

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 87; new 78 1/2.

Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has kindly furnished us with the monthly report of the Agricultural Department for May and June.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase any of the lands belonging to the estate of Wm. Van Wyck, deceased, is directed to a change in the advertisement elsewhere.

The proprietor of the Yorkville Enquirer offers \$300 in prizes for the best original stories delivered to him by the 1st of October, 1870. For further particulars, address L. M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, for a neat little work, which furnishes the new "Fee Bill for Law Officers of South Carolina," with a complete list of law blanks.

There is to be a picnic to-day (Thursday) at Perryville, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and large numbers of people from Oconee, Pickens and Anderson counties are expected to assemble. An extra train will leave the Anderson depot at 7 1/2 o'clock this morning, and return in the afternoon.

It is announced that the Radicals contemplate holding a mass meeting at this place on to-morrow (Friday) night, and that distinguished speakers are expected to be present. The County Convention, it will be remembered, meets on Saturday next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Radical State Convention.

A correspondent of the Greenville Enterprise nominates J. C. C. Featherston, Esq., of Laurens, as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. Mr. Featherston is a native of Anderson, a lawyer by profession, and at this time engaged in farming. He is a young man of fine talent, a good speaker and conservative in his political opinions.

It was incorrectly stated in our last issue that Congress had passed the general disability bill, relieving three or four thousand Southerners of their political disabilities. This bill passed the Senate on Friday, 8th of July, but the House of Representatives failed to concur in the measure, and adjourned without any action upon it. Nearly one hundred citizens of this State were named in the bill, among whom we noticed some half dozen from Anderson county. It is to be regretted that the House of Representatives failed to agree with the Senate, as in many instances the people will be deprived of their choice in the selection of officers next fall.

The Chesterfield Democrat.

The last number of this valuable exchange brings the announcement that its talented and accomplished editor, Gen. W. L. T. Prince, has retired from journalism, at least for the present. He is succeeded by Mr. V. Little, a practical printer, and a gentleman of character and intelligence. In parting with Gen. Prince, we tender the warmest wishes for his future prosperity, and to his successor we extend a cordial welcome.

Information Wanted.

The National Democratic Executive Committee desire to obtain the name and post office address of the chairman of all State and County Committees; also, that of all Democratic and Conservative candidates for Congress. This information is desired to enable the Committee to supply documents, &c., to any locality. The address should be sent to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairman, Washington, D. C. All Democratic papers throughout the country are desired to copy this notice.

The Baptist State Convention.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina will be held in the city of Greenville, beginning on Thursday next, 28th of July. Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., was appointed at the last meeting to preach the Introductory Sermon, upon the subject of the "Semi-Centennial History of the Convention," and it will be preached on Thursday evening. The charity sermon will be delivered on the Sunday following by Rev. Richard Furman, or his alternate, Rev. L. H. Shuck. At some appropriate time during the meeting of the Convention, an address before the Alumni of Furman University will be delivered by Y. J. Pope, Esq., of Newberry. Delegates and visitors will be charged only one fare over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Dastardly Outrage.

It has been a long while since the county of Anderson was disgraced by one of those dastardly outrages, where a party of men, banded together for evil purposes, make an attack upon defenceless and unprotected parties. It is our duty, however, to record such an occurrence as transpiring on last Saturday night, two or three miles north of this place. It seems that a party of either colored or disguised white men visited the house of a colored woman named Mary Sloan, and bursting open the door, proceeded to administer a severe whipping to her, and after unmercifully beating her for nearly an hour, as is alleged, they left her in this terrible and dangerous condition. We learn that she did not recognize any of the parties, but believes that they were white men with their faces blacked. The proper authorities have charge of the investigation of this outrage, and will make every effort to arraign the perpetrators and bring them to justice. Medical aid was sent to the woman by one of our public officers, and it may be relied upon that the utmost care and diligence have been exercised by the civil authorities. The outrage is universally condemned by the citizens of this community, and there is a general expression of indignation at this unwarrantable and unjustifiable conduct.

