Anderson Intelligencer.

TERMS.

\$ 2.50 One copy for one year...... 1.25 20.00 Ten copies for one year Twenty copies for one year 37.50 The clubs of ten and twenty will be sent to any address. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of one inch space for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise

for three, six or twelve months. Obituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at advertising rates.

Announcement of candidates, Five Dollars in each case invariably in advance. Job Work cash on delivery; in every instance.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1871.

The editor absented himself a few days

ago, and is anticipating Christmas by a sojourn in Charleston the present week.

In accordance with an established custom, and to give our weary typos a little rest from their labors, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

£ 97.50 Editorial Correspondence. COLUMBIA, Dec. 18, 1871.

A brief sojourn in this city, for the first time in many months, induces me to pen a few lines for the readers of the Intelligencer. Not that there is anything of especial moment to communicate, more than has been occurring here for the past several weeks, but that the impressions are fresh and may embrace points not familiar to our readers.

To-day has been memorable thus far, however, that the trial of the first case in the United States Court, commonly known as the Ku Klux trials, has been concluded. It is the case against Mitchell and others, indicted for conspiracy to prevent certain colored citizens of York County from exercising the right of suffrage, and to punish them for exercising that right. The evidence was completed on Saturday, and has been fully reported. On that day, the Hon. Mr. Stanberry addressed the Court and jury in behalf of the accused, and he was followed by Hon. D. H. Chamberlain for the prosecution. Early this moruing the corriders of the State House revealed an anxious crowd of persons, many of them belonging to the "oppressed race," so-called. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it was understood, was to open the argument for the defence upon the sitting of the Court, and his great fame attracted us thither. It was difficult to obtain access to the floor of the Court room, but the open sesame of the press brought admission from the polite doorkeeper, who strictly enforced his orders not to admit persons unless they had business. At the time of our entrance, Mr. Johnson was fairly under way with his argument, and was scathingly dissecting the prosecution, its attorneys and witnesses, and making the strongest appeal to the jury in behalf of justice. He was grand in the effort to defend his clients, and efface the stigma attempted to be placed upon the respectable white people of South Carolina, whose gallantry, devotion and patriotism was worthily extolled from his standpoint as an original Union man.

District Attorney Corbin followed, but we

NOT A light fall of snow in this vicinity on Thursday night last can be numbered among the events of the past week.

DEP We direct attention to the advertisement of the Etiwan Fertilizers in another colump. The high reputation of the Etiwan guarantees all that is said in the advertisement, and those who have tested its merits speak in the highest terms of its efficacy and value .--R F. Crayton & Sons are the agents for this county.

SF Our Carrier, Master Willie Keys, will pay his respects during Christmas week to those of our patrons who reside in Town, and we ask a careful consideration of his claims. He is sober, industrious, and in every way worthy of all our friends feel disposed to give, and besides he has earned it. Let the "devil" have his dues.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1871.

