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Georgia's peerless soldier and civilian, Gen. John B. Gordon, recently delivered a speech dency, and setting forth the grounds upon

which every true Democrat in the South ought to stand in the present contest. Our space will not permit the publication of the entire speech, not permit the publication of the entire speech, but we cannot forego the pleasure of presenting a few extracts to our readers:

trying to give briefly and honestly my reasons for preferring Greeley to Grant, and the reasons which I think ought to influence every Southern man to prefer him; and I want you to keep steadily in view the fact that Grant or Greeke is to be Provident insertably. There Greeley is to be President inevitably. There are some things in Mr. Greeley's platform which I cannot indorse. There are some things in it that are good—many that are Democratic. It pledges an honest administration. Well, it is true we are not so much interested in honest administrations as we once were, for they have not left much amongst us to steal. [Laughter.] But we prefer honesty as a sentiment, and Jefferson said "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest," and Jefferson is good authority. Everybody says Horace Greeley is honest, and Georgians are likely to

ton, said "in a free government the exercise of arbitrary power by the Executive must not and will not be endured." We have endured it under Grant and lost our liberties. We could ward. Most of us have been soldiers. Have not, the Northern people would not resist, and liberty, as our fathers understood liberty, is lost. Arbitrary power by an Executive and liberty cannot live in the same atmosphere. Old Carroll saw this—our fathers saw this—and at last some of the wisest and most patriotic of tion and union charged secession with the ex-Grant's former supporters see it, and they treme of rashness; but all were brethren, and Grant's former supporters see it, and they sound the alarm—they break the chains that the minority bowed to the majority, and in sound them to this Executive and the party 1861 we had unity. In 1872 the Liberal move-

"restraints" are what we want—the restraints of the Constitution. Webster said "the Constitution is the sheet anchor of our liberties." Old Hickory said "it is our defense in war, and the us secure the heights and hold them forever, we hope in the interest of the Constitution of source of our prosperity in peace." I understand the men who made Greeley's platform to propose to restore this "sheet anchor" to the drifting ship, or at least a part of it. Grant and his party have broken it and thrown it away. I am for those who would restore it.

Whoever will restore the constitution is for Whoever will restore the constitution is for your rights. Whoever he or they may have been, if now for the Constitution, they are your friends. And if by reason of former hostility to you, and association with these breakers of the Constitution they can now wage a more successful war against them, don't let that former hostility prevent our supporting them in the effort. But I can't stop to talk about this. I'm only trying to show that this

is better than Grant's platform.

country what platform he stands upon? Were it ever so unobjectionable it could not restrain him or his supporters. An Executive and a party who cannot be restrained by the platform on which this government rests-the platform of the Constitution-which he and they were sworn to observe and protect, can scarcely be restrained by one, which he is not sworn to observe. Suffice it to say that both he and his platform tell us that his future is to be as his past; and from such a future, (I presume we can all join in the prayer) "Good Lord deliver us." We all know what that past has been—we all have seen it—we all have felt it. Have you forgotten it? Ask South Carolina what it was—what it still is? Oh! that it were the past with her! Ask the thousands of her sons. scattered at this hour from one end of this country to the other, driven by bayonets from home and employment. Ask the grave and reverened professor, arrested by soldiers at the head of his classes, upon the affidavit of a negro and in defiance of the sworn statements, contradicting it, of forty of South Carolina's most virtuous daughters, arrested and dragged to prison and denied the sacred right of habeas corpus, guaranteed to every citizen, whether guilty or innocent. But I will not harrow up your feelings by a recital of these horrors-the depth of whose infamy no tongue could describe. I will not insult you by supposing that | good price. any Georgian can vote to perpetuate such a reign in a sister State. For one I shall neither by night and by day upon my mind and my heart, that I refused to co-operate with the only movement against it, which has the remotest possibility of success. Whether I like or dislike the leaders of that movement, I shall not refuse to strike a blow for the relief of my suffering countrymen, nor will I join in some other movement, which can only bring confusion to our ranks and defeat to our efforts. I shall keep steadily in view the goal of deliver- The hair of the moustache not only absorbs ance. I shall allow nothing to divert me.