"Cotton Manufacturing in South Carolina."

Sometime ago we gave a sketch of the Pendleton Factory, owned and operated by Messrs. Wm. Perry & Co., and stated that it was their intention to enlarge the sphere of their operations by securing additional capital and new machinery for the manufacture of domestic cloths. These gentlemen have now completed their arrangements, and have recently issued a pamphlet for the purpose of bringing their enterprise before the public. It will be remembered that the original investment of the present company in October, 1867, was \$50,000, and that since that time the entire profits of the business have been applied to the improvement of the property, and to the purchase of additional machinery and real estate. On the 1st of June last, the Company declared a stock dividend of \$35,000, (after setting aside an amount amply sufficient to cover all the liabilities of the Company,) which shows a net profit of 26 1/2 per cent per annum on the investment made at the organization. To obtain the desired amount of \$100,000 capital, it will be necessary to dispose of \$15,000 stock of the company, and this amount is now offered for sale. The showing hereinbefore made is sufficient to convince any one that such an investment will bring handsome dividends, and we take pleasure in cordially recommending this opportunity to capitalists seeking a safe and sure return from their money. Messrs. B. F. Crayton & Son, of this place, are authorized to receive subscriptions, and will take pleasure in giving every information to persons interested.

The Public Speaking next Wednesday.

The preliminary meeting suggested in our columns last week was held on Saturday last, and appropriate committees were appointed to make preparations for the mass meeting on Wednesday next, 27th of July. The Committee of arrangements make their announcement in another column. We trust that the people are taking an interest in this matter, and that there will be a general attendance of all classes of our citizens. It is suggested that employers of colored voters will take pains to explain the object of this meeting to their employees, and will not only give them a chance to attend and hear the Union Reform candidates, but will urge them to do so. We know that Judge Carpenter and Gen. Butler will be able to convince many colored people of their folly in blindly adhering to the men who have heretofore controlled them for selfish purposes, and we think it is the duty of every farmer that they make an effort to bring along that element of the voting population.

Gen. Butler's Disabilities Removed.

We are gratified to know that Congress has, by special bill, relieved Gen. M. C. Butler of his political disabilities, and that he is now eligible for the position of Lieutenant Governor. This is a favorable sign, so far as Congress is concerned, when the Radical majority in that body will unbend its rigid rules and extend a generous pardon to an ex-Confederate who has not gone down on his knees before them. It likewise relieves the Union Reform party of any embarrassment in this respect, and it gives us pleasure to state that the Radical organ in this State approves the action of Congress. Altogether, it is a graceful and timely act on the part of Senators and Representatives.

The first grand fair of the "Cotton States Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association" will take place in Augusta, Ga., on the 25th of October next. The President of this Association, Dr. Wm. H. Tuttle, has exhibited a wonderful degree of energy in bringing into general notice, not only throughout the South, but all over the United States, this splendid undertaking of a small body of gentlemen. The Association has been organized much less than twelve months, and we venture to say that the proposed Fair is better known to-day than any similar event to transpire in this region next fall. Not only has such publicity been given to this enterprise, but the Fair itself is projected on a like extensive scale. A schedule of premiums has been published, offering \$11,000 worth of prizes for competition. The grounds of the Association, embracing about seventy acres and lying within the corporate limits, are being converted into a beautiful park, and arrangements are progressing most satisfactorily, we understand. The amplest opportunity will be offered agriculturists and manufacturers from every section of the country to place their productions before the public, and every facility will be contrived to secure visitors and exhibitors the utmost attention during the Fair. We think it likely that this Association will overshadow other and older institutions, and that in a few years it will become the leading society of this kind in the cotton States. Our friend Tuttle deserves the fullest credit for the flattering prospect, and we have penned the foregoing, not from any lukewarmness in our own enterprises of this character, but in order to give credit to indomitable energy, perseverance, capacity and enlarged common sense.

