

The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 9.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

Address of the True Republicans to the People of South Carolina.

On the 16th day of October next, you will be called on to elect the various men who shall fill the various offices in the State Government for the next official term.

The condition of the affairs of the State at this time causes the gravest concern and most serious anxiety in the minds of all good citizens. Taxation unprecedented in amount in the history of this State weighs upon the people. No man but feels the burden; but however and by whatever channels the taxes reach the Treasury, they come finally, in great part, from those who till the soil, in the form of reduced wages, and the increased cost of food, clothing and other necessary expenses of a comfortable existence. The hard hand of toil largely pays the expenses of the State, though the money may be deposited in the Treasury by those who own the capital and the land. Let no man flatter himself, therefore, that his poverty renders this subject of taxation one of indifference to him.

Besides the vast sums which have been drawn from the people by direct taxation, our rulers have been heaping other burdens upon us and our posterity, by enormous, and in many cases fraudulent, issues of bonds, the very interest upon which is a sum so large that it seems impossible to pay it. Concealment of the real state of our affairs has been practiced to a criminal extent; report after report, statement after statement, has been made by the financial officers of the State, making false exhibits of our public debt; and it was only when an outraged public opinion demanded and compelled an investigation, that our real situation was developed, and was found to justify the worst apprehensions which had been felt.

The public mind is too familiar with the facts to require more to be said concerning the bond frauds; but it is worth while to consider here the question, what has become of the money so lavishly poured into the Treasury? To what objects have we seen it appropriated by those who, under the law, are appointed to disburse it? Have the rights of person and property, which it is the special function of good government to guard, been secured? Have the children of the people been furnished with the means of that education which alone can fit them worthily to perform the duties of citizenship? Have the humane institutions in charge of the State been cared for? Have the resources of the State been developed, its industries fostered, its present and future welfare provided for with reasonable prudence?

The answers to these questions are in the mouths of all the people. We are ashamed to be compelled to confess that the State Government has failed to protect the citizens, not only in the enjoyment of those rights and privileges intended to be secured by the provisions of the State and National Constitutions, but even in those more limited rights which no respectable civilized Government on earth allows to be violated in the persons of its subjects; and it has been the strong arm of the Federal Government which has released thousands of men, women and children from a terror with which they could not fail to be filled by countless outrages perpetrated upon their friends, relatives and neighbors, by conspirators, whose deeds the world reads of with horror.

The public schools have been crippled in their work, and in many cases closed, because their teachers applied in vain at the State Treasury for the small salaries justly due them and necessary to their daily support.

The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum must have been turned loose upon the community, but for the humane efforts of its efficient Superintendent, who pledged his private credit to obtain food for the paupered inmates of this great State. The doors of the penitentiary have been flung wide open, to allow the exit of a band of convicts, whom the warden could not feed, because there is no money in the State Treasury to purchase food. The judges of your courts have not been paid their salaries for many months, and are compelled, in most cases, to borrow money to supply the wants of themselves and their families, and to be subjected to the temptations too often placed by rich suitors before a judiciary irregularly or inadequately paid.

It would be easy to continue at almost any length in enumerating what has been left undone which ought to have been done. It is easier to say what has been done which ought to have been left undone. Jobs of every conceivable description have been undertaken, the interests of the State have been constantly and systematically set aside to enrich those who scrupled at no kind of bribery or corruption to secure such legislation as the jobbers required.

Public money has been squandered for objects of no public moment. The expenses of some branches of the Government have been so enormously increased as to astonish all who are not familiar with the character of many of those who fill important positions in the State Government.

"Pay certificates," drawn by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, purporting to be for expenses of the late session, to the amount of over \$1,000,000, have already appeared at the Treasury and been paid or exchanged for the notes of the Treasurer, and it is estimated by those in a position to judge wisely, that \$250,000 in "pay certificates" is still afloat in the community, to be presented whenever there is any probability of their being allowed. This will make the expenses of a single session of the General Assembly over \$1,250,000, or more than 4,000 per cent. of the sum which was formerly considered sufficient to pay them.

Enormous sums have been lavished in pretended support of an "armed force," which is notoriously non-existent.