Perish pride of opinion; perish hatred of former enemies, who strike for liberty now; smoky cities. It acts also in the most scientific perish prejudice and all considerations of personal preferences or personal comfort; let all as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the be subordinated to the higher and holier, and cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, braver determination to lock shields for this but with a beard entire we are supplied with a final charge, with any men and all men, who will move upon this Despotic Power, which has subverted the government, and made the nas subverted the government, and made the name of the republic a reproach. I know you do not wish to perpetuate this despotism.—

None who have ever tasted the sweets of free-None who have ever tasted the sweets of free-dom; none but slaves can refuse to strike it beard, like the hair of the head, protects

We may not change our principles, but we this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and may change the methods of securing them.

Principle, both moral and political, is eternal and unchangeable, but in the case of religious principle both the principle and the manner of the principle and the principle and the manner of the principle and setting it up are fixed by unerring wisdom and the coldest air without dread; and we verily recorded in Holy writ. Neither, therefore, can be changed. In case of political principles, nity; at least his chance of escaping the territhe method of setting them up, or what men ble fever would be better than his beardless call policy, is the result of human reason, and, therefore, falible, and may be changed according to circumstances. In statesmanship, in politics as in war, results may be attained by strategy, if it is honorable strategy. The changing a line of policy to secure the triumph of a principle is not an abandonment of that

During the war Gen. Lee held a principle. It was the right of self-government—whatever else was involved in that contest, this was involved. He held it, and during the war you you applauded? Oh no! it was simply the not show any temper.

Eloquent Speech of Gen. John B. Gordon, abandonment of the policy of its defense by bullets. We are to-day as much bound to defend this principle in the conflicts of peace as in those of war. Are any here who were with in Atlanta, counselling harmony and unity in Jackson at Chancellorsville in 1863? If so, the support of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and setting forth the grounds upon gramme there. I do not give words, but the substance. General Jackson, after one of his

There is this difficulty and that in the way."
"Well, General Jackson, I cannot be everywhere on the whole line at the same time. Now, as to platforms. I'm not going to detain you to talk much about platforms. I am my engineers tell me this is the line to ap-

"Your engineers are mistaken, sir."
"Your engineers are mistaken, sir."
"Well, then, General Jackson, what we want is to win the battle. You see the enemy upon the heights. You see his entrenchments.

we must carry them. If you can suggest a better plan to carry out our purpose, I shall be glad to hear it. What do you propose?"

"You must go to the fiank, sir—you must strike them in the rear," and soon Jackson's ragged lines dragged not their slow, but swift length along, through chincquepin and pine, of that now historic Wilderness. Soon, far off on the enemy's flank, is heared the wild shout of the Confederate charge. Look! They scale the Confederate charge. Look! They scale the heights, and the red cross of battle waves in

appreciate that.

Another plank is the demand that the Federal power shall be restrained within the bounds of the Constitution. Old Carroll, of Carroll-yea, the battle is already begun. Why stand yea, the battle is already begun. Why stand years the constitution, and the constitution, and the constitution is the constitution. sions cease in our ranks. Co-operation and secession in 1860 brought division. Co-operabound the alarm—they break the chains the bound them to this Executive and the party which sustained him, and they demand, with old Carroll, that "arbitrary power" shall no straight movement charges the extreme of caustraight movement charges longer be endured.

I love liberty; I hate tyranny; I shall strike with anybody for the former; I shall strike with anybody to put down the latter. The with anybody to put down the latter. The of our people, Our aims are one. Let us not divide as to means. Let us move into line,

The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch says: That portion of this world's society living in this county, and in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, has been shaken to its foundation, and the vibration has not yet ceased. The cause of this remarkable condition of things is the elopement of Miss Mary Everett, a member of one of the oldest and most respectably connected families in the county, with Frank Thompson, one of the most ill-shaped negroes in the country.

The blow is a very painful one to the family

Now, what is Grant's platform.

