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For the Anderson Intelligencer. The Presidential Election vs. Reform.

MR. EDITOR: Is it so, as we frequently hear it remarked, that it matters not who is elected to the Presidency, it will have no beneficial effect upon State politics? that it cannot possibly have any tendency in checking the mighty, appalling and constantly increasing inundation of moral corruption, which is inevitably destined ere long, if not promptly and speedily arrested in its onward, accelerating and devastating progress, to culminate in overwelming the State in hopeless bankruptcy and financial

Now, sir, has not Ulysses S. Grant in exercising the functions of Chief Executive of the United States given to the people of South Carolina the most conclusive evidence, that he, like their paragon Governor, has the most unbounded faith in the potency and invincibility of the "Winchester," and that this taken in conjunction with the doctrine, "to the victor belong the spoils," is his polar star in conducting the great ship of State? Has not the whole course of the executive career been marked by the foot-prints of a military despot rather than by those of a civil, constitutional, law-abiding President? Is it not a fact potent to the most obtuse observer, that his administration has been in perfect sympathy and full accord with Gov. Scott's extravagant, dishonest and infamous administrations of carpet-bag rapacity and scalawag rascality-of "Validating Bills," "Blue Ridge swindles," systematic spoliation and legalized scoundrelism of the most enormous proportions, malignant type and blackest hue? Has not this most infamous despotic reign of terrorism-of negro legislation to inaugurate and enhance scalawag peculation, originated and kept in motion by a peculiar, premeditated systematic well-defined order of carpet-bag manipulation, with which South Carolina has been so cruelly oppressed, outrageously pillaged, foully blighted and signally cursed ever since the day on which the Reconstructed Government of the State went into operation, been upheld and supported by Federal bayonets? Has not the free and sovereign State of a Hayne, and a Marion, of a Pinckney and a Rutledge, been ruled by this " second Washington," but " no policy " Eecutive through the instrumentality of his mercenaries? And has there not been during the whole time of this diabolical reign of petty tyranny, a close affinity, yea, a perfect coalition of Federal and State officials, forming a perfect and indissoluble ring, cemented and held together, by one and the same common cause, which has been, is yet, and will continue to be,-an insatiable desire to gormandize upon

"the loaves and fishes?" But we are very gravely told that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, &c., were rendered absolutely necessary from the anom-ulous, abnormal state of affairs existing within the borders of the State; that had the militia of the State been called out to arrest and bring to trial the Ku Klux Klans that were committing such inhuman atrocities upon colored citizens, that it would have ultimately culminated in an intestine war between the

Now, we very readily admit the force of this argument taken in its unqualified sense; for, no doubt, if Scott had called out his loyal (?) invincibles in order to enforce the law of his " Winchesterian" Government, that this would have been the inevitable result! But as there is never an effect without some cause to produce it, it would therefore be well for us to inquire: Why this abnormal, disloyal, insurrectionary state of affairs? This inquiry is easily met and satisfactorily answered, when we reflect that this Ku Kluxing which has so seriously disturbed the peace of certain Couniles in our State, was only the natural resultthe legitimate offspring of the " Winchester' theory of Government when reduced to practice. And hence, if President Grant had administered to our "picket line" hero the proper rebuke which his Winchester Rifle law speech so justly merited, instructing him in the elementary principles of civil government-telling him that their Union saving expedition, so is the double rule of two. They are as full of far as the bayonet was concerned, was over; old Nick as their skin can hold, and they would that martial law was no longer applicable; that conciliatory measures, so as to be enabled to govern by civil law, were now to be adopted, instead of stirring up strife and confusion by making inflammatory and war-like speeches, inflaming the passions and prejudices of the colored citizen against the white citizen, rendering it necessary to resort to the bryonet, placed in the hands of ignorant, malignant, irresponsible negroes. We remark that if the people of the United States had not been so unfortunate in die. their choice of Chief Executive as to have selected one who had "no policy," but one as a Statesman, who would have inaugurated and carried out this policy towards "the rebel States," the Ku Kluxing for the suppressing of | will get hitched into the traces with somebody | Baltimore Gazette. which the writ was suspended, would in all probability never have existed; and if it had, it could have been very easily suppressed by proper and Constitutional measures-by a cordial, amicable co-operation of the white and