A correspondent of the Charleston News, writing from Pendleton, intimates that Anderson county was not truly represented in the June Convention, and that the belief expressed by one of the delegates as to the people being opposed to a nomination was not well-founded. We have no desire to engage in a controversy likely to produce evil results, nor will we seek to satisfy the correspondent as to the correctness of our opinions. We wish to bring about a reformation in the administration of our State affairs, and prefer to "work harmoniously together," but we respectfully submit that the correspondent of the News does not promote harmony by attacking positions taken in advance of the nomination, and re-opening questions already settled. When the Convention determined to put candidates in the field, we acquiesced in that decision, in accordance with a declaration made before the meeting of that body. We believe that our political associates throughout the State have generally appreciated this course, and we regret that the correspondent of the News has not been able to discriminate between positions maintained anterior to a State Convention and a frank acquiescence in an opposite course afterwards. It is well to consider that the present state of public opinion is governed by like motives, and whatever may have been the views of men before, they are not disposed to discuss these matters now. Hence, it does not rest upon us that there has been any necessity for again referring to the policy of making a nomination.

The Land Commission.

Attorney-General Chamberlain has written a letter to the Columbia Guardian, in response to inquiries from that paper, concerning his connection with the swindling operations alleged to have been perpetrated by some one connected with the Land Commission. The particular transaction is the huge swindle, often referred to in public print, where the executors of an estate received \$30,000 for land in the low country, and the State was made to pay \$120,000, thus making a clear profit of \$90,000 transferred to the pockets of some one in authority. It has been established, we believe, that Gov. Scott is not responsible for this transaction, and knew nothing of it at the time of its occurrence. Secretary Cardozo, another member of the Advisory Board, has cleared his skirts likewise, and neither the former nor present Land Commissioner are involved. Hence, it was narrowed down to Treasurer Parker and Attorney-General Chamberlain, and now comes this latter gentleman and declares that in all purchases by the Land Commission, to which he has been a party, he has acted honestly and conscientiously. He denies making a cent, directly or indirectly, out of any land purchase or other transaction connected with his public duties. We are glad to hear the Attorney-General emphatically deny any complicity in these nefarious transactions. In common with the people of this State, we have been disposed to regard Mr. Chamberlain as honest and respectable, although we know nothing of his antecedents and not much as to his official conduct for the last two years. But he has the manners of a gentleman, and has won the respect of those meeting him in the political arena or in the forum. It was a natural desire, therefore, to know explicitly as to his connection with the \$90,000 transaction, and we are glad that he has broken silence and given the assurance that there is no stain upon his official career. As to the tone and temper of his communication to the editor of the Guardian, we are not discussing that point. It is a matter of taste, and there's no disputing on this score. But we are yet anxious concerning this gigantic swindle, and unite with other journals in demanding to know why it is that there has been no official investigation of this broad villainy and corruption?

Gov. Scott is the chairman of the Advisory Board, and it is his imperative duty to trace this matter to its legitimate conclusion. Is he afraid to pierce through the thin veil now concealing the infamous author of this swindle, and expose him to the world? Does Treasurer Parker know too much of the official conduct of Gov. Scott to be brought forth and indicted upon these grave charges? Gov. Scott can procure the evidence to-morrow as to the guilty party in this Schley transaction. He ought to relieve himself and his administration, to say nothing of the Radical party, by a prompt indictment of all parties concerned. His delay is already too great, and it may be that it would not relieve him from the odium attaching to him for quietly submitting to these bare-faced swindles, yet he can protect the State, and it is his duty to do so.

