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ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1871.

On Monday last, we were shown open bolls of cotton, from the farm of Mr. P. A. Koy, near this place.

We tender our thanks to Mr. John M. Jolly, formerly of this county, for late issues of Texas newspapers received by mail.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the Saluda Association begins this morning at Neal's Creek Church, six miles east of Anderson.

Fine rains have visited many portions of the county during the last week, but in this immediate vicinity the drought continues. We have been without a good season for nearly six weeks.

We are gratified to report that, although there was a very fair attendance of citizens on Saturday, there was not a drunken man or even the semblance of a disturbance. The sales made by the Sheriff were unimportant.

Persons who have not yet made their returns of personal property to the County Auditor will do well to heed the notice of that official in another column. The time expires next Monday, and the penalty will be enforced against all delinquents.

We have received a copy of the report of Col. James P. Low, Chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Railroad, on the "narrow gauge," but not in time for a more extended notice in this issue. It is published by order of the Board of Directors, and is neatly printed.

The election held in North Carolina on Thursday last for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and upon the question of conveying such a body, seems to be of doubtful result at this time. The Conservatives voted in favor and the Radicals against the Convention.

Death of a Charlestonian.

A young man named M. J. Murray, of Charleston, died in this place on Tuesday morning, of consumption. He had been traveling in the mountains for his health, and came here several weeks ago. A fortnight before his death, it was apparent that he was growing worse, and his friends in Charleston were apprised of his condition. His mother came to his bedside, and administered to his comfort, until death relieved his sufferings. His remains were sent to Charleston yesterday morning.

Good News from Chester.

The result of the election for two County Commissioners, held in Chester a fortnight ago, is truly gratifying. Messrs. W. A. Peden and W. H. Hardin were elected, by a majority of four hundred over the Radical ticket. The ball is in motion that will sweep the State in 1872, if prudence and good management are consulted. The Chester Reporter, in speaking of the election, says: "We have reason to congratulate ourselves that the welfare of our county is to be entrusted to two such men. They are gentlemen of high character and active energy, and will, doubtless, soon bring order out of the confusion into which the late board of incompetents plunged our county affairs."

The Pic Nic at Keys' Spring.

Several hundred persons of all ages assembled at Keys' Spring, two miles from this place, on Saturday last, and spent the day in social enjoyment. Many of the young people found pleasure in the merry dance, at the hospitable residences of Mr. J. C. Keys, while the more sedate portion of the crowd passed the hours in quiet conversation, scattered about the picturesque grounds around the spring. The Anderson Brass Band was in attendance, and lent additional charms to the occasion by discoursing sweetest music. A pic nic dinner was spread about one o'clock, to which all were invited, and to which ample justice was administered. Good order prevailed throughout the day, and naught occurred to mar the harmony of this social gathering of our people.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Martha Cater, the wife of Dr. A. P. Cater, of this town, and third daughter of the late E. B. Benson, Esq., of Pendleton. Although in feeble health for some time, Mrs. Cater was not considered in a dangerous condition until two days before her death, which occurred on Sunday night last, in the 52nd year of her age. Truly, a mother in Israel has fallen! Self-sacrificing in spirit, unselfishly devoted to the ties of domestic life, her home was the abode of tenderness, refinement and hospitality. Her benevolent disposition always found delight in deeds of charity, and her unobtrusive life was a series of kind actions and gentle ministrations to the wants of her fellow-creatures.

So softly death touched her, and she passed away— Out of this bright world that she had made more fair. The funeral obsequies took place at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday morning, and were conducted by Rev. D. E. Frierson, assisted by Rev. J. S. Murray. A large and attentive congregation attested the deep sympathy of our community in this afflictive dispensation of Providence, and manifested the respect and esteem of all classes for the lamented deceased. A wide circle of friends, relatives and acquaintances will receive this sad intelligence with sorrowful hearts, but "they mourn not as those without hope," for she that was a blessing to them has only gone before, to join the ransomed throng beyond the skies.