colored militia of the State. Now, sir, in view of all this, does it not appear very clearly, that if the reins of the Federal Government were placed in the hands of a man, not like the present incumbent, having to be vested with ermine, though fabulous and to her progeny. A rough, quick-tempered person should never be employed as a milker; "no policy," because he has no understanding or appreciation of the science of Civil Government, but into the hands of an honest, wise, far-seeing Constitution-loving Statesman, clear of all Federal proclivities, that, therefore, the task of State Reform would be easy and certain. This, to our mind, is the only sure and available means of bringing about anything like a permanent reform in State politics. Break the great Federal ring of office-holders by displa- exercise the august functions of judge." cing their chief, and it will at once and forever dissever the State ring; for they derive their life and strength from their great Federal street.

head. This cannot possibly be accomplished in any other way during the next four years, except by electing Horace Greeley to the Presidential Chair. Elect "Honest Horace" to the Presidency, and carpet-bag Goverments administered by pseudo philanthropists and "picket line" Governors, through the potency of "Winchester Rifles," in the hands of ignorant and deluded negroes, enforcing licensed peculation and legally authorized rascality, shaking the confidence of the whole civilized world in the great theory of Republican institutions, will, all, all give place for honest men and a just and economical administration of Government, and all honest men will shout for our deliver-

Melville, S. C.

SPECIMENS OF GEN. VANCE'S WIF-The Raleigh (N. C.) Sontinet says, when Governor Vance spoke at Newbern, the Radicals, true to their low instincts, concocted a plan by which the speaker was to be mortified and disturbed, but somehow, as will be seen, it rather miscar-ried. The boomerang hit the ones that threw it. Whilst Governor Vance was speaking, a certain animal with long ears was led as near the stand as the crowd would allow; and presently he began to send forth some alarming sounds, which once heard, are never forgotten. Governor Vance paused for a moment, and then, waving his hand towards the animal, said: "Now you just hush, you old Radical—I never promised to divide time with you." The animal and its keeper vamosed the ranche, and the crowd-yelled and hallooed.

The Carolina Eagle says Governor Vance spoke a few days ago at Newton with Col. Steele and Hon. T. S. Ashe. Governor Vance Steele and Hon. T. S. Asne. Governor vance arose amid loud and long cheering. He began by saying that he was very forcibly struck with the appropriateness of the air the band had just played—"Come out of the Wilderness." He said he had just returned from Baltimore, from the most enthusiastic Convention he had ever attended, where he saw what he had never seen before, nor ever expected to see: old blue Republicans and Democrats shaking hands, and all going for Greeley. He saw many men who were willing to bet everything they were worth—thousands of dollars—that Greeley would carry every State in the Union except, perhaps, three. He was not so sanguine, but he believed that Greeley would carry every State except four or five.

Why, gentlemen, he said, the woods are on fire; there is an earthquake coming; the office holders are shaking in their boots. The fact is the thing had gone so far that it was bound to stop. The corruption and stealing of the Radicals created a steach so great that, it was said, "the man in the moon," as he passed over Washington, was forced to hold his nose.

THE SENSATIONS OF A DROWNING MAN.-Some extraordinary mental phenomena occur n drowning. As soon as respiration is suspended, by the indrawing of water into the lungs, consciousness is immediately extinguished.

From all that can be gathered in regard to the action of the heart, that organ probably acts, feebly, a considerable time after the function of respiration is suspended. By its muscular force arterial blood is driven onwardly to the head faster than the veins bring it back, and results from a sudden apoplexy induced by an extra accumulation of blood in the delicate exture of the brain.