Attorney-General Chamberlain represents the State in a legal capacity, but who has heard of any legal proceedings to ferret out the corruptions of the Land Commission? There are some small transactions in this section of the State, and it is said that Gov. Scott has been directly interested in the profits. Would a legal investigation bring to light any or all of these transactions, and prove that the highest officials have speculated upon the State funds and improved their private fortunes? It is no wonder that a magnificent gift towards purchasing a school-house for the colored people of this town could be afforded, when the profits arising from recent land speculations are to be drawn from the deluded and deceived colored population, if they purchase these lands from the Land Commission. Why is it necessary that a piece of property has to pass through that office, in order to become "eligible" for the colored people to purchase? Why do their benefactors buy land at \$2 per acre and then sell it to the Land Commission for \$3, making the colored man pay the profit? These are important questions for the colored people to propound to their Radical leaders, and we think it is equally important that the Attorney-General of the State should cause an investigation to be made, no matter if the greatest light of the Radical party is exposed and made to wince at the result. In every portion of South Carolina, these charges are rife, and we think it due to the people and the officials that it be placed beyond a doubt.

Admission of Georgia.

Congress has at length closed up the work of reconstruction by providing for the admission of Georgia, although this much was barely accomplished before the adjournment, and it was doubtful for some days previous whether or not there would be an agreement between the two Houses. The Georgia bill, as approved by the President, provides "that the State of Georgia, having complied with the Reconstruction Acts, and the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; but nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the General Assembly of said State as provided for in the Constitution." The ambiguous phrase relating to the State election this fall is thought to require an opinion from the Attorney-General of the United States, but it is understood that Mr. Akerman favors the idea that the people are to elect a new Legislature, and hence it is presumed that there will be an opportunity for the people to oust the present Radical majority from the legislative halls. The general opinion in Georgia, irrespective of party, is that the bill gives the State an election this fall, although Gov. Bullock will take the opposite position. It is thought that leading Republicans will differ from him, and we may confidently expect that our neighbors across the Savannah will emerge from misrule and corruption at the election in November.

The officers to be voted for at the next general election in this State, are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of Congress, members of the General Assembly, School Commissioner, Judge of Probate and County Commissioners.

The War in Europe.

Contrary to the expectation announced last week, the efforts made to maintain peace between France and Prussia signally failed. On Friday last, the Legislative Department of France declared war against Prussia, and based this declaration upon the following causes: First, The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, the French minister, and its approval by the Prussian government. Second, The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne; and Third, The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the crown. The declaration concludes: "The extra-constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive!" The movement of troops toward the Rhine began immediately, and immense excitement was produced throughout Europe and the civilized world. Active preparations are in progress on both sides, and it is thought that a collision will take place in an incredible short time. The Emperor of France and the King of Prussia have both evinced a disposition to throw obstacles in the way of peace, and the intervention of other European powers met with little or no encouragement from either France or Prussia. Both armies are in excellent condition, and troops are hurrying to the front. There is no immediate probability of other powers becoming involved, but the general opinion seems to be that the progress of the war will bring about complications in which nearly every government of Europe must take sides. The London Times declares that "France, without the shadow of an excuse or of justification, plunges Europe into a war, of which no person living may see the end." The direct cause of the final rupture seems to have been a personal collision between two eminent personages—King William of Prussia and Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador at the Prussian court. The latter was conducting negotiations for an amicable settlement, and insisted that the candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne indicated a hostile intention on the part of Prussia against the French government, and that it was incumbent upon King William to take an official part in withdrawing him. This was peremptorily refused, and the voluntary withdrawal of Prince Leopold was held to be sufficient. Under the instructions of his government, it is to be presumed, the French minister again urged King William to disavow any participation in this obnoxious intrigue to secure the Spanish throne for a Prussian Prince, which the French people believed to symbolize a hostile intention on the part of Prussia. This second time he was flatly repelled, and the declaration of war followed at once.

The Weather and the Crops.

We are gratified to state that, during the past week, splendid rains have fallen in various sections of the county, and in some instances where it was much needed. On Saturday last, in this immediate vicinity, there was a considerable storm, though we hear of no material damage. Monday and Tuesday brought copious showers in several directions, and we think it likely that the greater portion of Anderson county has received welcome rains. The crop prospect is very encouraging. Cotton is yet backward in some respects, but where a good "stand" was secured early the appearance is indeed gratifying. Corn is growing vigorously, and the only regret in this connection is that there is not more planted. We are inclined to think, however, from the best information we can obtain, that the area planted in corn is greater than heretofore supposed, and that this county will produce an abundance of corn to supply its population, if there be no disasters. The wheat crop is larger than for several years, and the oat crop turned out far better than was anticipated. Hence, we incline to the opinion that the farmers of Anderson will be independent, so far as supplies for man and beast are concerned.