Air Line Railroad--The Directors' Meeting.

The Directors of the Air Line Railroad met in Columbia, as our readers were informed last week, on Wednesday, 2nd of August, for the purpose of locating the route between Greenville, C. H., South Carolina, and the town of Gainesville, Ga. The meeting was convened, as we learn, at the Nickerson House, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday. Soon thereafter, an invitation was extended to Messrs. J. S. Murray, A. T. Broyles and D. F. Whitner, representatives of the town of Anderson, to present the claims of the route by this place. This invitation was accepted, and Messrs. Broyles and Murray made arguments in favor of the location here. They were supported by Messrs. J. P. Reed and J. W. Harrison, members of the Board of Directors. The Chief Engineer submitted profiles and estimates of the survey recently made through this section by direction of the Board, and Maj. Thos. B. Leo submitted a report as the Engineer employed by the citizens of Anderson. Both of these gentlemen were subjected to a rigid examination as to the merits and demerits of the route by Anderson, and an earnest, protracted discussion of the subject was kept up until after midnight. As length, a direct vote was taken on the question of locating the Road by the town of Anderson, and it was decided in the negative by an almost unanimous vote. An effort was then made to locate the Road by the Perryville route, but this was likewise rejected, and the Executive Committee was charged with the duty of adopting the line which, in their judgment, is most conducive to the company's interests. From the best information we can obtain, however, there is a strong probability that the route by Perryville, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, will be selected as the favored one. It has been the favorite route of the Chief Engineer and some of the Directors for months past, and we have no doubt that they will influence its location. Of course, this is a grave disappointment to the people of Anderson. As the projectors and prime movers of this Road, and as the legal incorporators, they have watched the progress of the Road with the deepest interest. The charter was obtained from their hands less than five years ago, and by fraudulent and deceptive means. The most solemn pledges have been violated, and promises were freely made only to be broken. Hence, after years of patient toil and expectation, this great thoroughfare is wrested from their grasp, and others are to reap the benefit of their labors. We will not pretend to forecast the future action of the Anderson people in regard to their legal rights under the charter to compel the location here. Sound and able lawyers have expressed the opinion that the present company are bound by the terms of the charter to adopt the route by Anderson. But we do know that the most shameful trickery obtained the charter from the original incorporators, and that there has been a deliberate system of delusion and deception practiced upon our people for the last several years. We will take occasion shortly to give a concise history of the Air Line Railroad, so far as the connection of the people of Anderson with that corporation is concerned.

This closed the public exercises, and the large crowd was dismissed for refreshments, which had been abundantly supplied by the good people of that neighborhood. An hour or more was spent in the adjacent grove, where tables fairly groaned with the richest viands and most tempting array of good things. We cannot recall any similar occasion where better order was preserved throughout the day, or there was more general enjoyment of the day. It reflects unusual credit upon the community of Honea Path and their invited guests. The entire programme was admirably planned, and the committee of arrangements deserve the thanks of all present for their assiduous attention and polite entertainment. It was estimated that between twelve and fifteen hundred persons were upon the ground.

Sunday School Celebration at Ebenezer Church.