The most corrupt practices have obtained in the making of contracts by State officials. The contract with the Roberts and other arms companies of New York, under which there was drawn from the State Treasury over \$200,000, while said arms company received less than \$90,000, is a type of the manner in which the State Treasury has been depleted. The public are familiar with the enormous extent of the bills for State printing. Formerly this item of expense for a session of the Legislature was not one-fiftieth, certainly not one-fourth, of what it has been during the year past. But to catalogue the abuses existing in the executive and legislative branches of the State Government, would not only weary our patience and sicken your hearts, but one who should attempt to characterize them would beggar the English language in looking for fit terms. You already know them in gross. You can hardly appreciate their enormity in detail till you examine the facts and figures. We allude to but a few of them as specimens of the kind of expenses that have brought the credit of South Carolina so low that there is "none so poor as to do it reverence," and which have made the government of the State so odious to the people of the whole country.

In this condition of affairs, what is the duty of the Republican party? These wrongs are in no way the result of the action of its principles. They arise from the greed, and selfishness, and corruption of those who have stolen the garb of Republicanism to cloak their evil deeds, and who should be cast out of the com-

pany of honest Republicans and honest men, as having degraded their high calling.

Our plain duty points to this; our obvious interests demand this; the interests of the State demand it; the interests of the State demand it; a decent regard for the opinions of mankind demand it. We must put forward for official position those, and those only, who are known as upright, true and unstained men, whose Republicanism is as undoubted as their integrity and their capacity to perform the functions of the offices for which they are nominated. Within the lines of the Republican party our work lies. There are honest hearts and wise heads enough in that party to do our work. Every good citizen, whatever his party affiliations may have been, owes it to himself to work to purify and regenerate our State Government; but the work especially belongs to us. We cannot abandon it to our political adversaries, until we have demonstrated our inability to do it ourselves.

With this necessity upon us; in an emergency more exigent than has existed in the history of our party in South Carolina; with the eyes of the National Republican party upon us, and expecting us to rise to the demands of the occasion, like honest men, the Convention now in session in this city has placed in nomination, as a candidate for Governor, the one man whose officials acts have brought upon the State, and the positions he has held, more disgrace than has attached to any other officer of the State Government.

Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., was the person who, as Adjutant and Inspector General, made the contract with the Roberts Arms Company. We do not know that he received any part of the \$114,000 which disappeared in its transit from the office of the Financial Agent of the State of South Carolina, in New York, to the office of the Roberts Arms Company; but we do know that it disappeared. The Financial Agent's books show that it was paid; but the company's books show that it was not received.

Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., was the person who, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, flooded the State with a shower of "pay certificates," and swelled the expenses of that House, for a single session, from \$145,000, (the highest possible figure to which they could amount legitimately, and this is based on most extravagant calculations), to quite, or over a million dollars. And this palpable violation of law, this direct filching from the Treasury, is neither denied by him nor his friends, but is excused on the ground that he disposed of a large amount of these certificates in favor of the poor people who fled from the persecutions of the Ku Klux Klan. Was a candidate ever before driven to straits like these? A false certificate, a fraudulent and unlawful draft of public money from the public Treasury acknowledged, and the act delinquent on the ground that the money was disposed of in charity! Yet even this famous excuse is wanting, when we know that not one per cent. of these unlawfully issued certificates was thus disposed of, and when we daily observe the style of living this candidate holds—a style befitting a profligate millionaire, but impossible to an honest man, with the legitimate income of a Speaker of the House and an Adjutant and Inspector General.

We do not attempt to explain the entry of \$11,000 against the "armed force" appropriation, paid to Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr.; but the known character of the Speaker of the House, and his career in that office, awaken a suspicion very well defined, which he has not only failed to clear up, but has allowed the matter to go unexplained, though for many days it has been commented on by the newspapers, and though it would seem to be all-important that he should explain it to those whose suffrages he is soliciting.