This has been a bad week for the Adminis-Administration. Another such week and the colossal intellect which rules at the White House and sits in the Presidential chair," as in its subjects and extent, and it will furnish Senator Tipton faciliously styles the uncommunicative Ulysses, will be removed from his present state of anxiety to that of downright discouragement. First comes the perverse | ford our trading community-i.e., friends from Summer, who takes the President's message lit- the country-in freeing them from a very serious erally, and he proposes the abolishment of that annoyance. It is discreditable, if not disimmense political machine-the Internal Revenue Bureau-which, of course, "will not be about the public square and steal the forage did." Then the over anxious Trumbull, feeling that the screws are being put on the dear neighbors. They are public plunderers, and it people rather tightly, or for some other reason not mentioned, offered a resolution to inquire been found bold enough to kill a few of the into all the robberies now going on by Govern- rogues, particularly a certain red cow remarkament officials. Summer's proposition was sent ble for the desterity and cunning of her depreto the "tomb of the capulets," never to be resurrected. Trumbull, aided by Carl Schurz, the responsible for this state of things but our cantankerous, as the Radicals call him, and Town Council? It won't do for them to say Tipton, the "slasher" when he starts in, raised that it is the duty of the owners of such cattle such a shindy over Trumbull's resolution that to keep them up. A sense of decency and Donnybrook Fair was but a patch to the scene in the Senate chamber during the past four days. Of course the corrupt and festering Administration supporters came to its rescue, and their efforts to stifle investigation into the well known thieving now going on is most damaging. At last, after caucus and debate in the Senate, a committee has been selected which, with the exception of Senator Bayard, Democrat, will put into practice their knowledge of the Radical Administration will be likened unto the purity of the celestial regions, and each and every one who sups at the Administration table will be pronounced immaculate, and above the suspicions which Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and other Radicals point at them. Yesterday in caucus the Radicals anticipated pandemonium, and let themselves loose for a time. Senator Trumbull, with the tenacity of a bulldog, kept up his barking at the Grant curs, and his resolution of yesterday instructing the new committee on investigation and expenditure to service, raised cain. Trumbull, however, was master of the situation, as the Grantites date not vote down his resolution, as it would be a virtual acknowledgment that the Administration feared investigation. After a most exciting debate of an hour and a half, Mr. Trumbull carried his point, except that part of the instructions to the committee to consider the ppointments to the public service are made, so that they may no longer be used for political or party patronage, was voted down, as was also the power to send for persons and papers, and to make inquiry into the supposed corrupt use of public money. The victory of the anti-Grant men was somewhat dampened by the selection of the committee, Messrs, Buckingham, Pratt, Harlan, Howe, Poole, Stewart and Bayard, who, with the exception of the latter, are looked upon as quite as good a set of whitewashers as could be picked out. So ends the and the sore-heads. The question of importance to the Democracy now is, will all the professions of honesty and love of right, as spouted by the Reform Radicals in the Senate, amount to a bolt from the tyranny of King Caucus, and separate and independent action in the Senate, and an Independent nomination, in case the present defender and fosterer of corruption and robbery is re-nominated? Since writing the last few lines, I have received positive assurances that at least Senator Trumbull will bolt from the Radical caucus. This determination means volumes, and the end is not yet, and the road to it will be crooked, and the gait a rapid and rough one. From the aspect of things just now, the Democracy have only to gird up their loins, keep a stiff upper lip, keep their powder-i. e., their principles-dry, close up their ranks, and the soreheaded Radicals, either for honesty-sake, or out of spite to Ulysses, will drive the wedge now entering the Radical party clear through it, and the people will get their own almost without effort, despite power, money and patronage. Ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, succeeds he brute Akerman as Attorney General. "The President yesterday," says the Republican, "paid a friendly visit to Gen. Spinner, the U.S. Treasurer, and assured him that he need not give himself any uneasiness about his responsibility for recent losses." Upon what neat doth this Grant feed, that he is become so great? I always thought that Congress appropriated the people's money to cover these robberies. I now find that Grant assumes that - The Washington Chronicle of Saturday "In the contested election case of Bowen savs : vs. DeLarge, of South Carolina, DeLarge, who occupies the seat, has failed to put in any rebutting evidence against the testimony of the grossest frauds put in by Bowen. Additional testimony from the confession of one of the commissioners of election seems to have satisfied DeLarge that he cannot make a successful contest, and it is supposed that he will make no further effort. DeLarge's counsel, Major C. W. Buttz, has abandoned the case, declaring it hopeless. The committee on elections will, therefore, doubtless report that Mr. Bowen is entitled to the seat in Congress. Expecting this result, Mr. Bowen desired to bring to Washington a new endorsement by the people his personal popularity is so great no one cared to run against him. When his case is decided in the committee he will promptly leave the Legislature and claim his seat."

For the Anderson Intelligencer. Town Cows and Town Council.