The anniversary celebration of the Sunday School at Ebenezer Church, ten miles South of this place, occurred on Friday last. Early in the morning, (about half-past nine o'clock,) a procession was formed in the grove near the meeting-house, and with banners flying the happy band marched to the church door, where the procession halted, opened ranks, and entered the building inversely. The order of exercises arranged that a class of juveniles, eleven in number, should deliver brief and pithy speeches, and we learn that every one of the class acquitted themselves most creditably. We did not arrive until about the time these exercises were concluded, much to our regret and disappointment, as we desired to hear the boys of this class, which is known in the school as the "Temperance Band." After these speeches were over, addresses upon the Sabbath School cause were delivered by Messrs. Edwin C. Rice and H. Bascom Browne, both young men of talent and promising future. Rev. W. A. Hodges was next introduced, and through occupying only a short time gave the children most wholesome advice and encouragement. A recess of one hour was then announced, and during that time the hospitality of the Ebenezer neighborhood was generously displayed, and the vast crowd bountifully supplied with refreshments for the inner man. After recess, the procession again marched to the church, and when order was restored, Rev. A. Rice was introduced to the audience, and delivered a brief, practical address upon the duty of teachers and scholars. He was followed by Rev. B. A. Fair, of Abbeville, in an able and lengthy review of the Sabbath School movement, its results already attained, and the benefits yet to be evolved in the future. His plain, forcible manner kept the audience deeply interested for more than an hour, while the thoughts suggested by him furnished food for reflection afterwards. It is the first time we have heard Col. Fair since he entered the ministry, or indeed for years before. The zeal and earnestness of his nature, his ripe experience and varied learning, fit him for the work to which his life is now dedicated, and we shall not be surprised when he takes rank among the foremost of his denomination. The programme indicated that the next and last speech would be delivered by Mr. James A. Hoyt, but only an excuse was rendered by that gentleman, who expressed regrets that his late arrival in the morning debarred the pleasure of listening to the boys. To gratify this desire—which was shared and expressed by others—several of the boys' speeches were again rehearsed, and in most excellent style. This closed the exercises of the day, when a benediction was pronounced and the congregation dismissed. Beautiful songs interspersed the speeches, and added much to the occasion. The Sunday School at Ebenezer is composed of several denominations, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Jere. Browne, who has held this position for a number of years. His successful training of the children is quite evident, and we are pleased to know that he enjoys the hearty co-operation of the teachers and friends of the school.

"Bribery."

The Charleston Republican submits rather gracefully to the defeat of last week, when its party went down before the triumphant banners of their opponents. But it cannot help displaying its sore-headedness, and we find the annexed paragraph in its review of the election: "We cannot go into all the details of that which led to our defeat. But of course among the causes should be set down the free use of money by the Conservatives. It is rumored that even forty thousand dollars were sent them from New York. This may or may not be true; we know not; but it is beyond question that they engaged in bribery to an extent which should be to them a lasting disgrace. It is probable that they bought at least five hundred of their votes and it is also firmly believed that they voted several hundred from outside the limits of the city. As a matter of course, the purely moral party to which the Republican belongs never purchased any votes, or engaged in this detestable thing of bribery. Neither did the "decent and respectable" members of that party in Charleston buy off objectionable candidates before the election, when to retain them foreboded certain defeat. Such practices are not known in the high and lofty patriots of genuine Republicans in South Carolina! Money has never carried any elections, either before the people or in the Legislature, nor has it had anything to do with the "wise and beneficent" laws enacted by Radical Legislatures. We are not going to deny that the Citizens' party obtained their recent victory in the manner charged by the Republican. It may or may not be true, but all the world knows that the Radical leaders in South Carolina have always existed on bribery and fattened on corruption in politics! Our impoverished old State has been made to bleed at every pore, in consequence of this exemplary habit of "the thieving carpet-baggers," as Horace Greeley insists upon styling these agents. Now, while condemning all such enormities and kindred practices, we know that there is such a thing in morals as "chickens coming home to roost," and we insist that the Republican and its party cannot complain, if there are persons among their political opponents who are disposed to bring these imported fowls to their political hen-roost. Indeed, it is not surprising that such practices are resorted to, and are excused on the ground of expediency, and so forth. Politicians are always preaching from the maxim, "Learn from your enemies," and the Radicals must quietly grin and endure it, should the most pernicious of their practices be enulいた by any portion of their political antagonists. It is much easier for men to learn evil than good habits, and there

Dedication of the Masonic Hall at Honea Path.