Now, what is Grant's? I shall not tax you read it. What matters it to you or the and degradation. Detectives are on the land that the save the infatuated girl from a life of misery and degradation. Detectives are on the land that the save the infatuated girl from a life of misery and degradation. Thompson, who has induced the young lady to share his fortunes, is a blink-eyed, round shoul-dered negro, with a purely African counte-

He has been working on the Everett farm for about three years, and has conducted himself, generally speaking, in a manner in consonance with the position of a hired man. No one ever entertained a thought, or a shadow of suspicion, that there existed between the negro and the girl any state of feeling calculated to lead to the present unfortunate state of affairs.

The Everett family is connected by marriage with some of our prominent citizens, and the mortification is keenly felt. Miss Mary Everett is a young lady about 19 years of age, and, although not pronounced handsome, was endowed with certain qualities popular to her sex that endeared her in the hearts of all who

How she ever became infatuated with, or was brought about to leave home, friends and society, for Thompson, is one of those inexpli-cable circumstances that has bothered the wisest heads since the world began. The father of the girl died last year, and the property has just been divided, Miss Mary's share amounting to fifty or sixty acres of good land, which, if in the market, would bring a very

The runaways last Friday made application reign in a sister State. For one I shall neither to Judge Pugh, of the Probate Court, for a vice to sustain it directly nor indirectly. If such a reign is to be perpetuated, I shall not that time their whereabouts is unknown. The so act as to have the bitter reflection, weighing unfortunate girl was the only unmarried daughter, and the step she has taken has cast upon her people a disgrace of the most painful char-

acter.

WHY WE SHOULD WEAR BEARDS .- There beard than the mere improvements of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the every day diplomacy of life. against the heat of the sun; it acts like the thatch does in the ice-house; but, more than nity; at least his chance of escaping the terri-

- Mrs. Agnes Bullock, a Virginia lady, recently cut a new set of teeth, though she is ninety-six years old. She was splitting kindling wood, when the teeth-which were worth sixty dollars-fell out of her mouth, and the ax dropped on them. Her husband says it will be a great many years before she gets which, to say the least of it, is very wasteful of another set to cut.

- The statistician of an Eastern paper avers applauded. But before superior numbers he that flies are so good natured this season that a surrendered and you applauded then his course. well-organized one will allow himself to be Was it that he had abandoned principle that brushed off one's nose eighty-seven times and From the Southern Farm and Home. Raising Our Own Dogs.

tance. White and black, young and old, free-men and freedmen, alike, we all, of all condi-tions, ages and sexes and sects, habitually "raise but at all periods of our history as a people, in peace and war, prosperity and adversity, we have never been known to flag in this great ob-

dogs.

In the production of articles of food and of animals for labor or consumption-we oftentimes fail. Some sections import mules at high prices. We buy beef cattle and bacon; we buy mutton or do without it. But while neither pigs nor poultry, sheep, goats or swine of low degree may be visible on a plantation, go where you may, ample demonstration will greet eye and ear, that at all hazards "we raise our

own dogs." This invaluable animal, which has formed the "primal, eldest," theme of all school boys' composition through all the ages, is none the less appreciated in later life. Such is the uni-versality of "dog culture," that not infrequently the most thriftless men possess and support the largest number of them. Faithful dogs yelp Fellow-citizens, the enemies of liberty; the enemies of the Constitution; the enemies of the night season, and assist them by day to consume the superfluous fruits of the earth. And the wayfaring man encounters many a whelp, whithersoever he may go-sometimes almost too lazy to bark, but quite too mean not to bark at him by the way—baying, half recumbent, to bless him on his journey, with all the meanness he can afford to expend.

The general interest which the human race

takes in the canine, encourages the presentation of some views on the hackneyed subject, with an exposition of the services rendered by the dog, and some suggestions on the proper treat-ment of an animal so generally "raised."

Perhaps the principal end served by the dog is that he keeps the country from being infested with sheep. This noxious creature would increase beyond bounds, were it not for the fun

The most remarkable fact connected with this habit is, that the sheep killing dog seems never to be domesticated. We never knew a man to own one. The habit is confined to a wild species of the animal. Men's dogs have often been believed, in a neighborhood, to render this public service, but their owners never claim it on their behalf. On the contrary, they usually dispute it with apparent surprise and indignation of injured innocence. The sheep-

killing variety is not the tame dog.