We are straight Republicans; none will go farther than us in any path of duty or honor, to serve the interests of the Republican party. The cause of the Republican party is dear, unspokeably dear, to us; its principle of the equality of all men before the law is that particular jewel which outshines, with us, every brilliant in its casket. But honest, in office, capacity in administration, fidelity to public trusts, are principles which cannot be ignored by true Republicans; and we cannot endorse the action of a Convention which ignored them all in its selection of a candidate for the highest State office, however "regular" that Convention may be. We have, therefore, joined in a movement for the nomination of an independent, true Republican ticket; a ticket containing the names of men whose fidelity to the dictates of honesty and duty is as well known as their zeal in the cause of true Republicanism. They are firm supporters of the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and of the great measures of the national Republican party which has placed them in nomination, while they add to their character for integrity, superior capacity and ardent patriotism.

We appeal to the voters of the State of South Carolina to support them, knowing that their election will give us a wise, honest, energetic administration of the State Government, and that they will, regardless of any set of interests, or the private interests of any set of men, make it their business to repair, to the extent of their ability, the injuries the body politic has suffered by waste, extravagance, fraud and incompetency.

Now is the accepted time to rouse yourselves and throw off the incubus which has lain, worse than a night-mare, upon our State; and which will be tenfold increased in its horrors should Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., be seated in the executive chair. Refuse to avail yourselves of this opportunity, and ere many months have passed over our heads, dire disaster, without a parallel even in our disastrous experience, may be confidently anticipated.

JAMES L. ORR,
President.

WM. E. EARLE, Secretary.
COLUMBIA, S. C., August, 1872.

SUNDAY DINNERS.—A Sunday's dinner is made the most sumptuous meal of the week in a great many households, and the guests retire from the table more like gorged anacondas than intellectual human beings, with the result that during the whole afternoon there is a sort of auring of mental, physical and religious sleepiness, if not actual stupidity, that no duties whatever are performed with alacrity, efficiency and acceptableness. The Sunday dinner made of a cup of hot tea, some bread and butter, with a slice of cold meat and absolutely nothing else, would be wiser and better for all; it would give the servants more leisure; the appetite would be as completely satisfied half an hour afterwards, while body, brain and heart would be in a fitting condition to perform the duties of the Sabbath with pleasure to ourselves, and greater efficiency to others, and doubtless with larger acceptance to Him toward whom all our service is due.—*Hill's Journal of Health.*

—A lady in passing another on the street, should never look around to see what the other was, because the other is engaged in the same business.

—Davenport, Iowa, has a girl who "spells backward." We never thought backward was a hard word to spell.

Platform of the True Republican Party.

The true Republican party of South Carolina enunciates the following platform:

Whereas gross and flagrant abuses in the administration of the affairs of the State of South Carolina have grown up in the executive and legislative departments of its government, and have become an intolerable burden on the Republican party and the State; and whereas the State Republican Convention has put in nomination for Governor, Franklin J. Moses, Jr., who is responsible, with others, for many of these abuses, and who, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, fraudulently issued pay certificates for an immense sum, has received large sums from the "armed force" fund, when no such force was in existence, and has corruptly controlled much of the legislation of the State; and whereas the Republicans of the State have generally demanded that those who have been guilty of corrupt practices shall be ejected from office; and whereas the Convention, instead of making an honest and true Republican nomination, has by its action shown that the corruption and incompetency which have characterized the present administration are to be perpetuated; and whereas, a portion of the general Convention, have felt that, in view of this condition of affairs, and of this breach of trust on the part of the Convention, it is our duty to withdraw ourselves therefrom, and by the selection of a ticket thoroughly Republican and honest, to go before the masses of the party for the justification of our course; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we declare our cordial acceptance of the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of its standard-bearers, General Grant and Honorable Henry Wilson.

2. That inasmuch as the notoriously corrupt and imbecile character of the present State administration has brought disgrace upon Republicanism everywhere, and is now a heavy burden upon the National party, impeding, if not endangering, its success, therefore, the Republicans of South Carolina owe it to themselves to elect such officers as will insure an honest administration of government, and thus assure their brethren all over the land that the disgrace which attaches to the party in this State shall be removed.

3. That we pledge the honor of the State to the payment of all its debt which has been legally and honestly contracted; but that we will not hesitate to repudiate that portion of it which is illegal, and therefore null and void.

4. That we pledge ourselves to inaugurate and carry out an honest administration of the State, and to resist the payment of all fraudulent pay certificates and warrants upon the Treasury.