On Thursday last, 3rd of August, the spacious Masonic Hall at Honea Path, used by Centre Lodge, No. 37, A. F. M., was formally dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected. The various Lodges in this County were largely represented, and many brethren from Abbeville and Laurens were participants in the ceremonies of the occasion. These united with the members of Centre Lodge to consecrate their beautiful Hall to the beneficent designs of this ancient and honorable order. There was also a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and it was regretted that the immense concourse of the uninitiated could not be invited to witness the ceremonies in the Hall; but the craft filled the room, and it was not practicable to extend a general invitation. Otherwise, the dedication services might have been witnessed by the public generally.

The procession was formed at the Methodist Church, under the direction of Bros. F. W. B. Nance and James L. McCullough, the Marshals of the Day. It was marched to the Hall, where the ranks were opened and the acting Grand Officers passed through—the brethren being uncovered. On entering the building, the Grand officers assumed their respective positions, and the brethren ranged themselves around the room, with the LODGE placed in the centre. After the necessary arrangements were concluded, the craft was directed to, preserve order, and the ceremonies began. W. Bro. Thos. A. Hudgens, the Master of Centre Lodge, made known the desire of the brethren that the Hall should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form and usage. Bro. Samuel H. Langston, the Architect of the building, then surrendered the implements committed to his care when the foundation of the fabric was laid, in accordance with Masonic custom. The acting Grand Master, R. W. Bro. James A. Hoyt—assisted by R. W. Bro. James McCullough, acting as Deputy Grand Master, W. Bro. J. B. Clark and L. Pratt as Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and Rev. Thos. Dawson as Grand Chaplain—then proceeded to dedicate the Hall in solemn form to FREEMASONRY, VIRTUE and UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.

When the impressive ceremonies were ended, the procession re-formed as in the first instance, and was conducted to the new Baptist Church, which was densely filled with ladies and gentlemen before the procession arrived. Enough seats were reserved to accommodate the fraternity, and when quiet was attained, Bro. Hudgens extended a cordial welcome to brethren and friends, on behalf of Centre Lodge. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Bro. Dawson. The Orator of the Day, Bro. J. C. C. Featherston, was introduced to the assemblage, and for nearly three-quarters of an hour entertained his hearers most acceptably. He showed the antiquity and moral character of Freemasonry, and answered numerous objections raised by outsiders to the institution, its feature of secrecy, &c. It was an able and earnest effort, and delivered with decided effect and animation.

This closed the public exercises, and the large crowd was dismissed for refreshments, which had been abundantly supplied by the good people of that neighborhood. An hour or more was spent in the adjacent grove, where tables fairly groaned with the richest viands and most tempting array of good things. We cannot recall any similar occasion where better order was preserved throughout the day, or there was more general enjoyment of the day. It reflects unusual credit upon the community of Honea Path and their invited guests. The entire programme was admirably planned, and the committee of arrangements deserve the thanks of all present for their assiduous attention and polite entertainment. It was estimated that between twelve and fifteen hundred persons were upon the ground.

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is really so little good and so much evil in the Radical party of this State that we are astonished at the measurable integrity of any man mixed with their dirty schemes of plunder.— Instead of prating about the bribery of others, and the disgrace of the thing, let the Republican make some progress towards removing the filth and garbage from the leadership of its own party, and thus purify its own atmosphere! We admit that good and wise counsels have emanated from that journal, which, if adopted by its party, would bring about a better condition of public affairs in this State. But, because the editor has written judiciously on the subject, and has failed to accomplish the first step towards reformation among his political associates, is a sufficient reason that the Republican, on the score of bribery, should observe that silence which is golden! It clings tenaciously to an association with the very men, as political leaders, who introduced this base system of politics into our midst, and which has permeated every nook and corner of this old commonwealth. But, without this infamous system and its coadjutors, the Radical party would not remain in power, and could not retain its mastery over the poor, ignorant negroes.

Our Greenville Correspondence.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 3, 1871. MR. EDITOR: This place wears quite the aspect of a live town just now. Court is going on, held by Judge Orr, and of course attracts a goodly number from the surrounding country, and even from a distance, for we observe several lawyers from other counties present. Next week the United States Court begins here, too. There are also quite a number of persons about the hotels, coming and going, mostly from the low country, seeking the cooler atmosphere of the mountains.

