

The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

VOLUME 6--NO. 13.

Sound and Sensible Advice to the Young Men of the South.

The Atlanta Intelligencer publishes the annexed extract from an address delivered by Gen. A. C. Garlington before the Literary Societies of the University of Georgia, at the Commencement in August last. The practical ideas embodied in this extract induce us to place it before our readers, and we would earnestly impress the advice of Gen. Garlington upon the young men within the range of our influence. Although addressed to a Georgia audience, and mainly intended for that glorious old State, we know that Gen. Garlington would desire to have his words of truth and soberness reach every young man, especially, within the borders of his native State:

"It is not my purpose on this occasion to discuss party politics, or to say anything as to the merits of the political parties which now divide the people. The present condition of the country and especially our part of it, is such, however, as to press upon our young men with peculiar force the necessity of preparing themselves to act their part in the arena of political affairs. There is reason to fear that, since the fall of the Southern Confederacy there is too great a tendency in our people to lapse into a state of supineness and indifference in regard to the present condition of things, and the future destiny of our country; that with a great many, this feeling amounts even to irresolution and despair. Young men, I beseech you, not to encourage such feelings for a moment. It is of their nature to paralyze all effort, to extinguish the fires of ambition, to destroy all motive for action. Cherish rather the maxim of the old Roman, 'never despair of the Republic.' He who feels that his fate is fixed to be a slave, and that his children after him are to inherit his condition, has no incentive to use his faculties except to provide merely for the wants of his lower nature. Aaway then, with such feelings, or you and your country are both undone! 'Tis true, we have all felt most severely the reverses that have befallen us, the havoc which cruel war has wrought in our once fair land—the tears and blood that it cost us. When the scene closed at Appomattox, what a night of darkness overspread our political sky; darkness equal to that which Byron has so vividly depicted as coming upon the material world:

"When the bright sun was extinguished, and the stars
Dwander dimly in the evening sky,
And the pale moon, and the leopards
Swam dark and black in the moonless air;
Morn came, and went—and came and brought no day,
And men forgot their passions in the dread
Of this their desolation; and all hearts
Were chilled into the selfish prayer for light."

"Years have since rolled away, and our hearts have not yet been cheered with the light of other days. But let us not despair; rather should we be animated with the hope that a new morn will ere long unbar her gates and dispel the clouds that overhang our political sky. The history I have endeavored to commend to your attention and study, teaches the great principles of liberty, struggled for ages to establish them; that tribulations and trials, sufferings and sorrow, and the dungeon and scaffold, the fires of persecution and the red field of battle, were the ordeals through which they had to pass. It is a weakness of our nature to be too impatient of the results that follow the revolutions that are constantly taking place in the moral and political world. Man-kind are not content to await the full development of events, results remote as well as immediate. They seem to forget that there is a power beyond the reach of the human intellect, which moves in ways mysterious, to accomplish its ends. This power oftentimes manifests itself in storms and tempest which shake the earth and startle the nations, and raze to their foundations the boasted works of man. But these convulsions are the development only of causes that have been doing their work silently for long years—hidden causes which are difficult to detect, and which may have escaped observation; and the events they have brought forth will, in their turn, become the cause of others that lie beyond the range of human vision. Finite man cannot keep pace with Providence; the great march of events. To use the language of a distinguished French writer—"Providence moves through time like the gods of Homer through space—it makes a step and ages have rolled away." In accommodating ourselves to these changes, and adjusting them to the best account, the great difficulty is, to disentangle ourselves from the past, especially the recent past, and lay hold of the present, to grapple with its issues; to march up to their line, and in the contest of ideas to extract the truth and put it to use—practical use. This is especially true of those who have been prominent actors in the past, who have borne "the heat and burden of the day" in their country's service. The old live in the past—the young in the future. Youth paints the future in the rosy tints of promise and hope; age, by contrast with the past, views the future through the medium of gloom and apprehension. Hence it is, that the country must look chiefly to the rising generation—its educated youth, to redeem its fallen fortunes, to restore its prosperity and happiness. You who are about to step across the threshold of life, nerve your hearts for the great work before you. You will begin life at a most important period of your country's history. The events of recent occurrence by which the wisest have been startled, have not only worked great changes in the very frame-work of our political system, but they constitute a new epoch in the history of the world. Novel ideas and principles are to be tested—strange and startling problems in politics are to be solved. The enfranchisement of a race who lately sustained the relation of slave to those who founded our government, and who have heretofore controlled its affairs, and their admission to equal participation in its future administration are untried experiments—such as are unknown to the history of the past. They will bring to the fullest test the principle, that virtue and intelligence are the only security of republican institutions, and that a government which does not represent the ability and property of the State has no stable foundation. With these experiments pregnant with the mightiest issues you will have to deal, you will doubtless find it difficult to see in the political changes to which I have adverted any signs of progress. You will be inclined rather to regard them as evidences of a retrograde movement in human affairs. But whether this be true or not, may not be finally determined in your day and generation. The history of the world shows that the current of civilization, progress—oftentimes runs too deep for human observation to discover its bearing, and that, notwithstanding the ever recurring changes and revolutions in the affairs of men, its general course is onward. It may be dammed up for awhile, or diverted from its true channel, but it will, in good time, find an outlet in the right direction, and flow onward in its majestic course. It is like the gulf stream whose steady, resistless current is ever moving forward in the same direction through the great ocean, though