MR. EDITOR : About three months ago you announced in your paper that the Town Council had adopted an ordinance against cattle going at large in our streets, to go into force on the 15th of October. With others, I have anxiously looked forward to the time when this law should be enforced ; but if it has ever been adopted it has never been published, much less has it gone into operation. After the very general complaint about the nuisance this law was intended to remove, it is a little surprising that our municipal government have not shown more alacrity in adopting it; and that the nuisance is a very great one, I think admits of little doubt.

I do not know the scope of the ordinance, if any, they proposed to adopt, but I have heard it was proposed simply to exclude cattle from the public square of the Town. I would take the liberty of suggesting to the Council that it be made to embrace cattle, hogs, goatsindeed, every four-footed beast, and extend to tration, or rather General Grant, who is the the utmost limits of the Town. Hogs and Cows are our chief pests, it is true, and it is at them I am striking; but make the law general fewer grounds of complaint.

One very great advantage to be derived from such an ordinance is the protection it would afgraceful, the way these roguish town cows hang from the wagons and carriages of our country is much to be regretted that some one has not dations. And I should like to know who is propriety might, it is true, constrain the owners to abate the nuisance; but let Council declare the law and punish offenders, and the grievance will soon cease.

But there is another and, I think, greater benefit to be derived from such a law. Require the owners of live stock to keep them enclosed, and you protect persons residing within the corporate limits from many a vexatious trespass upon their yards and grounds. I know "how not to do it," and the result will be that the law, as it now stands, makes it the duty of persons to protect their cultivated grounds from such trespass by lawful fences. But I undertake to say it is one of the most senseless laws upon our statute books-certainly for all this region of country. Adopted in this State first about the year 1694, when the whole country was one vast wilderness, grown up in wild grasses and native pea-vine, with settlements and cultivated fields few and far between, and forming, you may say, one vast cattle-range, this law has been continued, with slight modifications and changes, down to the present day, inquire into all the present defects of the civil notwithstanding the change in the face of the country, now thickly populated, shorn of its imbor and unfit for oattle grazing. If there is any one law upon our statute books wholly unadapted to our present condition, it is this same fence law; and it is to be hoped the Legislature will not allow it to go unrepealed much longer. It ought to have been repealed long ago, and it is certainly competent for our town expediency of amending the laws under which authorities to effect a change within our corpo- ever be paid. porate limits, not by way of repealing a statute, but in enforcing police regulations; for make it unlawful for live stock to be found at to any more of the bonds of the State printed large in our streets, and you relieve the land- under the authority of any Act of the General owner from the necessity of keeping up his SEC. 4. That the Governor of this State be, fences. It is a popular notion that such a law fences. It is a popular notion that such a law would operate harshly upon the poor, by com-all the bonds of this State now printed and not pelling them to give up their hogs and cows, as signed or printed and signed but not issued, in they can't keep them enclosed and support the custody or under the control of any person, them. I have no hesitancy in saying that a as fast as they are received, report their number man who is too poor to feed a cow or hog has and amount to the General Assembly, and in no business with it, and he certainly has no the presence of the Treasurer, Attorney Genfirst pitched battle between the Grant Radicals right to keep it at the expense of his neighbor, eral, the Chairman of the Finance Committee as he too often does, if permitted to roam at large. Waiving actual trespasses to cultivated of Ways and Means of the House, the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Represenfields, I should like to know what reason or tatives, proceed at once to burn up the same, natural justice there is in requiring me to feed and make report thereof to the General Assemmy neighbor's cattle, even off my unenclosed grounds. My lands are my own, and because | State, whose duty it is, or shall be, to carry out I am unable to keep them enclosed by a lawful the provisions of this Act, who shall fail to exfence, and cannot, therefore, punish my neighbor for allowing his cattle to browse upon and tramp them, that gives him no right to pas- deemed to be guilty of high crime and misdeture them. The law gives me no remedy for meanor, and upon conviction thereof in any this wrong, but that gives him no right to Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be pun the privilege. The confusion of ideas on this subject is a little singular; and some people have come to think that when you talk about keeping stock enclosed, you are assailing a viction, and the other half shall be paid into very dear right of theirs, which, ; when analyzed, resolves itself into the privilege of grazing their cattle upon their neighbor's lands. five years nor less than two years. It matters not if these lands are commons or unused, the principle is the same. But you'll never find the land-owner committing this mistake, and it seems to me they are the people mostly interested in the matter. The inequality of the law, as it now stands, is very decidedly against this class, while I insist a change would not be detrimental to the on the 16th day of each month, during the sesinterests of the poor man. Every man in the community who can hire or buy a house to live state Treasurer shall give duplicates of each in can have his patch for his cow, or can hire pasturage at a cheap rate. His cow would be all the better for the change, and if he is too the Treasurer, make a report of the sums so thriftless to support it thus, then let him do paid into the without it. I have no sympathy with the doctrine that would teach him that because his neighbor is better off than he, this neighbor is not entitled to the exclusive use of what is his of the State Government, within the limits of own, but must contribute of his abundance to the support of the other's animals. But take into consideration the damage done and annoyance given by stock breaking into upon a check signed by the Governor, and improved grounds and cultivated fields. I doubt if there is a lawful fence in the County, and if there is one within the corporate limits, made of rails, I should like to know the proprietor, and by what art he keeps it up to the legal standard, especially in the winter season. when rails become so popular as fuel. I'll wager it has to be made anew every spring .-And how many of even our land-owners have the necessary timber with which to make these of his district. He became a candidate for the repairs. Very few or none have it to spare for Legislature from Charleston County, and was this purpose. Fire-wood is very scarce and almost unanimously elected. He claims that dear here in cold weather, and to have to take from the very scant supply of forest timber we have to make fences in the spring, to be stolen and consumed the next winter, breaks the cam- York at \$50 to \$500 apiece.