Another feature of canine nature fits him for what is called the yard dog. It is the feature expressed with equal truth and poetry in the words following, viz: that

"dogs delight To bark and bite,"

somewhat difficult to disobey.

This favorite attribute is often indulged at the expense of both the brute creation and the human, without proper discrimination. The dog will bite the best friend of his master, unless personally introduced. He stands on etiquette. A man in dishabile stands a bad chance

with a dog. He admires full dress.

The indiscrimination of the dog in this regard was once the subject of comment by a friend of mine, who remarked that in a half century of experience he had only once known a dog to bite the right man. This really looked as if there was discrimination on the dog's part, but on mistaken grounds of evidence. He gen-

crally bites the wrong man.

Dog-owners and raisers labor under many hallucinations. One is that their dogs will not bite you. They know you so well, they are confident, in their own mind, that their dogs must know you, too—can't help knowing you.

I am repeatedly reminded of the story of two

gentlemen entering a yard. Says A: "Brother B, please call this dog." B.—"Oh Brother A, he won't bite you." A. "But he has done bit me." Such is the mistaken confidence men have in their own dogs. Never trust them.— Keep the dog-raiser between you and them at all times-conscientiously-or you are in dan-

fect, it is known, has not much weight on the judgment of the freedmen.

The census taker should have a list of ques-

Rather staggered, he at length retorted, what is any dog worth it for." The inquirer could not see in that light.

The cow kind is valued according to severa qualities: for work, for beef, for milk, for hide. The dog differs from the cow in these regards. Questions arise concerning sheep for wool, sheep for mutton, hardy sheep, etc., but each man is likely to think well of his own breed of dogs. Even the ladies expend their affection on poodles, and behave towards them in a way the raw material. However, in such cases we

our own." No providential product is the dog-His cultivation is universal. There is no need Raising Our Own Dogs.

This valuable branch of plantation economy receives, in every section of the country, a degree of attention fully adequate to its imporyour, own dogs. The whole range of possessive pronouns is scarcely adequate to express the numerous relations borne to the dogs we our own dogs." Unlike other departments of useful production, this has no ebbs and flows; so many, and so many sorts of people possess gust 30th. The programme consisted of a

Huzzah, huzzah, huzzah for the dog! Down have never been known to flag in this great object of national pursuit—the ample supply of and the sleep of the restless! What business have folks to get sick and restless. Let the wilderness "howl."

stage which can be expressed only in musicwild and operatic music-with chorus to wind up with a long drawn-out as the tones of the animal we describe, when his night accents are prolonged and have no "dying fall"—albeit we

This affectionate tribute to the dog we wished dead (the dog is not dead yet, but discourseth in linked sweetness long drawn out,) is paid for in advance by a LOVER OF MUTTON. in advance by a

Touching Story of Love and Constancy.

The Cinaha Tribune gives the following story connected with the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Holmes at Prairie City, Iowa. The gentleman is one of the early settlers of Cali-

Eighteen years ago, after the usual courtship, the couple became engaged, the young lady agreeing to wait until such time as her lover's financial corcumstances should justify the performance of the marriage ceremonies. At that time Mr. Holmes was on a visit to his people, and returned shortly to California in the hope that his second visit to the Golden is that he keeps the country from being infested with sheep. This noxious creature would increase beyond bounds, were it not for the funthe dog has in keeping him under. Not that the dog eats sheep, this timid quadruped. It is mere playfulness, encouraged by the fact that the sheep does not resist, but only runs from him. The sheep won't fight, so the dog has it all his own way, and all the more fun. It is perfectly plain sailing—his method with the sheep.

After getting his money together, Mr. Holmes visited Iowa for the purpose of making the sweetheart a wife. A girl who had proved so true to a lover could not well be false to any one, and when one of her brothers was pronounced consumptive, she was not long in announcing her determination to stay by him and minister to his wants. Mr. Holmes told him of the wonderful air of California, and used all his means to induce him to go there, but with-out avail. The failing man was determined upon never leaving the old homestead, under whose roof his father and mother passed from

The sister's duty was plain and she met it as

a true woman would. and it is faithfully enjoined on us in the same stauza to "let 'em"—an injunction generally followed, and, indeed one which it would be attention to business, meeting with good suc-The pledges of constancy were renewed, the cess in all his undertakings, and to-day worth over a hundred thousand dollars.