When the pulsations of the heart stop, then the tension of the muscles relax; and if no efforts at resuscitation are made, vital heat gradually diminishes, and the change is an expansion of compressed gasses in the cavities of the body, due to the first processes of chemical the body, due to the first processes of chemical decomposition. If the body, however, is recovered immediately, even though respiration and circulation are quiescent, it is possible to re-establish the movement of the lungs by artificial inflammation of the lungs, vigilantly continued for a long while. The trial is not always successful, but so encouraging that the prospect demands the utmost perseverance.

With the revived action of the heart, the moment the lungs begin to take in overgen from

moment the lungs begin to take in oxygen from the air forced upon them, life begins to return. So it is admitted by physiological philosophers that the soul is won back, if it had gone, in the act of restoration; or else it is morally certain its departure at death is a gradual pro-cess, which may be interrupted, and re-impris-oned in the brain by human effort and skill.

WHAT A BOY KNOWS ABOUT GIRLS .- Girls are the most uncountablest things in the world —except woman. Like the wicked flea, when you have them they ain't there. I can cipher clean over to improper fractions, and the teacha girl proper or improper and you can't either.
The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case
The only rule of two. They are as full of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound the lone one and her children were bound of the lone one and her children were bound the lone one and her children we ers say I do it first rate; but I can't cipher out die if they couldn't torment somebody. they try to be mean they are as mean as pusley, though they aint as mean as they let on except some times, and then they are a good deal meaner. The only way to get along with family at home. a girl when she comes at you with her nonsense, is to give her tit for tat, and that will flummux her, and when you get a girl flummuxed she is as nice as a new pin. A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy can in a year, but girls get their oats sowed after | Mason who presides over a Lodge of the Craft awhile which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mud pud-

But I like girls first rate, and I guess the boys all do. I don't care how many tricks they his absence. Thus, the simple letter "G" may play on me-and they don't care either. The hoitytoityist girls in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. By and by they "it is more blessed to give than to receive." they like, and pull as steady as any old stage horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave, I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the feller they have spliced on toward the cow; and yet no domestic animals to, and ten chances to one if they don't get the are more sensitive, or more quickly feel the worst of it.

beautiful sentiment was recently uttered by

Judge L. T. Snead: mythical, is yet more eloquent in its significance. We are told that the little creature called ermine is so acutely sensitive as to its own cleanliness that it becomes paralyzed and powerless at the slightest touch of defilement powerless at the slightest touch of defilement the companion of the street, and never be allowed to return. Gentleness will increase the companion of milk as has been shown by a upon its snow-white fur. When the hunters the quantity of milk, as has been shown by a are pursuing it they spread with mire the pass leading to its haunts, toward which they then draw it, knowing that it will submit to be cap-jury to cows to be driven faster than an easy tured rather than defile itself. And a like walk, to or from their pastures. To be urged sensibility should belong to him who comes to exercise the august functions of judge."

on by thoughtless boys, and these perhaps on horseback, is to produce a fever and heating of

- If you have many creditors always carry an umbrella and walk on the sunny side of the

A Masonic Incident. The incident which we are about to relate

which we were a witness, before we were admited to enjoy the great gifts of Masonry: During the fall of the second year of the late civil war, we were passing down one of our

principal thoroughfares, when we stepped into

store on business with the proprietor. While conversing with the owner, a woman of thirty and a girl not over six years of age entered, and after looking wistfully about a thanksgiving that went up to the throne above, it was the earnest words of this starving woman.

In the bakery there were several gentlemen, whose eyes were wet with tears unbidden. The poor woman was assisted to rise by one of the entlemen, who extended his hand to help her. As she put forth her hand, on her finger was a gold ring, on which was engraved the letter "G." The gentleman looked at it a second or so, and then turning to the owner of the bakery, asked him if he knew the woman. The baker said all he knew was that she lived just around the corner, and that her husband had enlisted in one of the three year's regiments, and had gone to the war. The gentleman ordered the baker to fill a basket with provisions and take them to the home of the woman. woman. The woman was too much overcome to express her gratitude, while the little child looked on with apparent astonishment. After finishing his orders to the baker, the gentleman took the little child by the hand, led her to a shoe store close by, and purchased a pair of shoes for the little feet, which were purple with cold. He then bade the woman good bye, promising to come and see her that night and turning to us asked us to accompany him. We consented and went. In a single room, without a carpet, we found the mother and two children—the little girl whom we saw in the afternoon, and a little boy, now over four years d, asleep close beside a wood fire.