el's back indeed. And just show me a man ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

who can go through this routine from year to year, who sees his fences disappear from day to day, to replenish some thriftless, idle vagabond's fire-place, and his neighbor's ill-fed, half-famished cattle and hogs breaking into his fields, destroying his crops and injuring his lands, and if he can refrain from swearing a little, I will show you a man with the elements of Christianity mighty well grounded in him. This is no overdrawn picture, but the actual condition of every man who has a few acres under cultivation; unless, perchance, he has a plank fence with the nails clinched, an expense many of us could not afford, and that none should be subjected to with so little reason .-And yet it cannot be changed, because those who own no lands or farms have nowhere for their stock to go and feed, except on some one else's land.

But I have said more than I intended. Much that I have said, and a great deal more than I. have said, would apply to the country at large, but it applies with greater force, I think, to our country villages, where the pasturage is more scant and the expense of fencing is the same if not greater; and we are yearly subjected to the loss and annoyance of having our fences stolen and burnt. When our people come to see, as every reflecting man must, that it is far cheaper to keep up our live stock than it is to fence in our grounds and fields, then I suppose we may expect a change in the law. I have seen it asserted in a recent periodical that the fencing in the United States costs annally \$100,000,000, and narrowing down the estimate to our State borders, it is said to greatly exceed the taxes imposed by the State, oppressive as they are. And yet because it is a long established custom, our people seem blind to the necessity of a change. As one old gentleman recently said to the writer, "he didn't believe truck would grow in his fields if he had no fences around them."

STOCK-OWNER.

A Measure of Practical Relief.

The following bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Wilkes, of Anderson. It is a measure of practical relief, and is a move in the right direction towards extricating the State from her present financial troubles, but we are not inclined to think that the Legislature will second this effort to afford relief:

A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE FURTHER ISSUE, SALE

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the further issue of bonds of this State, under the authority of any Act of the General Assembly heretofore passed, be, and the same is

hereby, prohibited. SEC. 2. That the Financial Agent of this State, in the city of New York, or elsewhere, be, and he is hereby, prohibited from pledging the bonds of this State, which he now has, or may hereafter have in his possession, or under his control, as collatteral security for a State loan. That the said Financial Agent be, and he is hereby, forbidden to sell any of the bonds of this State that have been, of may be hypothecated, for any purpose whatever, prior to the passage of this Act; and that if any bonds of this State shall be issued, hypothecated, or sold, contrary to the provisions of this Act, by the Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Financial Agent, or by any other person representing or professing to represent the State neither the principal or interest thereof, shall

- A Philadelphia firm will soon supply Russia with 500 locomotives.