5. That we pledge ourselves, so far as in our power lies, to an immediate reduction of the enormous taxes under which the people are groaning, and that we believe that this can be most speedily accomplished by introducing honesty and economy into the management of the various departments of the State government.

6. That the pledges made by the Convention nominating Franklin J. Moses, Jr., must be judged of in the light of his record, and of those who sustain him, and that when thus viewed, the people of the State will not hesitate to say that pledges from such a source have no value, but are simply intended to blind the eyes of the people to the true purpose of those men, which purpose must be in the future, as in the past, the accomplishment of purely selfish ends, regardless of the welfare of the State.

7. That, in our judgment, the best safeguard to the public treasury is the election of honest and faithful officers to the various departments of Government; and that the history of the present administration shows that no statutory safeguard will protect the Treasury with Franklin J. Moses, Jr., at the head of the government and his willing tools in the other offices.

8. That under our Constitution, we believe any other than an *ad valorem* system of taxation to be null and void, and hence that the general license law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, was in violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the people, and could only have originated in a desire to extort from the people of the State still larger sums of money, to be corruptly used by the men who controlled the Government.

9. That we blush for our party when we remember that, under this administration, the education of the people has been so shamefully neglected, in consequence of the failure of the Government to pay promptly and faithfully the appropriations made by the Legislature; and that we pledge ourselves to apply a remedy for this crowning disgrace in the future.

10. That every encouragement which can legitimately be given to those endeavoring to develop the national resources of the State should be extended, and that the interests of the laboring men in the demand for an earnest effort to develop new and varied industries within our borders. This we regard as the means of improving the condition and increasing the wages of those who form the bone and sinew of the State.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Executive Committee, after a full and free conference, yesterday, adopted the following resolutions as embodying the policy, in their opinion, proper to be pursued by the Democracy of the State in the present canvass:

Resolved, That in the present state of parties in South Carolina, we deem it unwise to nominate a Democratic State ticket, and decline, therefore, to call a convention of the people for that purpose.

Resolved, That having adopted the policy thus indicated, we demand of the Republican party that they fulfill, in good faith, their public pledges, and give to the State an able, honest and economical government, under which extravagance and fraud shall cease, and all classes of citizens shall be faithfully and intelligently represented.

Resolved, That we now place on record our unqualified condemnation of the corruption and robbery which, as the Republicans themselves confess, pervade the executive and legislative departments of the State Government; for which corruption and robbery the Republican party of this State, as sustained by the Federal Government, is alone responsible.

Resolved, That we deem it of the first importance that the Democratic party be organized in the several Counties, for the purpose of obtaining, by such means as may seem best, the largest measure of local and legislative reform.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee appoint, at his leisure, a Chairman for each County in the State, who shall carry out in the respective Counties the objects of the preceding resolutions.

The following resolution was also adopted: Resolved, That the members of this Committee from the different Congressional Districts have authority to make arrangements for the nomination of members to Congress for their respective Districts.

M. C. BUTLER,
Ch'n. State Democratic Ex. Com.

Platform of the Moses Republican Party.

The Republican party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, hereby declares to the country that it stands, in the coming campaign, upon the following platform, and will demand of all its representatives in the State Government the faithful maintenance and practical enforcement of the policy and principles herein enunciated:

1st. We affirm our earnest adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 6th day of July, 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress, impelled by the spirit of the American Union.

2d. We support, for President and Vice President of the United States, U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, knowing that the safety of the nation and the rights of all American citizens will be secure under their administration.

3d. We pledge ourselves to effect instantly a financial reform in the State Government, by suspending the payment of the interest on every bond of the State to which can be attached the shadow of a suspicion, and providing for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the unquestionably valid debt. And that the members of the Legislature elected by the Republicans shall be pledged to carry into effect the meaning and intent of this plank.

4th. In the interest of financial reform and good government, we pledge ourselves to throw around the State Treasury every safeguard necessary to insure the faithful application of the public funds solely to the public service, pursuant to just laws, enacted in the interest of the whole people of South Carolina.