We were all welcomed witw tears falling down the cheeks of the lady as she bade us enter and take sea's. After thanking us and making excuses for her appearance, she told us her story. Her husband an English bricklayer, came to this country early in the spring but on arriving in this city he did not readily find work, and while out looking for something to articles of furniture which the little brokenhearted family possessed, and could do without, she had pawned, until only two broken chairs and a table, a lounge and a stove, with a few dishes, formed the entire stock of her household furniture. Her husband had promised to send her some money, but she had not heard from him since he marched down Long Wharf off to the war. Her narrative was often interrupted by scalding tears, but there was such an carnestness in it, that both the visitors felt relieved when she had finished. Our friend then asked her where she got the ring that she wore upon her finger. She said that as she was leaving Liverpool, her mother and sister came to see her off, and as she was about to step on board the ship, her father took the ring from his finger and put it into her hand and told her always to wear it, and if ever in distress to show it some one. She had worn it ever since, and had forgotten her father's advice. She slipped the ring from her finger and showed it to us, and after viewing it a short time, our companion inquired if her father was a Mason. She answered that he was, and Master of one of the Lodges in Liverpool. We were an interested spectator during the whole scene. We looked at the letter "G," but to our eyes it had no meaning, and innocently enough we inquired of our companion what it meant.
"What does it mean?" he repeated after us.— "Why, it means that woman is my brother's daughter, and it is my duty to help her." And would up with the silken cords of love and charity.

When Our companion interested himself in finding out where the husband was, and it was not many months before remittances came regular-

ly from the patriot in the gallant army to his The wife sent a letter home to her father. and to-day our brother (for we have learned the value of the letter "G," has in his possession a token and a letter of thanks, as rich in gratitude as words can make it, from the brother in Liverpool. The husband served his time amid the cane brakes of Louisiana, and returned to his home to give thanks in person to him who cared for his wife and little teach all a lesson, and prompt us to works of

TREAT THE COWS KINDLY .- There are too many who exhibit a roughness of treatment unkindness shown them. They can be made docile and mild in their disposition or timid A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- The following and wild, just in accordance with the treatment they received from the herder and milker; and it is a well established fact that a cow "The idea that the judicial officer is supposed | will transmit her disposition in a great degree change of a cruel and irascible to one who practhe blood which is sure to dry up or lessen the flow of milk. Cows should always be made as comfortable as possible, summer and winter; it pays to do it.—Pacific Rural Press.

What Senator Corbin Knows about the Radical Candidate for Governor.

In a speech delivered at Greenville C. H. on occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, and of the 4th of July, Hon. D. T. Corbin gave an estimate of the character and antecedents of F. J. Moses, jr., who was nominated for Governor last week by the Radical State Convention:

Now, fellow-citizens, I desire to pay my respects to F. J. Moses, jr., Adjutant and Inspector General of the State and Speaker of the House of Representatives. This gentleman is a candidate for office, like all the rest of them, entered, and after looking wistfully about a minute or two, timidly drew near to where we were standing, and as she extended her open, thin, white hand, we saw four pennies therein. She said, as she did so: "Please sir, will you give me another penny? I want to get a loaf of bread. I have four cents, and I want a penny more." While speaking she turned toward the proprietor of the store, who looked at her a second, and then said in a heartless manner: "Oh, clear out! I cant be bothered with beggars." With tears streaming down her cheeks, she started to go out; the little child by her side clinging to her dress, looked up into her mother's face, and lisping as children to the man yet. o her mother's face, and lisping as children If it has been, I have never seen the man yet to her mother's face, and lisping as children only speak; "Mamma, I want a cookie." We had been a silent spectator until now, and following the woman to the sidewalk, we stopped her, and invited her to step into the bakery adjoining, where we purchased her a large loaf of bread. With the usual distrust that pervales the human heart, we broke the loaf or ganized throughout the State and in most invades the human heart, we broke the loaf ganized throughout the State, and, in most inacross our knee for fear she might pawn it for samething to drink. We handed the woman something to drink. We handed the woman the broken loaf, and as she grasped it sank upon her knees, and if there ever was a prayer and thanksgiving that went up to the throne above, in addition to his duties of presiding officer, it has been his duty to countersign the pay certificates of the members and officers of that body, and the pay certificates or orders for all other expenses of the House. The House of Representatives consists of one hundred and twenty-four members, and they have hereto-fore been entitled to receive six dollars per day. The sessions have continued usually about four months, and the members, consequently, were entitled, for the session, to between six and seven hundred dollars each. The last session of the Legislature lasted one hundred and seven days, and each member, consequently, was entitled to \$642, making the whole amount required for the session, for all the members of the House, \$79,608. Now, there are connected with the House a considerable number of employees, such as clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, porters, pages, &c.,—numbering probably fifty or sixty. We will call them a hundred, and that their pay was equal to the pay of members. This would give us \$64,200. This added to the pay of members would make the expenses of the House \$143,808, for which Mr. Moses could countersign pay certificates. Now, fellow-citizens, the number and amount of pay certificates signed by Mr. Moses, I am credibly informed, exceeds the sum of one million dollars! These pay certificates are to be found with the House a considerable number of emlars ! These pay certificates are to be found in every County of the State and even in the city of Washington. Persons have them who could never read nor write, who were seldom near the legislative halls during the whole sessiof, and who have not done one single act of sercame to this country early in the spring but on arriving in this city he did not readily find work, and while out looking for something to do became disheartened, and enlisted for three years. He left the city in a week after enlistment, leaving his family nothing with which to purchase the necessaries of life. The few spare articles of furniture which the little brokenlessly, and, as I think, criminally certified pay In this way corn-butts and stalks, and ty to present himself as a candidate for your suffrages in the coming election? I understand that Mr. Moses does not deny the fact of this tremendous issue of pay certificates, but blandly says, "I admit I have been extravagant in this matter, but I am a candidate for office against Scott, Parker and the rest of them, who have the State Treasury at their back, and it is the only way that I can meet them fairly .-They will use the funds of the Treasury to secure their re-election, and I must use my pay certificates." Will the people of this State tol-

> CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT IN AIKEN .-The Conservatives of Aiken County met in Aiken on Saturday last, the 17th inst., as we learn from the Journal. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting, we find the fol-

erate such rascality? Will such a man receive

a single vote? [Cries of "No, no, not one."] I also say no. The probability is that the State

deem these pay certificates, and you and I will

be taxed to pay them.

Resolved, That we, the people of Aiken County, be hereafter known as the Conservative party—a party for the promotion of honesty in office and a just administration of public af-

fairs, regardless of politics, race or color.

Whereas, the people of this commonwealth
has been shamelessly plundered for the last four years by her public servants, her citizens traduced by their chief magistrate, the free schools neglected, the administration of justice a mock-ery, and no adequate protection extended to charge of was ploughing her way down the ery, and no adequate protection extended to persons or property:

Resolved, That it is of the first importance

that all who desire a reform in the Government should unite and organize, so as to wield their strength effectually in the approaching elec-

Resolved, That it is our true policy to support men without reference to their past party afguarantee that they will execute the functions of their offices honestly and faithfully in the

interests of the people.

Resolved, That we, the people of Aiken County, in Convention assembled, do resolve that in the event that any fraud is practiced by any party in the balloting or management of the boxes, at the ensuing election, that we To which Dick rejoined, "What are you diving make up a purse for the purpose of the conviction of the criminals under the law. That men be selected to see that honesty is practiced in the balloting and registration of votes.