- A man in Taunton, Mass., has been fined \$6 for spitting tobacco juice on a church carpet. - An Indiana man claims the "champion-

ship," and says that he can kill and dress an ox in seven minutes.

- Under the new apportionment bill, South Carolina will be misrepresented by five Congressmen instead of four.

- Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property was consumed and two persons killed in a fire in Cincinnati on the Ist.

- Fifteen thousand women have signified to Congress their unwillingness to have the responsibilities of suffrage thrust upon them.

- An enterprising young dentist in a neighboring city advertises: "Get your sweetheart a new set of false teeth as a Christmas present." - A young woman was sent to a New Jersey jail a day or two ago for drunkenness. Once she was the belle of New Haven, Connecticut.

- The ice crop will be a very large one next year. Everywhere the ice men are already gathering good supplies of ice, varying from

six to twelve inches in thickness. - A despatch from Norfolk, Va., to the Petersburg Index, says that Henry Ghiselin, one of the editors of the Norfolk Journal, has eloped with a young lady of that city, leaving behind him a wife and six children.

- Mr. C. Todd was killed in Montgomery, Ala., on Saturday, by a young mule. While attempting to trim the mane of the animal he was pawed to the ground and so severely injured that he died in a few minutes.

- General Sherman renews his suggestion that the legitimate sphere of action of the army should be defined by statute. He evidently does not like the idea of making the department which he commands a mere police force. - The convalescence of the Prince of Wales has commenced, but progresses slowly, yet steadily. As the Prince is considered out of danger, the Queen has returned to Windsor and the Duke of Cambridge has returned to London.

- In Fauquier County, Va., a little son of James Hinson, about ten years old, left home, on Wednesday morning, on a rabbit hunt, and was not found until Friday morning. When found he was sitting beneath a tree, stiff and cold in death.

- Upwards of fifty families, says the Gains-ville (Ga.) *Eagle*, arrived in our city, on Saturday and Sunday last, from Anderson and Oconee counties, S. C., en route to the West .-They represent the country as truly in a deplo-

- Two news-boys in Macon, Ga., frolicking around in a room, accidently knocked a loaded pistol from a shelf, which went off as it fell, sending the ball through the hand of one and through the brains of the other, causing the immediate death of the latter.

- A shooting affray occurred in front of the post office, in Richmond, Va., on Thurday last, between John Snelling and Andrew Montiero, both sporting men, which resulted in Snelling being probably fatally wounded. Montiero was arrested ; he is but slightly hurt.

- The Territory of Wyoming is still wo-man's paradise. The bill repealing the woman suffrage act has been vetoed by the Governor, so that the women, who were about to see their hardly carned and highly cherished rights ruthlessly torn from them, have yet another

and a strong hope. — A lengthy interview is reported between ex-President Johnson and the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. The ex-President is more severe on Grant than usual, and is opposed to the "passive policy," as recommended by some of the Democratic leaders, as being equal to a surrender, which he says is as bad as a defeat.

- Governor Walker, of Virginia, has par-doned ex-Mayor Chahoon, of Richmond, heretofore twice convicted of complicity in the Haustein forgery. Very general satisfaction is expressed of this action of the Governor, who states that his principal reason for so doing is that it was earnestly recommended by a very large number of worthy citizens.