5th. As essential to the reform herein guaranteed and imperatively demanded by the people as the vital necessity of the State, we shall require that the public expenses shall be reduced within the public revenues to be derived from a moderate system of taxation, based upon a fair and equitable assessment of all property liable to taxation under the Constitution. To effect this needed reduction in expenditures we insist that there shall be an immediate reduction in the salaries of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, in the State and counties, and that there shall be a judicious reduction of the public officers themselves, and that the number of attaches shall be declared by law.

6th. Experience having proved that the general license law, although honestly designed by the Legislature to relieve the burdens of taxation on real estate, is, in its practical operation, odious and oppressive, we pledge ourselves to its instant repeal.

7th. Believing, from sad experience that it is a necessary safeguard to the public treasury, that all its transactions should be constantly open to public inspection, and always under the eye of the people, we pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of a law providing that no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation specifying the amount to be paid, and such payment shall be made only upon the warrant of the Comptroller General, duly countersigned by the Governor and requiring the Comptroller General and Treasurer to publish daily a statement of the transactions of their respective offices, showing what warrants have been drawn, and the receipts and disbursements during the past twenty-four hours.

8th. We pledge ourselves that the government of the State shall henceforth be so administered in all its departments that neither the public schools nor asylums of charity shall be thrown in with such a disreputable crew as they knew would be congregated at the State House.

In the second place, the best men in our State were, as a rule, the most prominent in the war, and those, too, who, from an advanced age, were not active participants in the clash of arms, were identified with the past history of the State.

It was very generally conceived that men like these would be especially distasteful to the negroes, and with a view, therefore, to counting the negro vote where the majorities were small, second-rate, compromise men were fixed upon and elected.

We trust this short-sighted policy will be no longer pursued. The Democratic or Conservative members of the Legislature are our forlorn hope. Each one should be a tower of strength in himself. Greenville has led off in the right direction by placing B. F. Perry at the head of her ticket. We hope the other Counties will follow her good example, and send none but pure and, as far as they can, able and influential representatives to the Legislature.—*Columbia Phoenix.*

CARL SCHURZ IN INDIANA.—One of the most remarkable political phenomena has been the recent tour of Carl Schurz, the leader of the Liberal movement, through Indiana. It has resembled the triumphal march of some conquering hero, rather than the canvass of a political speaker and leader. The boat upon which he traveled was hung with banners and flags. At the smaller landing places, where the boat did not touch, the entire population turned out and greeted him with music and artillery and shouts of welcome as he passed. At all the stopping places committees waited upon him and presented addresses of congratulation, singing societies sang and artillery fired salvos of noisy welcome.

The spontaneous and significant manner of demonstration was repeated at every town and village on the river from Evansville to New Albany; and at the latter place 15,000 people gathered, with flags, banners, music, fireworks, and immense processions, to hear him speak. At one point on the river, which the boat reached about 5 o'clock in the morning, the whole population turned out, sent a committee on board, and there and then insisted on having a political meeting. Senator Schurz complied with the singular request, went on shore, escorted to a grove, the meeting was regularly organized, and he then addressed the early rising association in a speech of great power, finished up and dismissed the meeting before breakfast.

Such work as this means business. No party on earth, by the usual process of organization and drill, could ever get up a political meeting "at 5 o'clock in the morning," even with the attendance of Papeas herself to warble her favorite ballad touching the beauties of that early hour, and how much can be done between that time and breakfast. Such a meeting as this could only originate directly from the people, acting by the selves, and the popular character of it is indicated by those who were present. Americans, Germans, Irish and negroes, men, women and children; Republicans, Liberals and Democrats—all turning out to express the sincerity of their belief in liberal reform by paying this remarkable tribute of respect to its leader and inspirer.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—About two years ago, a Norwich town, Conn., gentleman received a mortal insult from a neighbor who lives a quarter of a mile or more from him. After two years' meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a jackass and anchored them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

—"Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the universe?" "That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think." "And why so?" "Because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

—Why are blacksmiths always wicked men? Because they are given to vice.

Elect the Best Men.