Union Reform Mass Meetings.

There have been some changes and additional appointments made for Judge Carpenter and General Butler to address the people of the various counties. Hence, we publish the revised list: Pickens C. H., Monday, July 25. Anderson C. H., Wednesday, July 27. Walhalla, Thursday, July 28. Greenville, Friday, July 29. Abbeville C. H., Saturday, July 30. Saluda Old Town, Monday, August 1. Newberry C. H., Tuesday, August 2. Spartanburg C. H., Wednesday, August 3. Union C. H., Thursday, August 4. Fish Dam, Friday, August 5. Lexington C. H., Monday, August 8.

DEATH OF JUDGE LONGSTREET.—The venerable and distinguished Judge A. B. Longstreet died at Oxford, Miss., on Saturday, in the 80th year of his age. Judge Longstreet was a man of varied talents and mental accomplishments. He was eminent as a jurist, an able and effective advocate, an eloquent divine, and one of the most successful writers of humorous fiction that the South has produced. For many years he has lived retired from public pursuits, and devoted his time exclusively to the education of youth in the Mississippi University, of which he was president, we believe, up to the time of his death. His "Georgia Scenes" put the whole world to laughing when it appeared, some thirty-five years ago, and he has left several graver works to perpetuate his name and memory.

J. Edwin Wylie has been confirmed as postmaster at Chester, and A. M. Riser as postmaster at Newberry. The Council of Donaldsonville, La., has voted a salary of one dollar per annum to the Mayor of that town. Thomas Jordan, of the Cuban insurgents army, is now in New York, fighting the Spaniards by writing letters to the papers. The Directors of the South Carolina Railroad have resolved to pay quarterly dividends on and after the 1st of January next. It is rumored that Senator Sprague intends experimenting with Chinese labor in his cotton mills.

H. J. Maxwell, of Bennettsville, Senator from Marlboro county, has been appointed Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of State Militia. Congress at last decided to continue the income tax at the rate of two and a half per cent. on all incomes over \$2,000. Gen. McClellan has been elected engineering-chief of the Department of Docks of New York city. It is a position of the highest responsibility and importance. Mrs. Lincoln is at a small watering-place in Bohemia.

THE GEORGIA LINE.—A writer in the Athens (Ga.) Watchman is contributing a series of articles devoted to the early history of that town. Of course, the Georgia University comes in for a full share of attention, as the progress and prosperity of Athens has been co-extensive with that venerable institution. Speaking of the University, reminds the writer of these reminiscences of a little incident concerning the line between South Carolina and Georgia, and he has related it in a pleasant and agreeable manner. As many of our readers in what is now known as "the Fork" are probably not aware that Georgia once claimed the valuable territory belonging to them, we append the incident as told by the correspondent of the Watchman:

The line between Georgia and South Carolina, was the northern bank of the Savannah river, at high water, from its mouth to its intersection with the 35th parallel of north latitude, and when it forked the larger of the two should be considered a continuation of the Savannah. Now the Tugaloo and Seneca was the first fork from its mouth, when it became a question, which was the larger. It was generally conceded that the Seneca was the principal stream, and was therefore considered the boundary between the two States, and that the lands between the rivers belonged to Georgia. And among the lands deeded by the State to the University, was a tract of 5,000 acres lying between these rivers, near their junction, and very valuable. (Let me say, parenthetically, that anterior to the time now spoken of, this territory between the rivers was considered as belonging to Georgia, and was represented in the Legislature which met in Louisville, by a Mr. Lane, the uncle of Gov. Swain, for so long time President of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. I think Lane was a native of Oglethorpe county. I know that his family lived here in Athens and its vicinity many years ago.) But subsequent surveys, pretending to be more carefully made, determined that the Tugaloo was the larger, and it became the boundary line, and the 5,000 acres of land was lost to the University. But our Board of Trustees resolved to make an effort to retain it to the College, supposing that such a tract, away in the back woods, remote from any settlement, when public lands were worth little more than the cost of surveying them, could be of small consideration to a State, appointed one of their own body, a lawyer of distinction, to wait on the Legislature of South Carolina then in session, and ask that the grant to the land should be confirmed to the University—not doubting that so small a favor would be cheerfully conferred. (These were days of kind feeling between the States.) Col. C. was a man of exquisite taste in wines and brandies, or at least he thought so, and kept that gift in active exercise on all proper occasions, and sometimes when the occasion was not proper. The South Carolinians knew exactly how to entertain such a man with becoming hospitality. There were some gentlemen, members of the Legislature, who, learning the object of the Col.'s visit, and desiring to become the owners of the land in question, and believing that the Legislature would confirm the grant to the college, determined, if possible, to prevent the application, and succeeded, by keeping the Colonel in such a blissful state of mind, in testing and giving his opinion of the various old and costly liquors upon which they desired his judgment, that the Legislature adjourned before the Col. had opportunity to present the claims of the University, and before its next meeting the lands were sold.

GEN. KERSHAW'S LETTER.—We invite attention to the able, manly and patriotic letter of Gen. J. B. Kershaw, addressed to the Banner of the South, and which is published on our first page to-day. It is an earnest defence of himself and his friends from charges of inconsistency, and is the best vindication of the Reform movement we could place before our readers. In referring to this letter, the Columbia Guardian says: The noble, statesmanlike and patriotic motives evinced by General Kershaw as acting his own conduct, serve at the same time to give a clear and full exposition of the scope and object of the Union Reform party. Overpowered in the war, subjected to military rule afterwards, and now oppressed with the rule of alien adventurers more odious still, the hopes of our people are almost crushed, and must be wholly so if we cannot effect a reconciliation and friendly alliance with the colored people upon a just and mutually advantageous basis. This alliance the Union Reform party attempts to effect. In all honor and with perfect sincerity the offer is made. There is no desertion of principles—none is needed. If as the people of South Carolina we grant the rights of the colored population to vote and hold office, most assuredly we can do so without sacrificing any principle we have hitherto cherished. We held, not that the colored race could not be allowed the elective franchise, but that each of the States, and not the general government, should determine the question. There is sought that our enemies have shown, not that we can see, that can compromise the highest-toned gentleman or purest-minded patriot in advocating the principles of the Reform party; and all we ask of our neighbors of Georgia is, that if they can or will not aid us, to leave us alone. Before the next Presidential election, we venture to predict there will not be a single Southern State but that will adopt the course now entered upon by the good people of the Palmetto State, in their effort to bring about kindly political relations between the races.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, died in Washington on Thursday last of lingering consumption. Mr. Norton, though not a prominent speaker, was one of the most upright and useful members of Congress. He was born in Mount Vernon, Kenyon County, Ohio, April 12, 1829, and was educated at Kenyon College. He was but 17 years old when the Mexican war broke out, but he volunteered at the beginning, and went off to the Rio Grande with the Second Ohio Regiment. After serving his country in the ranks through Taylor's campaigns he returned home by way of California and Nicaragua to begin the study of the law in his native village. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and moved to the new State of Minnesota in 1855. Two years after settling there he was elected to the State Senate, and was returned in six subsequent elections. In 1864 Mr. Norton was chosen to the United States Senate as a conservative Republican to succeed Morton S. Wilkinson, and took his seat March 4, 1865. His course during his Congressional career was eminently consistent and always conservative. He was one of the Republicans who refused to be dragged into the impeachment policy of his party, and his action at that crisis formally separated him from his old associates. He has since acted with the Democrats. Mr. Norton's term would have expired on the 4th of March next. His successor has not yet been elected.