The Journal says: "The meeting was a success in every respect, and shows that the Conservative people of Aiken County are in earnest. Every township in the County was represented by as good men as there is in it, who announced themselves ready to work from now until the day of election.

TO KEEP MILK AND CREAM.-In very warm weather, when it is difficult to preserve milk from becoming sour and spoiling the cream, it may be kept perfectly sweet by scalding the new milk very gently without boiling, and putting it way in the earthern pan or dish in which it has been scalded. This method is adopted in all the large dairies in England, and particularly in Devoushire. Cream already skimmed may be kept quite sweet for twenty-four hours if scalded, but if as much powdered loaf sugar be added as will sweeten it, and then scalded, it will keep in a cool place for two days.

down his throat.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The farmers need new hopes and new encourization to legislate but to instruct and be instructed, to confer together and learn the sen-timents and feelings, the wishes and necessities of those from different parts of the country, in order that they may act intelligently through their committees that will be appointed to discharge specific duties. The nerveless energies of the farmers need governmental support. This support can only be obtained by thorough and efficient organizations. As a class, agriculturalists get nothing. Their dearest rights are often invaded, and their highest interests sacrificed, because they are destitute, as a class, of power. They have no Board of Trade, no exchange, no Chambers of Commerce, no organization powerful enough even to counteract the local rings of petty tradesmen. We have known articles of prime necessity to differ in price fifty per cent, in markets not fifty miles apart, and these markets connected by railroad

There is slumbering among the farmers an untold power—a power that, properly managed and directed, can work a social revolution and make that occupation which God honored the chosen pursuit of the wisest of men. And it is fitting that this great conservative force should be utilized. The aggregation of capital in commercial centers is dangerous to the Government and ruinous in its tendencies. The influence of those heartless corporations is daily widening, and they are managed, many of foundations of the Government if it would in anywise serve to swell their ill gotten gains .-To resist these corporations, and serve as a protector against them and the exorbitant de-mands, there must be a society with a central head, extending its branches and striking its roots into every nook and corner of the land, and embracing as members all who are inter-

ested in the success of Agriculture.

There should be more old men in our legislative bodies-men whose impressions have been formed and opinions moulded by association with the "bone and sinew" of the landmen whose impressions have been formed of good, plain, practical, sensible, nonest, shrewd, vigilant and firm, and who, by union, can over-throw the power and counteract the influence of these soulless corporations. We are drifting rapidly upon the breakers that destroyed Venice, overturned Rome, and that have more than once upset the Government of France—a centralization of money controlled by few, hav-ing no direct interest in the preservation of law and order .- Nashville Union.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING STOCK.—Farmers need especially to study economy in feeding stock this winter. By economy I do not mean feeding less than is required for the proper growth and nourishment of animals. But what I do mean is, the wasteful manner that many farmers pursue of feeding so much at the time that a great deal is rejected by the cattle. "A little and often" is the rule with good husbandmen, whether the food is of the best quality or The hay-cutter should be brought into requisition, both for horses and cattle. With most farmers steaming cattle food is practically impossible; but in many instances boiling water might be used to good advantage in feed-ing poor hay, corn-fodder, &c. Let these be run through the cutter, and then thoroughly saturated with boiling water, with a little salt. coarse meadow hay, with the addition of a little new, can be used without much waste.