In the meantime the separated lovers corresponded regularly. The invalid brother at times was thought to be on the high road to health, and at others, very near death's door. But for many months he had steadily declined, and when the last springtime ushered in the green leaves and the singing birds, he was laid to

A few weeks ago Mr. Holmes made another visit to Iowa, when the hopes of years were realized, the faithful pair being united in marriage last Sabbath evening.

In appearance, the lovers have been sadly changed by time and care and sorrow, but that their hearts are as young as ever, is as certain as that "purity remaineth bright forever." They looked yesterday more like people who had been married for twenty years than like a newly wedded couple, the husband being 43 hensive style, brought forward his proofs to the and the wife 39.

A NOVEL IN ONE CHAPTER.-A romantic in Freeport, Stevenson county, Ill., became engaged to a young man named Morrison, of the Freedmen are very successful in dog-raising.

Those who have no visible means of support are usually the most so. A freedman will not try his fortunes in California. He departed, sell his dog for any price. There is a sort of superstitious notion entertained by him of the or send for her as soon as fortune smiled upon fatal consequences. The law of cause and ef- him. Two weary years rolled by, and she received no letters from him, and nothing was heard by his or her friends of his whereabouts. Our generation has been accused of being A report about this time was circulated by a thriftless and wearing out the country—converting the goodly land of our ancesters into a wilderness. They have not neglected, however, to add to its charms that peculiar one of being a "howling wilderness." Night is made believe and day daygrous by these vigilant was forgetten. Shipman now became very ashideous, and day dangerous, by these vigilant was forgotten. Shipman now became very assubstitutes for fences and locks. In order to siduous in his attentions to her, and after a the full development of our resources in this short courtship asked her to become his wife. line, to which so many persons are peculiarly She, stung with the treatment of her first love, devoted, ought we not to import Chinamen, or some other citizens who are fond of dogs? and ded to make their home out West, removing by this means create a dog market? Fancy a from Freeport to Kansas City. Here everything heathen Chinese haggling with a freedwoman on a hind-quarter of hound. Instead of New guarded moment her husband told her he had York middling and low grades of Liverpool, of intercepted Morrison's letters to her, and that Surats and Brazilian cotton, of Eric bonds and he had written repeatedly, but as soon as they is mastiff this morning? What's the ruling price of cur? And let Ma'am Venus praise her grey hound venison and juvenile Cuffee shout "Here's your fine fat fice!"

came into his hands they were destroyed. Instead of forgiveness, as he expected, she upbraided him for his perfidy, and, in short, led him such a life that he deserted her. After a time she commenced action for a divorce. which was granted on the ground of abandon- anybody but the dear one to whom they are tions: Do you raise your own dogs? What ment. She still remained in Kansas City, do-Value? In what does their value ing the best she could to obtain a livelihood. Morrison, after waiting two years and hearing come a moment in the last stitch of it sweeter We once knew the owner of a fancy Italian nothing from the object of his affections, grew grey-hound, thorough-bred, to declare his dog restless, but still worked on until news came worth \$500. He was asked the question last of her marriage. On hearing this he immedipropounded: "What is he worth it for?"— ately packed up with the intention of returnately packed up with the intention of returning home to ascertain the truth of the report. On his way home he determined to stop at Kansas City, and upon his arrival here almost the first person he met was his long-lost love. Mutual explanations took place, and she being free again, a speedy marriage took place, and thus, after seven years, two loving hearts be-came one. The newly-wedded couple leave here for a short tour West, from whence they return to their future home in Albion, Mich .-Kansas City Bulletin.

- Poetry is the flour of literature; prose the are not envious. We would not share these fond caresses either with the dog or after him. corn, potatoes and meat; satire the aquafortis; wit the spice; love-letters the honey and sugar, Seeing, then, the high appreciation in which and letters containing remittances from delinhe is held, let us, one and all, cry, "Hurrah for the dog!" and with full pride add, "We raise some of the apple-dumplings!

For the Anderson Intelligencer. Lebanon School Examination.