Admiral John A. Dahlgreen, of the United States Navy, died at Washington on Monday night, 11th inst. He entered the United States naval service as a midshipman in 1827, and became a commander in 1847. In the ordnance department he won considerable distinction, and the experiments conducted by him under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, resulted in increased changes as well as increased system and efficiency in the ordnance department of the naval service. He was the author of several works on armaments.

Mrs. Lincoln is at a small watering-place in Bohemia. A citizen of Maryland has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped. The Avery College, of Pennsylvania, has conferred the title of L. L. D. upon Judge Wright, colored, of South Carolina. Hon. John L. Motley has been removed from the post of Minister to England, and Ex-Senator Frølinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been appointed as his successor. Minister Sickles is taking steps to obtain from the Spanish Government indemnification for the arrest of American citizens in Cuba and their deprivation of property. The crop reports from North Alabama and Arkansas are unusually favorable. Corn and cotton are both remarkably good. In West Tennessee the cotton will be seriously injured by the worm. The young men of Greenville have organized a militia company and tendered their services to the Governor. The company has taken the name of the "Butler Guards," and elected Capt. A. D. Hoke to command it. Gen. Robert E. Lee reached Saratoga last week, in search of health. Of course, there was great curiosity to see the distinguished "rebel" upon his arrival at that famous watering-place, where thousands are assembled. The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, of Canada, assembled in Toronto on Wednesday. Mayor Stevenson, Grand Master, delivered a long address in which he announced that the order in Canada was in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. The Greenville Enterprise thinks it a pity that Governor Scott declines to meet Judge Carpenter on the stump, because the people ought to have a fair opportunity of comparing the two men, and to hear from them what measures they advocate to meet and condemn. A large Florida planter who has some four hundred negro hands employed constituting a majority of the voters in his county, has agreed with his laborers to support one of them for representative, they, in turn, to support him for senator. Is this voluntary contract obnoxious to the enforcement law? The resignation of Hon. R. B. Carpenter, as Judge of the First Circuit, has been forwarded to Gov. Scott, to take effect on Monday last, 18th inst. Judge Carpenter deferred his resignation to enable counsel to complete the formal record in cases previously determined in his court.

A correspondent of the Columbia Phoenix suggests that a Convention be held in the city of Greenville on the first Monday of August, composed of delegates from the various counties in the Fourth Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress on the Union Reform ticket.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

WILLIAMSTON, July 16, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Lest your readers should be unfavorably impressed with the habits of the citizens of Williamston, I propose to give a synopsis of the manner in which things are going on here. Though the advent of the far-famed President of the Loafer's Club created quite a sensation, it must not be understood that idleness predominates, or that the industrial pursuits are entirely ignored.

Williamston is beginning to show signs of recovery from that prostration occasioned by the calamities of war. This place was peculiarly inviting, and served as a pleasure retreat for refugees, who purchased much of the real estate, contemplating making this their permanent home, or at least a summer retreat, in case the war should ever end. So soon as the so-called peace dawned upon our once happy land, they with one accord set their faces eastward, declaring they preferred clams and oysters, with the combined evil of malaria and mosquitoes, to grasshopper soup with the blessings of a salubrious climate and healing waters.

Williamston, the far-famed watering-place, was almost deserted. The announcement was made—"Good dwelling-houses to let, free of charge." Time passed on. Enterprising citizens purchased property here, and now the demand for houses cannot be supplied. The hotel is being handsomely fitted up and furnished, and it is expected will soon be filled with such as may be in quest of health or pleasure. The proprietress, Mrs. Mays, who knows well how to do things up in good order, will spare no pains to make this one of the most desirable watering-places in the South. There are now quite a number of invalids enjoying the revivifying effects of the healing waters.

There are here six stores. Behind the counter of No. 1 may be found a dignified gentleman, anxiously awaiting the influx of greenbacks, as though he had never been to Mexico or the front.