it is often overwhelmed by the tempest-tossed waves. In whatever light then the events, to which I have alluded, may be viewed; whether as evidences of good or evil—of progress or retrogression—your duty remains the same. It requires that you should take your stand by the principles of truth, right, and justice, and that you should labor incessantly and earnestly for their final triumph.

"You will also see much in the present condition of public morals to discourage. The war from which we have lately emerged has left its marks not only upon all our material interests and our political situation, but also upon the morals of the people. It has exerted a most powerful demoralizing influence upon society. The blood shed in it, like the drops that fell from Madusa's head of horrid shape, has produced corruption on all sides; with shameless ease it stalks at noonday through the land. Public virtue has degenerated almost into a crime, and patriotism is scoffed at as a by-word of reproach. In promoting the aims of the ambitious, the arts of the demagogue are more potent than the virtues of the statesman. Office and place, instead of being the reward of merit, are bought and sold as things in the market. These are melancholy truths—facts to be lamented, but they should not cause you to despair of the future. This condition of things cannot last—it has none of the elements of permanency, or long life. It depends for its existence upon causes which of themselves will work a change, and the change may come when we are least expecting it—while we are straining our eyes to see its approach in the distant future. History is not without examples to give us confidence in this result. Political corruption in its most disgusting forms, profligacy in morals and manners, want of integrity and virtue in public men, characterized the times immediately preceding the revolution in England which expelled the Stuarts from the throne, and established the liberty of the citizen and the sanctity of the laws upon a firmer foundation than they had ever been before. The carnival of blood, which towards the close of the last century, maddened the people of France, and sapped the very foundations of society, was followed by the most brilliant era of her history. It was during these troublous times that the seeds were sown which at a later day, have been developed into a more vigorous growth of the principles of well-regulated liberty than that country has ever before enjoyed. It is also a truth of history, that the authors of evils which necessitate these great re-actions in human affairs, those who flatter the people only to betray them, who seek to promote their ignoble ambition and selfish ends by means of fraud corruption, are sure to be overtaken by a terrible retribution—unrelenting popular vengeance. They are doomed to realize the fate of the Thracian king who fed his horses on human flesh, and afterwards himself became a victim of the unnatural appetite he had stimulated. From these lessons of history we should take courage, and look forward with confidence to the delivery of our country from the evil influences which now seem to control the destinies. In the struggle to attain this end, may we not count something, too, upon the lineage of which our people whose toughness and elasticity of spirit have been tested by many trials; whose love of liberty has been bred in the bone and will never run out. It may be smothered for a while by the mailed hand of oppression, but it cannot be extinguished. When the occasion comes its fires will blaze out with still brighter and more glorious effulgence.