- The Catholic Bishop Barclay, of New Jer-sey, who lately delivered a temperance address before the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the State is properted to have declared that he

PARTICULARS OF COL. ASHMORE'S DEATH -The Memphis Ledger, of the 6th inst., says : Colonel John D. Ashmore, formerly a State Senator of and a Congressman from South Caroling, committed suicide yesterday morning at Sardis, Miss., by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Colonel Ashmore was, before the late war, a distinguished representative in Congress from South Carolina. The disastrous result of the late war deprived him of a large amount of wealth, a fact which had an evil effect on the habits of the unfortunate. A few years since he with his family removed to the Mississippi bottom, ten miles from Sardis, Miss. But Colonel Ashmore's agricultural efforts became failures, and he removed to Sardis for the purpose of resuming his profession as a lawyer. was addicted to intemperance, and left Sardis for Batesville, Miss., on last Monday evening. Yesterday morning he returned on the early train, and was apparently not under the influence of liquor. He went to his boardinghouse, retired to his room, and in a few minutes a loud explosion was heard. The lady of the house rushed in and discovered the unfortunate man in a death-struggle. Captain F. B. Randolph, of the Panola Star, was on the spot in a few seconds, and found the suicide lying on the bed. In his right hand he held the fatal Derringer, which he convulsively shoved against his neck, and was endeavoring to pull the trigger even in his death-agony. The ball the trigger even in his death-agony. The entered the right side of the head, passing out through the top, inflicting a horrible wound, from which death resulted in a few minutes. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in all directions. Colonel Ashmore was a polished and cultivated gentleman, and had a large circle of friends in Mississippi. For several months he had been suffering acutely from neuralgia, which, to a certain extent, shattered his nervous system.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20, 5 p. m. Middlings 9 15-16d. Market quiet. NEW YORK, Dec. 20, Noon.

Middlings 20. Firm. CHARLESTON, Dec. 20, Noon.

Middlings 187. Firm.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Dec. 20, 1871. The cotton market quite active to-day, and prices range from 171 to 172. Sales for the week 618 bales.

Bacon, 121; Corn, 75 to 90; Peas, 75 to 90; Flour, \$10 to \$12.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on December 13, 1871, by Rev. J. Scott Murray, Mr. E. L. CLARK and Miss BETTIE N. CROSBY, second daughter of David Crosby, Esq., all of Anderson.

JUST ARRIVED!

TWENTY FINE MARES. Also, the finest pair of HORSES that have been seen in Anten years. THOMPSON & STEELE, Waverly House Stables.

Dec 21, 1871

WANTED !

BY a PRACTICAL TANNER, a situation as Manager in a good "Tannery." Terms moderate, and good references given. Address, E. M. PRICE, Marion, N. C.

25 Dec 21, 1871

LOST or MISLAID.

A NOTE given to the undersigned by Dr. W. H. Davis, of Greenville, for the sum of Fifty Dollars, dated in July or August, 1870, payable one day after date. All persons are warned against trading for said Note. EDWARD DAVIS. Dec 21, 1871

TO RENT.

rable condition.

AND HYPOTHECATION OF BONDS OF THIS STATE, UNDER THE SEVERAL ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HERETOFORE PASSED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of State and his

did not hear his argument, nor the charge to the jury by the Court. The jury returned a verdict, after several hours deliberation, finding the defendants guilty upon the second count of the indictment as to intimidating and preventing the aforesaid colored citizens from exercising the right of suffrage in 1872. The defence gave notice of appeal. The Court is understood to be in a dilemma as to the section of the Act of Congress under which the sentence must be passed, if the appeal had not been made. And thus ends the first case of the Ku Klux trials, which were to be made so memorable