Cattle should be provided with plenty of water as well as food, and to this end, as far as is possible, pure water should be introduced into the barn yard. If, as has been demonstrated, stagnant water is fatal to the animal constitution, farmers should not overlook a subject so important. At any rate, cattle should have access to water twice or three times a day. Where cattle are watered but once a day, as is often the case, in very cold weather they are apt to gorge themselves, and hence the chill they must experience. Cattle can endure more cold than the human species, but if suitable precautions were taken many troublesome diseases might be avoided. During very cold weather, if sufficient hot water could be added will, at some future time, be compelled to reto remove the chill, it would be good economy. as where animal heat is unceasingly wasted the supply must be made up by more food, or the animal suffers deterioration, loss of flesh, or disease in some serious form .- Boston Culti-

DIGGING TATERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES .-Talking with an old steamboat pilot the other day, and while listening to his graphic account of the big freshet coming down the Alabama River, we were, as Abraham would have said, reminded of an incident that occurred several years since and was published, we believe, at the time. It was told of Capt. Dick Eanes, during one of the annual overflows of the Alabama River, and occurred between Gainestown river one foreucon, Dick, as usual, seated on the hurricane roof, forward of the chimneys, the river, instead of rolling along placidly and steadily, presenting the appearance of a sea-water everywhere. As the boat approached a landing where he was well acquainted (and where is the landing on the Alabama River that he isn't,) and which was some ten feet filiations, provided their characters offer ample under water, Dick was astonished to observe a man making regular dives from the top of a rail corn crib, anchored between two trees, into the water. Filled with the most humane motives, and believing some one was drowned, he run close into shore, and stopping the engines he hailed the diving individual with "What's for, then?" The answer coming back clear and explicit, "Digging my Taters." The boat proceeded on her way, and the last seen of the diver he was taking a header for more taters. -Mobile Tribune.

> - We believe it has not been definitely determined "where the pins all go to." but a question quite as interesting is looming upon the social horizon, and that is, "Where do the flies all come from?" There are experts who catch the persistent nuisances in scores by a dexterous turn of the wrist; small boys impale them upon pins; vigorous women slash them mercilessly with dusters; thousands lose their lives in milk pitchers, molasses jugs and apple pies; while tens of thousands are delu-ded to their death by besmeared paper, tumblers of water covered with a piece of bread with a treacherous hole therein, and a hundred other fatal devices of men and women, and yet the force seems undiminished. Who shall tell whence they come?

- This is a good time to plant cats. The - An editor says he once partook of a beverage so strong that he could not tell whether it was brandy or a torch-light procession going deep. This branch of agriculture is too much

Cheaper to Fence Cattle Than Laud.

As we learn from the Griffin (Ga.) News, Col. D. E. Butler, of Morgan, opened the dis-cussion on the stock law in the Agricultural Convention, by declaring that it was a very important one, and one for the consideration of the farmers particularly. A few years since, when the question was first brought out, there was an attempt to throttle it, and it had taken some time for the friends to get it before the Convention, this being the first convention in which the subject had come up for discussion. He was opposed to fences; it was a species of barbarism; it means fight; it is the bone of contention between neighbors; they are everlastingly quarreling about fences; he knew not where fences originated. The only fence he approved of was the one (or wall) that the Chinese built to keep the Tartars out of China. He saw land on the route from Atlanta that together with the crop was not worth the fence. He thought the cattle of Germany were better educated about fences than we are about makng them. He referred to the German custom of taking care of their stock. That the farmers, by making their boys split rails and put up fences, are driving them off the farms to other pursuits. He wanted the members of the Convention to rise, where the fences in their counties were bad. They all rose! Some gentleman wanted to know if there was a good fence in the State. Mr. Ragsdale stated he had a hedge fence "horse high and bull strong—but not pig tight!" Fences worked great damage to him in 1864, from "travelers" who passed them, by designing, ambitious, unscrupulous through the State; as the fences served to premea, who would not hesitate to destroy the very foundations of the Government if it would in the state; as the fences served to premeat them from "freezing out." He proposed to have each grand jury indict every fence in the State. His principal objection to the crooked worm rail fence was that there was nothing straight about them. He proposed to do something for the relief of the land around which were these fences. Requiring that fences should be kept up 5 feet high, was an impossibility. Alluding to the question as becoming political, he said there was the very least similarity between politics and a rail fence. It was claimed that it was unpopular with the poor, because they would have to keep up their stock, instead of letting them forage on the land of other people. The question is, shall we fence in the cattle or the land? Better fence in the cattle, as there are fewer of them; some had no cattle. The principal difficulty in doing away with fences was local;

hose on the lines suffer. He suggested numerous remedies, plans, &c., for doing away with fences. "The law is fences—fences are the evil." The average price of cultivatable land in the State is \$3, and it would cost more than that to fence it. His special aversion was long-back cattle and land-pike swine. Fence building was an annual ax which gives no return.