"Remember, young men, this is your country; it was the country of your fathers, make it the country of your posterity. This is your Georgia, it belongs to you by right of inheritance, with all its glorious traditions make it the Georgia of those who are to come after you. Methinks that the genius of the proud old State still stirs within you; that by the efforts of her sons she will rise again to honor and glory; that with pious hands they will gather together the broken fragments of the temple their fathers erected, and from these sacred relics, rebuild its columns and arches, and again raise its proud dome towering to the skies. Stand in all coming time a fitting memorial of their skill and patriotism, and an enduring monument to the virtues of the illustrious dead."

Public Duties a Privilege and an Opportunity.

If every citizen would regard his life as but a collection of circumstances intended as a scaffolding to be used in building up the beautiful edifice of many individual character, he would value more highly the Democratic institutions under which he lives, and the opportunities which a government by the people for the people creates for personal instruction and improvement. Our Agricultural, Immigration and Political meetings would be more fully attended. Our papers would teem with original contributions. Our whole society would be alive and active. Each individual would permit social influences to play all upon him, instead of withdrawing into a snail-like and unsympathetic isolation, and would grow and flourish under their humanizing power, as does the sturdy oak, rejoicing in every wind that freely sways its strong branches from side to side, but unmoved from its own firm foothold and individual stability by the fiercest storm that blows.

The reactive, healthful influence of a conscientious discharge of public duties, of voting, for instance, and of inducing others to vote for the right, is not sufficiently realized by our people. It will develop their individual character and strengthen their individual virtue, ever to work for what they consider right. But there is a feeling of despondency amongst the better classes in our State at present, from an instinct of helplessness, so much do they regard themselves as a minority. They forget that a minority, if active and intelligent, often dictates a wise course to the majority, simply through their fear of losing office, and often by sheer force of intellect; for, of two courses that are indifferent, so far as their personal interests are concerned, they take the better one for the community, to silence the sarcasms and ridicule of the minority. Minorities have accomplished all that ever has been accomplished in the world, by patiently persisting in what they deemed right, until they became majorities. We of the supposed minority in this State should recollect this, and persevere in the course that we consider right. We owe this to ourselves individually, and we owe it to every fellow citizen, not to desert him in his efforts in behalf of public virtue and government, until they are crowned with success, even if it take a century, and the combined struggle of several generations.—Winnabro News.

Said one student to another, whom he caught swinging the scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass: "Frank, what makes you work for a living. A fellow with your talents and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labor. I mean to get my living by my wit." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can," was the reply.

A dishonest bankrupt and an honest one have this resemblance—they both fail to make money.

From the New York Ledger. The Southern States as a Home for the Emigrant.

BY HON. FREDERICK A. SAWYER.

Until recently it has been hopeless to expect the laborer, the mechanic, or the small farmer from other lands, to make his home in the South. The desire to emigrate implies the desire to better the condition; the desire to emigrate to America usually implies the desire, not merely to better the physical well-being of the emigrant, but to elevate his family and dignify his manhood. The European laborer who contemplates removal to this country has learned that, in America, he will cease to be simply one of the counters with which kings and princes play, or one of the instruments which capital uses solely for its own benefit, and will become a man. This forms no small part of the inducement to break ties which however they may have kept him down, have still great power over the affections and purposes. Hence, it could not be expected that the European, still less the Northern or Eastern mechanic or laborer, should come to live in States where labor, as a rule, was a badge of servitude, and where the standard of a day's labor was that which could be exacted from unwilling and unpaid bondsmen. Slavery enforced ignorance and slavery degraded labor. In a society where the whole was much the larger part, of the labor was performed by slaves, there was no place for a free, manly, independent mechanic, who honored his work as his work honored him.