in In our opinion, the learned counsel employed to defend these prisoners have accomplished a good deal, in this, that they have baffled the astute lawyers for the government, and have shorn these trials of much of their terror. But 's prominent Radical remarked to us that it does not matter whether or not there are convictious-that the government does not care to convict, since the testimony has been given to the world, and the Radical party will be enabled to manufacture all the political capital needed in the next Presidential campaign. We left the Court to visit the Legislature, having cards of admission to both Houses .-The Senate adjourned after a short session, which was altogether business-like and unmarked by any of the extraordinary scenes so common to the House of Representatives. In this latter body, there was a goodly collection of visitors, and a tolerable attendance of members. The special order for two c'clock was the report of Bowen's committee as to the overissue of bonds by the State government, and it was evident that the interest centered in this report. The discussion took a wide range, and numberless motions were introduced. Upon a motion to adopt the report of the committee as the sense of the House, the Speaker ruled that it required a two-thirds vote of the House, since the recommendation of the committee looked to impeachment of certain State officers. From this decision of the Chair, an appeal was taken by Whipper, and after several hours' discussion as to sustaining the Speaker, the House refused to sustain that officer and over-ruled his decision, so that it required a bare majority to adopt the report as the sense of the House. The adoption of the report followed, as a matter of course, and we have just been informed that Mr. Bowen then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Robert K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors

Resolved, That Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of South Carolina, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Under the rales, these resolutions were ordered to lie over until to-morrow. At present it is thought the requisite two-thirds will vote for impeachment, but there is "many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," and it will not be strange if means are not employed to prevent such a vote.

We leave to-night for Charleston, to attend the session of the Grand Lodge.

deputies, and each of them, be, and are hereby, prohibited from affixing the seal of this State

of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee bly immediately. SEC. 5. That any officer or agent of this

ecute the same; or who shall, in any way, violate the true intent and meaning thereof shall, in addition to all other penalties, be ished by fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, and not less than eight thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to any person who shall prosecute the offender to conthe State Treasury for the use of the Free Common Schools of the State, and by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary not more than SEC. 6. That all taxes for State purpose lev-

ied and collected for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be paid into the State Treasury on the fifteenth day of each month, and the State Treasurer shall give a receipt to the various County Treasurers, who shall make an annual report of the amounts so paid to the General Assembly, on the second day of each session, and also a report of all such payments receipt given to the respective County Treasurers to the Governor and Comptroller General, who shall, in addition to an annual report with Treasury on the sixteenth day of each month during the sessions of the Gencral Assembly; and further, that the said tax-es shall not be applied to any other purpose the State, and shall only be paid out by order of the General Assembly, expressed in a General or Special Appropriation Bill, or by a joint or concurrent Resolution of the two Houses, countersigned by the Treasurer and Comptrol-ler General; provided, that nothing herein contained be construed to prohibit the State it was the scene. Treasurer from paying any check drawn upon the contingent fund of either House of the General Assembly, when signed by the presid-ing officer and countersigned by the Clerks

thereof. SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to intimate an intention or desire on the part of this General Assembly, to repudiate any portion of the just indebted-ness of the State; on the contrary the same shall be held inviolable.

SEC. 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

that State, is reported to have declared that he has "ordered the clergy to refuse Christian burial to those who die of the effects of liquor as well as those who sell it to drunkards." does not believe in prohibition laws, and thinks

it best to fight vice by the influence of moral suasion and religious opinion.

- The Legislature of Alabama agreed to pay three lawyers, employed in the Stanton railroad suit at Knoxville, \$20,000. One of these, Gen. James H. Clauton, was killed and left his family poor. The other two, Messrs, Stone and Clopton, transferred their interest in the fee of \$20,000 to Gen. Clanton's widow. A deed like this, of two lawyers, neither rich, redeems an age and country. Selfishness and love of money blacken every page of current history

- Squirrels are so great a nuisance in California that a bounty of ten cents per head is

paid for their destruction. A single hunter has killed and trapped ten thousand in one sea-son, for which he got one thousand dollars bounty. He sent the skins to Paris, where they sold at fifteen cents each, swelling his receipts to two thousand five hundred dollars for his captures. The skins are said to be more valuable than those of the rat or kid in the manufacture of gloves.

- A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce describes a project soon to be submitted to Congress, it is said, by Senator Summer, for the charter of a grand national bank, to be called "The Exchequer of the United States," and modeled somewhat after the Bank of England. The plan contains two de-partments, the "banking" and the "issue" de-partment, aud provides for \$100,000,000 capital, to be taken by subscription. It is designed

also, to take the place of the present sub-treasury.