No. 2 are two stalwart knights—one in the door looking out for customers, the other behind the counter, yard stick in hand, ever ready to close a bargain, which is done with dispatch and urbanity. No. 3 is kept by a very polite gentleman, rather on the thin-rind order—looks as if in some period of his life he may have had a touch of the rheumatism. He has no objections at all to greenbacks or Shangkais. The gentleman in No. 4 has a great aversion to law-suits, as he generally comes out at the little end of the horn. We suggest it is a good place to get bargains, as he neglects to mark his goods.

In No. 5 may always be found a twichy-twally salesman, who knows precisely what a dollar is made for, but has a great aversion to blue butter and spoiled eggs. The proprietor occasionally dodges in, merely to see how much has been sold during the day. No. 6 is occupied by an accommodating gentleman, who is tall, both perpendicularly and horizontally. From his appearance one would take him to be a gormandizer. He somewhat resembles the man who tried, Mr. Editor, to show you the cotton square and couldn't.

The merchants of Williamston are high-toned gentlemen, very polite to all, especially to those who have the spondulix to exchange for goods. Besides the above named gentlemen, we have various other dignitaries. Two M. D.'s, two Revs., one Dentist, one Magistrate, three School Teachers, Town Council, &cetera. There are four Churches, including one freedman's, one bar-room, and of course a callaboose. So, Mr. Editor, you perceive there is some life in Williamston, and we opine it is destined to be a place of some considerable note, whether or not the Air Line Railroad passes this way.

More anon. OMEGA.

A citizen of Maryland has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped. The Avery College, of Pennsylvania, has conferred the title of L. L. D. upon Judge Wright, colored, of South Carolina. Hon. John L. Motley has been removed from the post of Minister to England, and Ex-Senator Frølinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been appointed as his successor. Minister Sickles is taking steps to obtain from the Spanish Government indemnification for the arrest of American citizens in Cuba and their deprivation of property. The crop reports from North Alabama and Arkansas are unusually favorable. Corn and cotton are both remarkably good. In West Tennessee the cotton will be seriously injured by the worm. The young men of Greenville have organized a militia company and tendered their services to the Governor. The company has taken the name of the "Butler Guards," and elected Capt. A. D. Hoke to command it. Gen. Robert E. Lee reached Saratoga last week, in search of health. Of course, there was great curiosity to see the distinguished "rebel" upon his arrival at that famous watering-place, where thousands are assembled. The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, of Canada, assembled in Toronto on Wednesday. Mayor Stevenson, Grand Master, delivered a long address in which he announced that the order in Canada was in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. The Greenville Enterprise thinks it a pity that Governor Scott declines to meet Judge Carpenter on the stump, because the people ought to have a fair opportunity of comparing the two men, and to hear from them what measures they advocate to meet and condemn. A large Florida planter who has some four hundred negro hands employed constituting a majority of the voters in his county, has agreed with his laborers to support one of them for representative, they, in turn, to support him for senator. Is this voluntary contract obnoxious to the enforcement law? The resignation of Hon. R. B. Carpenter, as Judge of the First Circuit, has been forwarded to Gov. Scott, to take effect on Monday last, 18th inst. Judge Carpenter deferred his resignation to enable counsel to complete the formal record in cases previously determined in his court.

A correspondent of the Columbia Phoenix suggests that a Convention be held in the city of Greenville on the first Monday of August, composed of delegates from the various counties in the Fourth Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress on the Union Reform ticket.

THE MARKETS. ANDERSON, July 21, 1870. COTTON.—To-day, middlings command from 14 to 15 1/2. CORN.—Sells readily at \$1.75 per bushel. FLOUR.—\$9 1/2 to \$11.00 per barrel. EGGS.—110 to 115 to 120 per c. B.

CHARLESTON, July 18. Sales 500 bales—middlings 18. NEW YORK, July 18. Cotton dull and nominal—uplands 19 1/2. Gold 20 1/2.