But the particular item of intelligence to which I wish to advert, is the meeting of the Saluda Dental Society, which began here Tuesday morning. This is not a very pretentious body, but its object is certainly very important, a few well worthy the attention of the public. One well member of the Dental profession along the G. & C. R. R., actuated by the laudable desire of mutual improvement and the elevation of their speciality, united in forming this society, as auxiliary to the State Dental Association. Their object is to meet each other and become acquainted, and thereby promote a liberal professional courtesy, and establish an esprit de corps; to extend their knowledge by a free and liberal interchange of opinions on methods of practice, and the written and oral discussion of subjects pertaining to Dentistry; to advance the standard of dental education; to promote the usefulness, honor and interests of its members; to enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to the duties, responsibilities and requirements of the Dental profession, &c.

This meeting, like its predecessors, was quite a success. There were several (5) papers or essays read, which elicited very general and animated discussion. Some new and beautiful instruments were exhibited. There were presented models of mouths, in which the teeth, from having been placed in an irregular, unnatural manner, disfiguring the patients, and giving them most revolting expressions, were made to assume their normal positions of symmetry and beauty, achievements truly wonderful, and almost incredible to the uninitiated. A beautiful mechanical substitute for a lost jaw-bone was shown. By a great deformity was corrected, and the patient enabled to masticate his food with comfort and satisfaction. Several cases of unusual interest were brought before the society for examination and consultation upon. And thus, with various other matters of interest, their first meeting of two nights and a day was consumed. The members all expressed themselves as not only delighted, but well repaid for their expenditure of time and money, and return to their practice fired with new zeal, setting for themselves a higher standard of professional attainment, and better qualified to do their patients good service. The following were the officers elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Dr. Wm. C. Wardlaw, Abbeville; Vice President, Dr. D. L. Booser, Columbia; Secretary, Dr. John R. Thompson, Newberry; Treasurer, Dr. J. Q. McDavid, Greenville. The meetings are semi-annual—the next at Abbeville, in January, 1872.

We learn that there is an absurd report, calculated to injure this Association, circulated, doubtless, by the selfish and narrow-minded, that the Dentists had met together to "raise prices," &c. Their motive seems to have been very much higher, as the subject of prices was not mentioned in their discussions, but that being a private matter between the operator and his patient. This meeting might be much more fully dilated upon, but I have only attempted to arrest, for a passing moment, the attention of the public in a matter of, I think, unappreciated importance. I, however, cannot close without saying that great credit is due the railroad officials, who do so much to foster these young enterprises, by extending liberal courtesies to them. VIATOR.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to call the attention of the County Commissioners and the public, to a subject, in my judgment, that should be carefully considered and investigated. That subject is this: Shall the citizens of this County have a Free Bridge over Seneca River?

We have a thrifty and industrious population in the Fork—their market is at Anderson C. H., and they are required to pay their passage over Seneca to reach their market and country town. This, as I am informed, has always been the case. Should it be changed? If so, now is the time to discuss the question, because Mr. John B. Earle's estate is soon to be disposed of, and I am informed that a good bridge over Seneca belongs to his estate, and situated, perhaps, at the most desirable point on the River. The question arises, if this Bridge could be obtained at a fair price, should the County Commissioners make the purchase? In case this property could not be obtained at a fair price, are there not other places suited to the construction of a public Bridge over the River? Could not a Bridge be erected at Sloan's Ferry, or some intermediate point between the Bridge and Ferry?

I believe there is merit in the question, and it should be considered, and therefore present the subject for consideration. M.

— A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer throws serious doubts upon the disinterestedness of Wm. K. Owens, whose Ku Klux testimony delighted the Radical Congressmen. Before the arrival of the committee, according to the correspondent, Owens said he could make some thousands of dollars by divulging the names of persons who carried off the State arms last winter, although, as he admitted, he really knew nothing about it. The correspondent firmly believes that Owens was paid for his work, and has carried off the thirty pieces of silver to a more Northern clime.