Address by Larkin Newton, Esq.-Speech on

the Subject of "Reading"-Debate. MR. EDITOR: It is my purpose to give you a short account of the interesting exercises held

school exami on, an address by one of the have not felt myself called upon to make antrustees on the importance of education, a speech on the subject of reading, and, lastly,

At an early hour quite a number of the peo-"Let dogs delight to bark and bite"—good reason, "for 'tis their nature to." Give them room. Occasionally a little child is torn and try was assembled, and soon the examination ple of the neighborhood and surrounding counof the school was commenced, which reflected Our theme is evidently beginning to explode an our hands. Our emotion has reached the Smith—as well as upon his pupils. Smith—as well as upon his pupils.

The next thing in order was a speech by Larkin Newton, Esq., one of the trustees of Garvin School District, to the pupils of the school, on the great importance of a thorough wish the animal himself could have one or more of the self-same, whether dying or dead. of our country, was there such a necessity of of our country, was there such a necessity of the rising generation being educated, as the present. He said there was no excuse for the young growing up in ignorance, when the young growing up in ignorance, when the cited many instances of the great men of our country who educated themselves at night, by pine-knot fires, at the plow-handles and at the anvil. He warned the young people that it was only by learning and sagacity that we can ever hope to redeem ourselves from the political gloom which overshadows our land. His remarks were received with marked attention

At the close of Mr. Newton's address, W. T. McElroy entertained the audience, for a considerable length of time, on the subject of three general heads, as follows: 1st, A proper choice of books; 2nd, How to read them; 3rd, ment. It would afford me much pleasure to give your readers a detailed report of this highly important address, but time will not permit he had gone far into the metaphysical and his-

the school house, it was soon filled from the baskets of the citizens with all that would tempt the eye and please the taste. It appeared as the assembling of one family around of the soil assembled upon an occasion like this. Every eye seemed animated, and congeniality of feeling was the predominating

At the appointed hour the congregation repaired again to the church to listen to a discussion upon the following subject: "Which has the greater influence over the mind of man, the love of woman or the love of money?" There were only two debaters-Mr. James P. Smith, on the affirmative side of the question, and Mr. Commodore Moore, on the negative. Mr. Smith, in a clear, forcible and intelligible manner, presented his views, contending that woman did have the greater influence; whilst contrary. At the conclusion of lengthy arguments by both of these young men, the judges marriage took place at the Garno House, Wyandotte City, on Saturday last. The circumstances are these: A Miss Moshier, living retired, and after due consideration of the arpermit me to say that these two young men deserve high commendation for their ingenuity in the discussion of this subject. They are self-educated, and I predict at some future day their voices will be heard in the councils of the

> Thus, Mr. Editor, ended a most pleasant day, long to be remembered by all present.

THE SWEETEST MOMENT IN LOVE-MAKING. THE SWEETEST MOMENT IN LOVE-MARKING.

"Perhaps there is no period," says Anthony
Trollope, "so pleasant among all the pleasant
periods of love-making as that in which the
intimacy between lovers is so assured, and the
coming event so near, as to produce and endure
conversation about the ordinary little matters of life; what can be done with the limited means at their disposal; how that life shall be begun which they shall lead together; what idea each has of the other's duties; what each can do for the other. There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared that she never loved her lover so well as when she told him how many pairs of stockings she had got. It is very sweet to gaze at the stars, and it is sweet to sit out among the haysent, is very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the man she loves, there has than any stars, haycock, poetry, or superlative epithets have produced.'

The story of a Boston merchant that a stalwart countryman applied to him for a situation, and was informed that if he would shoulder a sack of coffee that was pointed out for a few minutes to write a double-leaded edito him, and carry it across the store twice, and torial, in which he plaintively remarks: "We never lay it down, he would be hired for a year are the recipient of half a peck of nice onious, at \$100 a month. The stranger accepted, and after making the two trips, quietly hung the sack on a large hook, fastened to the wall, remarking, "There now, it may hang there now till doomsday; I shan't never lay it down. What shall I go about mister? Just give me plenty to do and \$100 per month, and its all We dote on onions and love melons dearly;

- An insane Pennsylvania editor imag himself a mule. The insanity consists in assoming that he is half horse.