Florida Indians, so long silent, are beginning, so it appears, to grow restive under their peaceful yoke, and are now preparing to follow the war trail, or rather they are reported doing so. The Peninsula says on the night of the 30th ult., two Indians, a man and a boy, came to the house of Mr. Wm. Willingham, on the Estapoga, twelve miles South of Fort Meade. and intimated from their talk that they soon intended to go to fighting. It is also reported that Capt. John Montes de Oco, the Indian Agent, anticipates a break-out soon.

- On the 29th ultimo was sold the farm called Hazel Plain, in Prince William county. Va., (better known as the Chinn farm,) containing 500 ares, belonging to B. T. Chinn, for eight dollars per acre, to Mrs. Mary A. Dow-man, executrix. This farm is a portion of the plateau upon which were fought the first and second battles of Manassas. When the war commenced it was under a high state of improvement, and the dwelling house upon it was one of the finest in this section of the State, but that scourge devastated it, and the open fields and young pines and shattered mansion all now bear evidence of the bloody conflicts of which

- The congressional committee on the alleged outrages in the Southern States will not be able to report till after the holiday recess. The sub-committee will show that since the close of the war the debt of the Southern

States, local and State, have increased the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This includes laws which authorize the loaning of the credit of the States to various railroad schemes which were never carried out except for purposes of personal plunder. While the increased debts of the

State have necessitated increased taxation, the rapid increase of the county expenditures have

everywhere created the most oppressive taxa-- Lace handkerchiefs are for sale in New tion, amounting in some instances to almost practical confiscation.

the premises. Apply at once to Mrs. W. C. BEWLEY. Dec 21, 1871

HORSES and MULES.

THE undersigned will have by Saleday in January next, a very fine drove of Tennessee HORSES and MULES at his Stables in Anderson. They will be sold as low as any man can afford to sell, unless he steals them. Look at my stock before you buy.

Dec 21, 1871	25	LATLETT.
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Sale of Choses in Action.

B^Y authority of the Probate Judge, we will sell the Accounts and Notes of the Estate of Rev. D. Humphreys, dec'd, that have been appraised doubtful or worthless, on the 6th of

appraised ubucket January next. S. C. HUMPHREYS, W. W. HUMPHREYS, 25 2 Dec 21, 1871

Fine Young Horses and Mules!

I will be in Anderson in a few days with the finest lot of young HORSES and MULES that I ever owned, bought in Tennessee, Ken-tucky and Ohio. They are all young and well broke. They will be sold at fair prices. A few fine brood Mares among them. Come and look at them. D. C. CUNNINGHAM. Dec 21, 1871

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

By A. O. Norris, Esq., Probate Judge :

WHEREAS, Alfred Campbell made suit to me to graut him Letters of Admin-istration, with the Will annexed, of the Estate and effects of Wm. Marvin Kay, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Wm. Marvin Kay, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H., on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1871, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Adminis-tration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 18th day of De-cember, Anno Domini 1871.

	A. O. NO Judg	A. O. NORRIS, Judge of Probate,	
rec 21, 187		2	

ANDERSON MALE HIGH SCHOOL

THE EXERCISES of the above School will be resumed on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1872. The Scholastic Year, consisting of forty

weeks, will be equally divided into three terms. Between the second and third terms, there will be a vacation of a few wceks. Please read the following terms carefully :

Primary English Studies, with Arithme-tic through Long Division, per term, \$7 00 Higher English Studies, with Arithmetic,

per term, Higher English Studies, with Mathemat-

ics, Chemistry and Rhetoric, per term, 10 00 Ancient Languages, with any of the

above studies, and any of any of 13,333 Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the family of the Principal at \$12,00 per month, and elsewhere in Town at reasona-ble rates.

For further information apply to W. J. LIGON, Principal.

I would be glad if those in arrears would settle their bills, as I am greatly in need of money. W. J. L.

Dec 21, 1871