The Charleston Election.

On Wednesday, 2nd of August, the election for Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston took place, and has resulted in a triumphant victory for the anti-Radical element of the population. By an Act of the Legislature at its last session, the election was ordered to be held on the first Wednesday in August, instead of during the month of November. The purpose of this change was evident. The Radical leaders knew that large numbers of business men and pleasure-seekers were absent from the city during the month of August, and as the white and colored voters were nearly equal in point of numbers, an easy victory might be obtained over their opponents. But, in this shrewd calculation, they were doomed to disappointment, as the absent voters hurried from the springs and mountains, and shortened their business trips, for the purpose of taking part in the redemption of Charleston from the hands of ignorance, incompetence and misrule. Scores of Charlestonians sojourning in this section of the State threw aside business and pleasure to register and vote in the late election. This self-sacrificing spirit, added to the indomitable perseverance displayed in the organization of the anti-Radical party, assured the complete victory of last Wednesday. All honor to the noble efforts of the Charleston people for this great result, as it is destined to exert a wholesome influence upon the future of our beloved State.

The Radical party entered the contest with the present incumbent, Gilbert Pillsbury, as their candidate for Mayor. The ticket for Aldermen on the Radical side had to be remodeled a few days before the election, to meet the views of the most intelligent and respectable members of that party, who were openly condemning the trickery and low cunning of the candidates themselves, and denouncing them as totally unfit for the positions to which they aspired. On the other hand, the Citizens' party under the lead of Gen. John A. Wagener, the successful candidate for Mayor, brought out an Aldermanic ticket embracing staunch, reliable citizens representing every class of the population, white and colored. The registration occupied three days before the election, and stood as follows: Total registered vote, 10,999—whites, 5,155; colored, 5,844, showing a colored majority of 689 votes.

The most strenuous efforts were made by the Radical leaders to keep the colored vote compact as heretofore. But the superior organization of their opponents effected inroads upon their ranks. Then commenced the work of intimidation, always shamefully practiced by the colored Radicals upon any of their number breaking loose from that party. Riotous proceedings were imminent, too, and the most respectable white citizens promptly consulted the city and State authorities, and the officer commanding the United States troops, and firmly declared their intention of protecting every man in the exercise of the right of suffrage, if "the powers that be" were unable to afford such protection. All manner of business was suspended, and there was a thorough determination on the part of the whites to insure a fair and peaceful election. To this determination may be ascribed the happy result, as those disposed to disturb the public peace, and intimidate others from voting as they saw fit, were quickly brought to their senses.

This was the condition of affairs on the morning of the election. One company of the United States troops was divided into small squads, and distributed at the various polling places. The ordinary police force of the city was likewise distributed to the best advantage, and acting in conjunction with the Federal soldiers, the best order was maintained, as a general rule. Early in the day, an incipient riot was squelched in Ward 1. A colored man openly voted the Citizens' ticket, and immediately the Radical negroes accused a white man of influencing the vote, and one of them struck the white man, who returned the blow, and a general row ensued. Five soldiers, stationed at that poll, charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, and put an end to the disturbance. A fatal affray occurred at a precinct in Ward 8, in which a colored man named Grant lost his life. He became incensed with some white men at the polls, and not content with abusing them with his tongue, endeavored to break their heads with a heavy club. He was ordered to desist, and not obeying the order, an attempt was made to arrest him by the soldiers and police. He started to run, and in very much higher, as the subject of prices was not mentioned in their discussions, but that being a private matter between the operator and his patient. This meeting might be much more fully dilated upon, but I have only attempted to arrest, for a passing moment, the attention of the public in a matter of, I think, unappreciated importance. I, however, cannot close without saying that great credit is due the railroad officials, who do so much to foster these young enterprises, by extending liberal courtesies to them. VIATOR.