TREATMENT OF THE TEA CROP IN CHINA. The peasantry collect the tea-leaf, each family its own parcel, sun-dry it before the doors of their cabins, and convey it to some pack-house in the district, loosely packed in cotton bags. In every district are many pack-houses, owned or rented by native tea-dealers from the ports, and the peasant has the advantage of competi-tion. He sells, of course, where he gets most, and is not wanting in cleverness at a bargain. The tea-dealer empties the bags into great heaps, from which the tea leaf goes through the process of firing in cast-iron bowls, made for the purpose. He then sorts into qualities, packs it in the usual leaded chests, and sends aty port to be sold in open market. All these processes go on in the most open manner and in the face of the keenest competition from first to last. Every body knows where the best tea is picked, and runners daily convey to the ports the news of the price per picul which is being paid for the sun-dried leaf and, at the outside of the season when only the finest teas are made, this news is a matter of the liveliest interest alike to Chinese and foreign dealers. The finest tea, composed of tender, budding leaf, is necessarily limited in quantity as the leaves are very small, and only small portion can be picked without injuring the plant. When the crops of such tea reach the treaty ports they are again the object of active competition, this time to foreigners. Each foreign house has its friends among the dealers, and exerts all its influence to secure these so-called fancy crops. The finest Congous and Souchongs go to Russia and England. The finest Colong and Greens go to England and the United States.

THE MEETING OF RASCALITY AND IGNO-RANCE.—A colored man addressed an assemblage of his race at Eufaula, Alabama, recently, and gave them the following explanation of the introduction of slavery and by it an illustration of what they are at present. There is truth in what he says:

"Many years ago a vessel laden with red handkerchiefs, gaily colored beads, and mean whiskey, left the Boston harbor, for a cruise on the African coast. When the vessel landed, the Captain sent ashore his small boats, with a few of his red handkerchiefs, beads, etc., to induce the natives to board his vessel. The rick was successful, and there and then it was that rascality and ignorance first met; and to-day we see the same game being played upon the ignorance of Southern negroes, by the carpet-baggers of the North, aided by a few mis-erable scalawags who want office.

"They come with their false promises, and showy beads and handkerchiefs, and induce us to board the Radical ship, and once aboard, they bind us by oaths and obligations to serve hem at the ballot-box; and what have the negroes made by it? Are they not as poor now as they were five or six years ago? And are not those Radical captains and scalawags among us, growing rich and fat off the votes of

AN ELEGANT DRUNKARD .- It is a calamitous thing for some people to be in the posses-sion of wealth. Those who have no control over their appetites ought, in sheer mercy to themselves, to be kept in poverty through life, and thus deprived of the means of self-destruction by over indulgence. One "wealthy widow lady" in this city, who died recently, was said to consume a gallon of brandy a week, besides "indulging extensively in champaigne and other wines." A "galloping consumption" of delicate bibbles promptly sent her to her grave. She literally had her "skin full," for she was attacked with Bright's disease of the kidneys; her pores closed; and all the liquids which her system should have eliminated were deposited, as in dropsy, beneath the skiu, until she infla-ted like a balloon, and even death became a welcome relief to her. This woman had an income of twelve thousand dollars a year; but instead of making herself happy and making all happy around her—instead of devoting her opulence to the benefit of her fellow-creatures, and the purchase in that manner, of an honest delight for her better self-she descended to cat should be prepared with a bootjack, revolver or some other utensil, and then planted under She employed her liberal means, in fact, to