There are eight or nine Counties in our State, such as Anderson, Pickens, Oconee, Greenville, Spartanburg, and others, in which the white people have a clear majority, and can elect whom they please to County offices, and to represent them in the General Assembly. The delegates from these Counties have been, since the radical changes effected by the Reconstruction Acts, the only modicum of representation allowed to the property-holders or white citizens of the State. They have not, heretofore, been sufficient in numbers to prevent mischievous or corrupt legislation by their mere votes, and therefore none of it is chargeable, properly, to them. Still, they have not entirely met the expectations of the Conservative citizens of the State. They have generally voted right, but, with a few honorable exceptions, they have not been active and earnest in their denunciations of wrongs and frauds which were their scheming and venal associates of the Radical persuasion.

The Republicans, indeed, have repeatedly charged that some of the Democrats were no better than themselves, and were equally ready to engage in illicit legislation when they were allowed to share in the spoils. We are slow to give credence to such infamous charges, especially as we know that the Democrats, with very rare exceptions, recorded their votes against all swindling measures. It serves to show, however, the necessity for the selection of men of irreproachable character, and also of ability and experience, so far as practicable.

We have had enough of half-way compromise men, such as the Democrats in the Legislature have frequently been. Even if they are honest and faithful to their public trusts, they have no power, and exert little, if any, influence. So far as practical results go, such men might as well stay at home. One earnest, capable member, able and willing to speak persuasively, is worth to us in the present General Assembly a dozen ordinary men, of small calibre, who confine their legislative effects to voting *aye* or *no* upon the question: as they are put.

A gentleman of high character and ability will command the respect and esteem of the very worst men, and will exercise a powerful influence over them. The voice of one honest man will put to flight a legion of thieves. In ordinary times, electors may be allowed to gratify their personal preferences for individuals in the selection of public officers, without serious detriment to the interests of the community. Now, however, when at best we can secure but a small minority in the Legislature, it is incumbent upon every good citizen to set all other considerations aside, and vote not for the man he may like best, but for him who, he knows, will be able to render the best service to the State.

There have been two causes, in our judgment, which have heretofore hindered the white Counties from selecting, in all cases, their ablest and best men to represent them in the State Government.

In the first place, gentlemen of character, such as had been wont in better days, when public office was a mark of distinction and honor, to accept positions, were disinclined to be thrown in with such a disreputable crew as they knew would be congregated at the State House.

In the second place, the best men in our State were, as a rule, the most prominent in the war, and those, too, who, from an advanced age, were not active participants in the clash of arms, were identified with the past history of the State.

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Agriculture and Improvement.

A great deal has been spoken and written concerning agriculture and its influence on the nation and on the individual, and it will not be denied that the advancement of the one in every desirable direction, and the prosperity of the other, depend in a direct degree upon the progress made in this fundamental interest; and the prosperity of any section is in proportion to its advancement in agriculture and its associated interests. Agriculture is now understood, and properly so, to be a science—the gaining of the mastery by man over nature, and the acquisition of such knowledge of her ways, and her laws of action, as will enable him to attain the control necessary to secure the results he has in view.

There can be no successful agriculture unless it be made profitable and pleasant. But before this result can be obtained there must be an abandonment of old prejudices. These prejudices stand in the way of improvement of any kind are the offspring of ignorance, and they constitute the formidable obstacle to any thing like progress. Whenever these exist, an obstinate determination to permit no innovation on the rules and practices of our forefathers, no deviation from the customs of other years, there cannot possibly be taken any step forward. When a mind is so constituted that it can find nothing attractive in the inventions of genius, or the discoveries of science, we can confidently assert that it is stagnant, and until its depths are stirred by the power of enterprise or learning, it will remain dull and sluggish, contracting always.

We must get something to dispel old prejudices. Obstancy is the result of prejudice and ignorance, and when we can dispel them, we can, with reason, look for improvement. Now, this is a fact that demands more attention than even has received. Unless farmers devote more time to the cultivation of their minds, how can they make any desirable advancement.