The majority of Gen. Wagener for Mayor is 777, he having received 5,886 votes, and Mr. Pillsbury 4,809 votes. The highest vote for Aldermen (except that for Mr. Bernard O'Neill, who was nominated by both parties), was polled for Mr. Alva Gage and Mr. S. B. Garrett—the former a Northern gentleman, who has lived a generation in Charleston, and the latter named a respectable colored man, each of them receiving 3,699 votes. The total vote this year is 10,395 against a total vote in 1868 of 10,102. It will be remembered that Pillsbury was elected 1868 by a majority of 18 votes. The candidates for Aldermen were elected by a majority ranging from five to eight hundred. The counting of the votes on Thursday excited an absorbing interest, as it was generally conceded by the Radicals that they had met with defeat. The deluded and ignorant among them manifested a turbulent disposition, but the presence of a detachment of soldiers in the vicinity of the Court House, where the votes were being counted, again prevented disorder and the threatening aspect of affairs at one time compelled the soldiers to clear the streets of the immense crowd.

In the evening, when the result was declared, an impromptu demonstration in honor of the victory was carried out. A procession of citizens marched to the residence of the Mayor elect, and gave three rousing cheers for their victorious standard-bearer. Gen. Wagener responded to the compliment by a brief and appropriate speech, in which he said that a new era had dawned upon the city, and that a new and healthier prosperity was assured by this triumph. He thanked them for a cordial support, and promised that in the administration of his office equal justice should be given to all classes of the community. He was interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause. Maj. J. Lamb Buist, the President of the Executive Committee, Capt. James Armstrong, Jr., Augustine T. Smythe, Esq., and other gentlemen, were called upon and made suitable responses. And thus closed a gallant struggle for the right, which reflects great credit upon the citizens of Charleston, and gives an earnest of better and more hopeful prospects for the entire State.

ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

— The small-pox is reported in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and three deaths have occurred. — The announcement is made that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are to visit this country next autumn. — Marriages between cousins are permitted in Kentucky, and the result is an increase in the idiot and insane population of the State. — The wedding trousseau of Miss Throckmorton, who was married a few days since in New York, cost twenty-nine thousand dollars in gold. — A woman crazed from nursing her sick child, took it just outside of Lacygne, Kansas, choked it with rags, then strangled herself, tying the rags around her throat. — The Lowry gang are still carrying on their bloody work. Dr. Daniel Smith, a prominent citizen of Robeson County, was fatally wounded by one of the gang, a few nights ago. — Three negro children were burned to death, a few nights ago, in McDonough, Henry County, Ga. The mother went to church, house took fire, and everything in it consumed, children included. — The population of New Jersey is officially shown to be 906,132 against, in 1860, 672,024, an increase of 234,088, or nearly 35 per cent., which has taken place chiefly at the prosperous manufacturing centres of that State. — An exchange from the gold diggings of Colorado says: "One of the prettiest sights the human eye ever rested upon is gold in a liquid state." The human eye in this vicinity would be glad if it could see any in the solid state. — The first bale of Louisiana cotton, new crop, was received in New Orleans last Friday. The cotton crop along Red River looks better than was expected after the spring rains. It is believed a fair crop will be made in the river parishes. — A grand banquet will be given in London on the 15th inst. in celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. Heworth Dixon will preside, and it is anticipated that 400 of the most distinguished people of Great Britain and the continent will be present. — A negro entered the residence of a German in Burlington, Indiana, for the purpose of stealing, but finding the German's daughter asleep, attempted a darker crime. The girl's screams brought the father to the room, when the negro shot him through the heart, and escaped. — The New York Journal of Commerce has had its attention called to a movement in Memphis, which is designed to operate upon Congress to obtain a return of the tax levied upon cotton a few years ago. That paper says it never regarded the tax as unconstitutional, and thinks there is no chance for the success of such an effort. — On the first Tuesday in September, Vermont and California will elect a Governor and Legislature. Maine will hold a general election on the second Monday of the same month. Next come the October elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa—all voting on the second Tuesday of that month. These elections will have a decided effect upon the national campaign in 1872. — Among the many sad features of the terrible ferry-boat explosion in New York, is that involved in the almost entire extermination of several families of three or more persons who were passengers on the boat at the time. In at least two cases, the list of the dead and injured shows that father, mother, and children were all either killed outright, or were so wounded or scalded that recovery will be impossible.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

