ring, and to uproot the four years' establishment of the rule of ignorance, vice and dishonesty, in the State.

Some of the most distinguished men in South Carolina were participants in the proceedings. The movement means simply an effort to secure the proper execution of the laws, the just disbursement of the public moneys, and the selection of men for official position who combine with marked ability sufficient courage to discharge the public duties with honesty, fidelity, firmness and impartiality. The quality not disputed, the sole issue is the overthrow of the mercenary gang that has disgraced the State for so long without being held to account for it. It is wholly conservative movement in the interest of reform.

The spirit of this widespread and simultaneous action is as liberal and just as the abuses assailed are gross and indefensible. At length the people of the South are aroused to take their safety into their own hands. The appeals of the new organization to the people at large, who wish nothing more than the restoration of their States to a healthy life, are made in excellent temper, betraying no other passion than a deep desire of re-establishing right and justice in the place of seafaring ring government and an indiscriminate system of spoliation. They have no escape but in independent and united action, such as they have now seriously resolved upon.

The New York Herald says Akerman "brings brains into the Cabinet." If he does, he certainly takes a step for which the history of the present Administration furnishes no precedent.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says "the internal revenue system pursues men from the cradle to the grave, and plunders them at every step between the two extremes of existence."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisement for Dr. J. C. Davis' Family Medicine, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DR. J. C. DAVIS' FAMILY MEDICINE' and '1840 1870'. The text describes the medicine as a valuable family medicine, widely known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of thirty years.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak catch herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

Count the Cost.

A day's ride in almost any part of our country will show more than one practical illustration of the parable of the man who commenced to build his castle without counting the cost. Men often leave out of their calculations such little matters as Doors, Blinds, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., and in the end find no comfort in the house which they have built. Remember, therefore, before building, to write to P. P. TOALE, Charleston, S. C., the largest manufacturer of Doors, &c., in the Southern States, for an estimate of the cost of finishing.

A Stubborn Fact.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely use of Cathartic Medicines. For this purpose DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are confidently recommended; they are mild, safe, prompt and uniform in their action. They contain no Mercury. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and they may be taken at any time.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., meets at Anderson C. H. on the first Monday night in every month, at 7 1/2 o'clock. E. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M., meets at Anderson C. H. on the second Monday night in every month, at 7 1/2 o'clock. E. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Pendleton Lodge, No. 34, A. F. M., meets at Pendleton on the Saturday on or before the full moon in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. H. D. GAILLARD, Secretary.

Living Arch Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M., meets at Pendleton on the Saturday on or before the full moon in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. L. SHARPE, Secretary.

Williamston Lodge, No. 24, A. F. M., meets at Williamston on the Thursday on or after the full moon in each month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

Belted Lodge, No. 139, A. F. M., meets at Belton on the Thursday on or before the full moon in each month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. O. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Heron Lodge, No. 116, A. F. M., meets at Millford on the first Saturday in every month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

G. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M., held in the Lodge Room on Monday, July 11th, 1870, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His inscrutable Providence, to remove from his labors and sufferings here below to the Celestial Lodge above, our worthy and highly esteemed brother, A. C. JACKSON; And, whereas, by this sad affliction we are taught the vanity of all human pursuits, and the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of making that preparation of heart, while traveling upon the level of time, by which alone we will be enabled to gain admission into the temple "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, A. C. JACKSON, this Lodge has sustained the irreparable loss of an exemplary and consistent member—the Church a zealous and devoted Christian—the community an honorable and upright man, and his family a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the widow and orphaned children of our deceased brother in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased brother, a blank page on our Record Book be dedicated to him, upon which shall be inscribed his name, birth, death and age, and that the Lodge be clothed in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the family of our deceased brother a copy of these resolutions, and also a copy to the Anderson Intelligencer for publication.

A true copy from the minutes.

J. BAYLIS LEWIS, Sec. pro tem.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, July 13, 1870. COTTON.—To-day, middlings command from 14 to 15. CHARLESTON, July 11. Cotton dull and nominal—middlings 14. NEW YORK, July 11. Cotton dull—uplands 15 1/4. Gold 14.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

IN CHARLESTON, S. C., Corrected Weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN, Broker, No. 25 Broad Street. JULY 6, 1870.

STATE SECURITIES.—South Carolina, old 85 to 90; new 75 to 80; do, registered stock, ex int 76.

CITY SECURITIES.—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, — to 79; Charleston, S. C. Stock, ex-div, — to 45; do, Fire Loan Bonds, — to 70; Columbia, S. C. Bonds, — to 60; Railroad Bonds.—Blue Ridge, (first mortgage), — to 55; Charleston and Savannah, — to 70; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, — to 87; (horaw and Darlington), — to 81; Greenville and Columbia, (first mortgage), — to 80; (State shares), — to 40; North Carolina, — to 92; Savannah and Charleston, (first mortgage), — to 80; do, (State guarantee), — to 75; South Carolina, — to 76; do, Spartanburg and Union, — to 72.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, — to 45; Greenville and Columbia, — to 23; North Carolina, 15 to 18; Savannah and Charleston, — to 20.

EXCHANGE, &c.—New York Sight, 1/4 par; Gold, 109 to 112; Silver, 101 to 108.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK BILLS.

Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Bank of South Carolina, — to 2; Bank of Camden, — to 2; Bank of Georgetown, — to 2; Bank of South Carolina, — to 2; Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Bank of Hamburg, — to 2; Bank of State of S. C., prior to 1861, — to 2; Bank of State of S. C., issue 1861 and 1862, — to 2; Planters and Mechanics Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Peoples Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Union Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Southwestern Railroad Bank of Charleston, (old), — to 2; Southwestern Railroad Bank of Charleston, (new), — to 2; State Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Farmers and Exchange Bank of Charleston, — to 2; Exchange Bank of Columbia, — to 2; Commercial Bank of Columbia, — to 2; Merchants Bank of Cheraw, — to 2; Planters Bank of Fairfield, — to 2; State Bank of South Carolina, — to 2; City of Charleston Change Bills, — to 2.

* Bills marked thus (*) are being redeemed at the Bank Counters of each town. Jan 13, 1870. 29 17