The wise man once wrote: "The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure." And in that sentence is food for reflection and thought sufficient for an entire sermon, if we had time to preach. It is not the skillful hand, the strong arm, or the watchful eye alone, that will, in these days, bring success and wealth to the farmer. These are needful, but the cultivated mind is far more important. If thorough tillage is indispensable to profitable results, then an educated mind, with experience and observation, are essential, for there can be no thorough tillage in the sense here understood, unless it be performed with intelligence, care and skill. Judgment is absolutely worthless unless it is based upon knowledge. An ignorant farmer is sometimes successful because the circumstances are fortuitous, but we urge a higher standard of mental cultivation for farmers that they may, at times, wrest success from unfavorable circumstances—that practical skill, learning, experience and matured judgment may secure desirable results even when the elements seem to oppose him. We have written a great deal on this subject and it is ever an interesting one to us, for throughout the whole country we can see that agriculture is making rapid advancement, and that farmers are increasing in their social and political influence, while their material prosperity is being improved. But the full power and grandeur of agriculture will never be acknowledged or known, nor will it ever attain that pre-eminence it is entitled to as the basis of national prosperity, until farmers everywhere, large and small, powerful and humble, admit the truths we have just stated.—*Kentucky Home Journal.*

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY ON THE TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—EX-GOV. B. F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has written a letter in response to the invitation to be present at the National Peace Reunion at Louisville on the 11th and 12th of September. He concludes as follows:

The election of Horace Greeley, which is now as certain as any future event can be, will not only restore good feelings between the two sections and the two races, but it will restore the Constitution, the rights of the States, the sacredness of human liberty, honesty, justice and purity in our Government. How any one who is not an office-holder, can prefer General Grant with his past administration to George Greeley, is to me passing strange, for he has the welfare of his country at heart. Greeley is a gentleman and a statesman of enlarged, comprehensive and patriotic views; Grant admits that he has "no policy"—in other words, no statesmanship—and his measures prove it. Greeley is an honest, pure man, so acknowledged by all; Grant has received gifts and appointed the givers to the highest positions in his Cabinet. Lord Bacon, the wisest, greatest of mankind, was impeached and disgraced for receiving gifts from servants in his court, though in every case he decided according to law. Greeley will have around him the purest and ablest men in this republic; Grant is surrounded by corrupt and unprincipled men, who shape all his measures. In his negotiation with reference to Santo Domingo, Grant set at defiance the Constitution and law of nations and usurped the war powers of Congress, and then descended to lobby his measures before the Senate, and offer to bribe Senator Schurz with his power of patronage! Greeley has been in favor of reconciliation from the first; Grant has denounced the whole population turned out, sent a committee on board, and there and then insisted on having a political meeting. Senator Schurz complied with the singular request, went on shore, escorted to a grove, the meeting was regularly organized, and he then addressed the early rising association in a speech of great power, finished up and dismissed the meeting before breakfast.

Such work as this means business. No party on earth, by the usual process of organization and drill, could ever get up a political meeting "at 5 o'clock in the morning," even with the attendance of Papeas herself to warble her favorite ballad touching the beauties of that early hour, and how much can be done between that time and breakfast. Such a meeting as this could only originate directly from the people, acting by the selves, and the popular character of it is indicated by those who were present. Americans, Germans, Irish and negroes, men, women and children; Republicans, Liberals and Democrats—all turning out to express the sincerity of their belief in liberal reform by paying this remarkable tribute of respect to its leader and inspirer.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—About two years ago, a Norwich town, Conn., gentleman received a mortal insult from a neighbor who lives a quarter of a mile or more from him. After two years' meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a jackass and anchored them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

—"Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the universe?" "That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think." "And why so?" "Because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

—Why are blacksmiths always wicked men? Because they are given to vice.

—Some ladies and gentlemen were taking a walk near a cemetery when a ghost appeared. They all ran with the exception of one pretty widow, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her. She then went for the spectre, and thrashed out of disguise a young fellow who merely wanted to frighten the party. Leading her victim back to the house, the widow cried—"Can't fool me—I have seen too many men in sheets, in my time!"

—A Tennessean on the way to Baltimore, who had been a large slave holder, was approached by an anti-Greeley man who reminded him of his previous wealth, and said, "Greeley did more to free your slaves than any other man," when he replied, "That is the very reason why I want him to try his hand at freeing the Southern white men."

—A Minister said to us that he once preached a very peculiar sermon—soothing, stirring and satisfying. It was so soothing, that half the congregation went to sleep; so stirring, that the remainder left before he had finished; and so satisfying, that none of them came to hear him preach again.