— W. P. McKnight and M. M. Benbow have been elected County Commissioners of Clarendon. — M. S. Lynn and James W. Vinson have been elected County Commissioners of Union, to fill vacancies. — Mr. Albert Guery, a talented young artist of this State, has been engaged to paint a full length portrait of Hon. A. H. Stephens. — Mr. John C. Colwell, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Spartanburg county, died at his residence on the 18th ult., in the 75th year of his age. — Mr. A. G. Field, a highly respectable citizen of Pickens County, is dead. Mr. Field was a member of the Baptist Church, and highly respected by all who knew him. — On the 27th ultimo, Dr. Davis, colored, was shot and seriously wounded in two places by William Coker, white, in the vicinity of Hartsville, Darlington County. Coker has made his escape. — W. B. Carlisle, Esq., a well known journalist, and for many years connected with the Charleston Courier, died recently in the Lunatic Asylum, of which he had been an inmate for several years past. — H. E. Hayne, recently appointed Land Commissioner, has finally received the key to the safe in which is deposited the records of the Land Commissioner, but not until legal process was threatened against the former Commissioner, the dusky DeLarge. Hayne has entered upon the duties of his office. — A convict of the South Carolina Penitentiary named Wm. Goodwin, sentenced in Charleston for grand larceny, made his escape on Saturday morning last, while at work outside of the enclosure. He was pursued some distance by the sentinels, but they failed to overtake him, as usual. — Col. Parmelee, the Commissioner to receive applications for claims under \$3,000 to be considered by the Southern Claims Commission, is now in Columbia, ready to take evidence, examine applications, and furnish the necessary information regarding rules, requirements and mode of procedure. — The Chester Reporter is informed by "a gentleman of undoubted veracity" that Dry Fork, a small stream near Chester, ceases to run soon after sundown, and begins to run again in the morning, soon after sunrise. He has observed it particularly since the prevalence of the drought. — TESTIMONY OF A DYING MAN.—Two negroes Ned Myers and Lewis Coppedge, were hung at Wadesboro' on the 21st of last month for the brutal murder of Mr. J. W. Redfern. With the rope around his neck, just ready to be launched into eternity, Lewis asked permission to address some words of advice to his colored friends who were present. After making a full confession of his guilt, and enjoining all his colored brothers to lead honest lives and take warning from his sad fate, he went on to say: "Never go where there is bad men, wicked men. Look and see where it has brought me. There is a party they call the Union party—the Radical party. They never do us good. They do us harm. They make us do mean things." — We'll make the colored men all over the South take this advice to themselves. The white Radical of the South is the same everywhere; as mean in South Carolina as in North Carolina. They all teach their poor, deluded tools to do mean things. — DEATH OF PHOEBE CARY.—A telegram from New York announces the death of Miss Phoebe Cary, younger sister of Alice Cary, whose death occurred but a few months ago. Phoebe was the companion in literature as well as in life of her gifted sister, and jointly with her brought out in 1850 a volume of poems. In 1854, she produced a volume entirely her own, entitled "Poems and Parodies." She has contributed frequently to periodicals, and has won an enviable reputation in literature for sweetness, purity and strength of style and expression. The sisters were natives of Ohio, being born near Cincinnati. Their early advantages were very poor, and it may be said that they were practically self-educated. Attaining womanhood, they removed to New York, where they permanently resided, supporting themselves with their pen. At the time of her death, Alice was forty-eight years of age; Phoebe about forty-five.