But slavery has passed away, and as soon as the political affairs of the Southern States assume something like a settled and permanent condition, that side of emigration which has hitherto set so strongly and so steadily toward the west and northwest, will surely take a southerly course, or flow with a divided stream, of which not the smallest part will seek the rich fields and genial climate of the South.

The reasons for expecting this are manifold: 1. The territory of the Southern States is more accessible than that of the interior of the continent to which the path of the immigrant now tends. A long extent of sea-coast, with many excellent harbors, invites foreign commerce. Rivers navigable for long distances, traverse the whole region between the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge and the Atlantic; while the rich and almost virgin soil of the Gulf States is watered by many streams whose proportions would be majestic to eyes not used to consider the immensity of "The Father of Waters." These natural water-courses, with many thousands of miles of completed railroads, and thousands of miles more in process of construction, give large facilities for inland commerce.

The upper waters of those rivers afford a power waiting to be utilized, sufficient to turn the spindles and work the looms of the world. In the mountainous districts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia, the rivers literally leap to the sea, and furnish a water which it makes an engineer sigh to see run to waste.

2. The soil is fertile, and capable of producing almost every variety of crop which can be produced in the Northern and Middle States, and many others for which the climate of the colder States is unpropitious. While the cotton of the South has come to be its great staple, and will, doubtless, long hold a very high place among its products, it is nevertheless true that its soil and climate are admirably adapted to the successful culture of other agricultural products. Its mountain regions are unsurpassed in fitness for grazing farms. There is no good reason why East Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Virginia, Northern Georgia and South Carolina, should not rival the best Northern and Western dairy products. And there is no better field for wool raising in the world than can be found in these States.

Fruits of all kinds flourish. The luscious peach, the succulent melon, the juicy pear, the crisp apple, the orange, the lemon, the fig and the apricot find here genial soils and favoring climates; while the grape in every variety may be cultivated to rival its fellow in Spain, France or Germany.

An opinion has gained currency that the soil of the Southern Atlantic States is "worn out;" that only small crops repay the hard labors of him who tills; and that the searcher for good farming or planting lands must seek them elsewhere.

This is undoubtedly an error. For generations the culture of these lands has been in the hands of slaves. The overseers, who directed and scoured the slaves, were but too often little superior in agricultural knowledge to the "field hand," and the "field hand" had only intellect enough to use the rude implements in the clumsiest possible way. The top of the ground was scratched, not ploughed—what the plough called a plough was no whit better than that described by Virgil twenty centuries since. The scores of agricultural implements invented by the active brains of educated farmers and mechanics of the last thirty years were unknown in the South, except very rarely. No attempt was made to use the means existing on every well-ordered farm or plantation for saving or making manures. Everything was taken from the soil; nothing was returned to it; and its natural capacities were absolutely unknown, because of the rude and imperfect culture.

Place on the soil of the Carolinas, Virginia or Georgia, intelligent labor, under intelligent direction; carry there the implements which have so lightened the labors and increased the harvests of the Northern and Western farmer; apply the same sagacious foresight, thrift and energy which enable the New England farmer to raise "premium crops" out of the naturally infertile lands of that section, and you shall see the land grow under the burden of the crops that shall grow there.

Besides the ordinary and easily procurable fertilizers in abundance on any plantation, the recent discovery of phosphate of lime in South Carolina has opened up a source of supply sufficient to renovate not merely the "worn out" lands of the South, but of the continent. This deposit can hardly be over-estimated in value. To the large population now engaged in mining and manufacturing it, and destined to be much larger, it is the source of great wealth; to the agricultural interests of the country, it is a source of much greater wealth.

3. The mineral wealth of the South, though undeveloped, is vast, and waits only the reaching forth of the hand of enterprise to pour its treasures into the lap of commerce. Iron, gold, copper and coal exist in abundance. In South Carolina large deposits of a very fine clay exist, of which pottery meet to compare with the best of Worcestershire can be made. Ochres of great value are also found. Granite and marble in infinite variety are at hand.

4. The forests yield the choicest woods in great variety. The pines of the Carolinas and Georgia are well known in all our marts; the live oak of Florida is highly prized by the ship-builder; the palmetto of Carolina serves and purposes for which all other woods fail; and the mountainous portions of the Southern States are rich in woods fit for furniture and ornamental uses.

5. The climate is, in the main, healthful and pleasant. The inhabitant is spared the extreme cold of New England and Michigan, as well as the torrid heats of the tropical regions. Charleston is on or near the isothermal line which passes through Naples; to speak of Naples is to remind one of all that is delightful in sky, temperature, climate. And to one who knows the charm of the climate of Charleston for months in the year, Naples can offer few climatic advantages. The whole State of South Carolina, and indeed all the Southern States, have a healthful and agreeable climate, if we except the districts known to be malarious, and comprising but a small part of the whole area. Even these are healthy from November to May; and for planters who are obliged to cultivate these malarious districts, pine lands are ever near, where a residence is perfectly safe and pleasant the year round. The rates of mortality, which are the offly sure tests in this matter, indicate very clearly that the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, are as favorable to physical vigor and long life as any others in the Union. With regard to the other States of the South we have no definite data at hand, but it is believed the same fact may in substance be asserted of them.

6. The lands in the Southern States can be purchased at much lower rates, in proportion to their value, than in the North or West. An investment in a farm or a plantation in the South, and the same care and labor to make it paying one, that is given by the thrifty farmer in the North, will, under the more genial skies and in the longer seasons of the latitude, pay largely more than it would in the colder States.

Something should be said about the political situation in the South. The political excitement, the abuses of power by place-holders, the want of respect for law and order existing in some parts of the South, are no more than, under all the circumstances, might reasonably have been apprehended. The reconstruction measures of Congress failed to enlist the sympathies, or to receive the support of the great mass of the intelligent men of the South. It was a misfortune that this was so. It threw the work of reconstruction into hands little fitted by education, by experience or interest, to undertake it. The results were better than the Southern white people themselves had a right to expect. Yet it would be folly to deny that gross evils have existed in the new State governments of the South. But things are mending. The more moderate and intelligent men of the several States are waking up to the consideration of the evils that have befallen them, and that they would have any part in the government of their States they must act on the principles which that revolution has established. Day by day new recruits are coming into the camp of those who would make the new South a better, richer, wiser and freer community than the old South could hope to be. And ere long the majority of the intelligent men of the lately rebellious States will be acting with the friends of equal rights and of the nation.

For South Carolina I feel authorized to say, that a partisan press, inspired by relics of disloyal opinions and hopes, cannot be trusted to represent fairly her political situation; that while she labors under political evils, she is slowly but surely working herself clear of them; and that the man who comes to her as an immigrant, whether he comes from Europe or from the North, will be welcomed to her soil and her community, so long as he shows himself worthy of such a welcome.

The days of violence, in excess of that which exceptionally exists in other States where the rule is the observance of law, have, I believe, passed away in South Carolina. The laws are generally well executed; and there are abundant grounds for hoping that ere long large numbers of those seeking new homes will find them within her borders, and find them profitable and happy.

A NEW COTTON PICKING MACHINE.—The Louisville Courier-Journal announces a machine that will certainly pick cotton, and thus describes it:

The machine is called the Southern Cotton-picker, and is the invention of Mr. Wm. Apperly, assisted by Mr. John T. Pease and Captain John T. Sherley, all of this city. The machine consists of four wheels and running gear similar to an ordinary wagon, except that all is of iron. In the centre of the bed are a series of columns of fullers' tussels, an article used in giving the nap to cloth. It is simply the dried head of a plant, cone-shaped, and covered with a number of sharp curved points. These tussels are contained in a cylinder of wire, and the entire set are raised and lowered by means of pulleys. The machine is run directly over the cotton rows, and the frame containing the columns of tussels lowered upon the plant. The frame is raised and the sharp points of the tussels strip the plant of all the cotton that is full ripe. Leaves, stems and unripe cotton are all rejected. A down motion of the frame strips the cotton from the frame by a set of stationary tussels, and with their points reversed and deposited in a receptacle made for it, from which it can be taken at pleasure. The test yesterday was very satisfactory, and the opinion was expressed by those present that one of the smallest-sized machines and two men would do the work of thirty expert hands. A company called the Southern Cotton Picking Company has been formed, and the manufacture of the machines will be carried on extensively. It is estimated that the machines will cost from \$400 to \$1000, according to size. The rights of various districts in Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and other States, have already been disposed of, although the machine was only patented last month. The machine is very simple in construction, and is destined to work a great revolution in the labor system of the South.

FAMOUS PROPHECIES.—Ever since our earliest recollection the newspapers now and then have resurrected old prophecies of forgotten soothsayers, who predicted with wonderful accuracy the leading events of the world's history. And now comes a paragraph "going the rounds" with sufficient information to startle everybody from their slumbers and put them on the lookout for strange events. Here is the paragraph:

"The Rev. Mr. Fleming, a distinguished clergyman of London, in 1699, in the most modest manner, at the request of his congregation, elucidated the Revelations. He cited a passage which to his mind meant the overthrow of the French monarchy in 1789; another which signified a terrible blow against the Pope in 1808, another overthrow of the French monarchy in 1848, and a blow against the Pope, and finally a great war in 1855 growing out of Turkey. He said that he had interpreted great events for a century and a half, and it was useless to go further into the future. But this great war was to commence, as he thought, in 1870. The remarkable verification of preceding events certainly gives strength to the remaining interpretation."

—Why is the young lawyer like the national currency? Because he is a legal tender and somewhat green.

From the Columbia Phoenix. The Issue Before the State—A Generous and General Rally Demanded.

The peace and the prosperity of South Carolina—her interests, moral and material—are involved in the present State canvass. Let us hope that our people, from one end of South Carolina to the other, duly appreciate the emergency. All the anti-Radical elements of South Carolina must combine to put an end, in this State, to the era of misrule and waste and corruption. The issues in South Carolina are identical with those lately before the people of North Carolina. There, a great victory was won by our sister State. Our case is not unlike hers. We present the following extracts from the address issued previous to the last election in North Carolina. It came from the Conservative members of the General Assembly of North Carolina. This address gave tone and direction to the canvass, and in that spirit, and upon that platform, the anti-Radicals of North Carolina won a thrice-glorious victory:

"The dominant party are organizing thoroughly for the approaching campaign, and you imperil every important interest of the State, if you flatter yourselves with the hope that it will surrender the Government without a desperate struggle. We feel confident that an equally zealous and determined effort on the part of the conservative people of this State, will insure them a thrice glorious victory in August next. But to achieve it, they must be united and thoroughly harmonious. In the presence of a determined enemy we cannot afford to divide among ourselves. The past glories or defeats of old political organizations should be among the things of the past. In the battle we are about to join against radicalism, reckless extravagance, corruption, swindling, imbecility and partisan tyranny, why should we stop to inquire whether our leaders were in the past, Whigs, Democrats, Unionists or secessionists, so they but lead us to victory and save us from a defeat, the result of which would be nothing less than absolute ruin to the State? That man who now attempts to exume the burdened past, to revive the prejudices born of issues long since dead, and which ought to be forgotten, will, intentionally or unintentionally, contribute to the strength of our common enemy. Let the bickerings of the past be hushed; let us rise above the dwarfed idea that would lead us to inquire what a man's politics were in the past; let us but ask, is he an opponent of radicalism, is he honest, is he competent? Upon this broad and elevated platform you can invite the good of all parties and races to join you against that party, which has levied and collected taxes, without stint, with one hand and scattered them with wild extravagance with the other; that has introduced into our halls of legislation, corruption hitherto unheard of there; that has elevated to positions of trust and profit, men wholly unworthy of confidence; that has altered and confused our laws until the administration of justice has become costly, and its attainment uncertain; that has sought to subordinate the civil administration to military power by proclamation of martial law and petitions to Congress for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; that has more than doubled the current expenses of the State Government; that has enormously increased the State debt; that has ruined the credit of the State; that has cast a foul blot upon her hitherto fair escutcheon, and that for want of statesmanship, and for utter disregard of the necessities of the people, is without a parallel in the history of this or any other State. With such a cause as ours, against such a party, the undivided ranks of conservatism must prevail.

"In the last contest in this State, the principal issues were upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights, has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution, we have ever been willing to defer, to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience.

"The Reconstruction Acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as finality. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union. Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

"The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States, in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty, as good citizens, to elevate him morally and intellectually.

"In the selection of candidates, let eligible men be selected; let self be lost sight of; let the good of the State be your aim, and success your battle cry. Let all the elements opposed to radicalism, be organized into one solid, irresistible column. Let the grand army that is to overthrow radicalism, until its banner; let the mighty hosts be marshaled; let the camp fires be lighted; let every discordant feeling be hushed, and with serried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, let it march with triumphant tread to a glorious victory."

GREASING WAGONS.—But few people are aware that they do wagons and carriage more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axle trees, and castor oil for iron.

Just enough grease should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes.

To oil an iron axle tree, first wipe the spindle with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient.—Exchange.

NOTEWORTHY.—Should the price of salt take a sudden rise in our community, our readers may account for it from the following:

We know our fair readers never dreamed that the great bunch of "hair," which fashion calls a chignon, had anything to do with the price of salt, but it is a fact. We are informed that the Virginia Salt Works Company paid last year about one thousand dollars more for salt sacks than they did the previous year, owing to the rise in the price of Jute, the material of which the sacks are made. "Well but, what have chignons to do with that?" Why, your chignon, fair lady, is made of Jute, too, and the great demand for the material to make chignons has caused the price to advance, and that is how your chignon came to increase the price of salt, as well as the size of your head.

Protection Against Fire.

The Yorkville Enquirer gives some practical hints on this important subject, and although the article is partially local in its character, we think it deserves a more general circulation:

It is an undeniable fact that the fire of last week would have been far more destructive but for the supply of water furnished from a cistern constructed by private enterprise. Dr. J. F. Lindsay, about a year ago, dug a cistern holding 9,000 gallons of water, for the protection of his property in case of fire. The expense, although considerable, was justified by the result. The owner of this cistern had the satisfaction of saving not only his own property but thousands of dollars belonging to others. When the fire broke out, Dr. Lindsay's first care was to test the water in his cistern to moisten the roofs of his dwelling house and outbuildings thoroughly, and then to moisten the roofs of his immediate neighbors. By the time this had been accomplished, the fire was nearly opposite. The cistern was then made public, a line to carry buckets was formed and in half an hour the fire was checked, although several old frame buildings still remained in its front. After the fire was certainly checked, we visited this cistern and found it to be at least one-third full of water.

The moral of this statement of facts is that the first essential for fighting fire is a plentiful supply of water. Without this engines are of no use, and with it they may often be dispensed with. Had the owners of the buildings which were burnt possessed cisterns of water, or had there been a few public cisterns, the fire could have been stopped much sooner. As it was, hundreds of men were compelled to see their utmost exertions useless for want of water.

There are two methods by which this danger can be guarded against in future. The first is the construction of cisterns at public expense; either by private contribution or general tax; so that capacious cisterns may be located, at convenient distances, all over our town. But by far the best way is for owners to build their own cisterns, or for two or three neighbors to combine and build one for mutual protection. In the latter case, the owners are independent of the public; and their investment answers, to a great extent, all the purposes of a fire insurance. They have, moreover, the right, which is denied in other circumstances, of protecting themselves first and others afterwards. Inasmuch as they have, while others have not, foreseen the evil day and provided against it, it would be manifestly unjust to use their supply of water until they have no further use for it.

Such cisterns, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons capacity, cost from \$100 to \$250, according to capacity. A number of small cisterns would probably be more serviceable than a few large ones, on account of furnishing more accessible points for water carriers to go to; but, on the other hand, large cisterns cost less in proportion than small ones.

The lesson of the late fire may be studied with advantage by the country as well as the town. How many homes there are in the country, which have almost no supply of water to guard against a sudden fire. The majority of these are unprotected by insurance, and for the very reason that the means of fighting fire are scarce, which makes the rates of insurance higher in proportion. The cheapest plan to protect country houses, especially where there are numerous outbuildings occupied by hired hands, is to construct one or two capacious cisterns near enough to be available, but not so near as to render the locality too hot during a fire. With a good force pump costing \$25, fifty or a hundred feet of hose costing fifty cents a foot, and a cistern costing \$100—or \$150 in all, most country houses can be effectually guarded against destruction by fire. Is not the protection cheap?

WAR SAUSAGE AND WAR BREAD.—One of the most valuable improvements, not only from a sanitary, but also a military point of view, is the introduction of the new war sausage and war bread by Prussia. The commissary department of all German armies now distributes a liberal extra supply of condensed food to the soldiers in the field in the shape of war sausages and war bread. Inasmuch as the Prussian Government had found it extremely difficult during the war of 1866 to produce always and at the right moment fresh beef and bread, which, besides, would not keep if distributed in several days' rations, and as the rapid and independent movements of the armies, upon which Prussian strategists so much depend, was thereby frequently delayed, a war sausage was introduced, which is made of fresh beef chopped up fine and slightly smoked. This is mixed up with fine chopped fresh suet, various spices and salt, and finally with pea flour or ground peas, and filled into casings of a uniform size and thickness.

If no food is to be had, the soldier cuts off a piece of his war sausage, strips it of the casing, breaks the substance into his tin pot, and, with a cupful of water mixed with it, he soon has cooked for himself an excellent and nourishing stew. Besides this highly valuable war sausage, he carries several small loaves of war bread, which is baked in a manner similar to that of our American crackers. It is composed of two parts wheat and one part rye flour, and is very hard; but dissolves easily in water, wine or beer. This war bread is also of uniform weight (each loaf about one pound) and size, like the war sausage, and the two together containing all the animal and vegetable substances necessary to sustain life for almost any length of time, and being most nourishing besides, are quite as valuable an improvement as some of the new-fashioned guns, cannons, cartridges, and projectiles, &c.; for such as depends on the latter, the soldier who handles them depends on his stomach; and a man who has a good-sized piece of such a war sausage inside him for breakfast and a pound of war bread stowed away on the top of it, certainly can fight better and longer than the poor fellow who has had nothing to eat for some twenty-four hours.

CONVINCED.—The report having been spread in the vicinity of Pomaria, Newberry District, South Carolina, by the Radicals, that the Reform movement was inimical to the colored people, and that the Conservative victory in North Carolina had resulted in putting them back in quasi slavery, two colored men, one a Leaguer and the other a Reformer, were induced to visit Raleigh, N. C., to see for themselves, and bring back their reports. They went and have returned, fully satisfied of the base falsehoods that had been told them. They returned delighted with their treatment. At Raleigh, they saw Mr. Turner, and were liberally supplied with copies of the Conservative Committee's Address to the people of North Carolina. At Charlotte, the colored delegates heard ex-Governor Vance speak, and were much pleased. It is thought that good must result from the visit of these colored men. The idea of sending them was sensible and practical.

—There is only one good substitute for the endearments of a sister, and that is the endearments of some other fellow's sister.