To the People of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28, 1872.

I have known that for some time rumors have been rife throughout the State charging me with having issued, as speaker of the House of Representatives, false and fraudulent "pay cer-tificates;" and that I have received a certain sum of money from the "armed force" fund of the State, and appropriated it to my own use and benefit. In accordance with the rule of conduct observed by men in public position, I swer to these charges. But in the manifesto issued by a so-called Convention recently held in this city, signed by the Hon. James L. Orr, these charges have been formally presented, and from such a source as enables me, with something of self-respect, to respond to them. This I now crave leave to do, by denouncing the charges, in part and in whole, false. And I hereby challenge, in reference to them, such thorough and complete investigation as will

Very respectfully, F. J. MOSES, Jr.

Reply of Wm. E. Earle, Esq.

Editor of the Greenville Enterprise: I have seen the card of Gen. Moses, giving a general

avail to vindicate the truth.

country was flooded with school-books. He friends freely admitted his over-issue of "pay certificates," but alleged by way of commendation as well as apology that they were issued to refugees from the Ku Klux. Can it be that when Gen. Moses was a member of that Convention and a prominent candidate before it, that he was not aware of the ground taken for him by those who represented his interest on its floor? Doubtless Gen. Moses is the only man on earth who can make out a list of those to whom these certificates have been issued, and if he had done this and shown that only real employees and Ku Klux sufferers received them, the apology would have been sustained so fas as it amounts to anything. Gen. Moses wlll hardly say that there were any Ku Klux "Reading." His subject was divided off into three general heads, as follows: 1st, A proper three general heads, as follows: 1st, A proper certificates" hawked through the banks and brokers' offices of Columbia and Charleston The importance of making a diligent use of were issued either to this unfortunate class of The importance of making a different use of the issued claim of the issued claim of the issued claim. Were issued claim to employees. Col. Merrill fixes the people or to employees. Col. Merrill fixes the people or to employees. Col. Merrill fixes the people or to employees. September, 1871. At this time the General Assembly had not met, and the certificates generally bear date in February and March me to do so. Suffice it to say, that his speech was well-timed—showing conclusively that he had not merely skimmed the surface, but that ter, but his statements against himself are competent. He admitted to Judge Orr, a "little After the conclusion of Mr. McElroy's speech, an intermission was taken for dinner. A table having been erected in the grove near the school house, it was soon filled from the

who had the Treasury at his back. Now, here are two confessions, each good; but is the avoidance worth anything?

Suppose it were all true that the "pay certificates" over drawn were really issued to Ku worthy of the artist's pen to behold these tillers of the sail assembled upon an occasion like sentatives? The apology simply demonstrates

the shamlessness of the apologist.

When most of these pay-certificates were issued, as is alleged, for the benefit of K. K. sufferers, the General Assembly was in session, and it was the proper power to make appropri-ations for their relief, but very bad for Gen. Moses. A year previous was the time that the poor people needed help, and during that year help came from another source than his pay-certificates, his expensive arms of his "Arms Force

F. J. Moses, Jr., has not yet, I believe, at-tempted to explain the ten thousand dollars drawn by him from the armed force fund, as shown by the sworn statement of Treasurer Parker. The real consideration of this little sum must remain a secret in the sacred breasts of the Speaker of the House, the Governor, and the Treasurer, unless they chose to reveal it; but the facts which are known indicate strongly that its revelation will not be creditable. Let us look at them. It was drawn on the 24th of January and 2d of February, 1872, just after the failure, after a bitter struggle, of the impeachment movement in that branch of the General Assembly over which Gen. Moses presided. It was drawn, too, at a time when the Treasurer had placarded, on the railing of his desk, "No Money;" at a time when there were no funds to pay the General Assembly; no funds to pay the Solicitors and Judges of the State. It was drawn from the "armed force fund" when no such organization existed, and none such had existed for more than a year. I shall not stop to inquire who Mooney and Leggett are, or what branch of the armed force they represented; but if it is not anti-Republican to make such inquiries, I would like to know, for the curiosity of the thing, what was the consideration of those ten thousand dollars.

Speaker Moses' hand writing is well known, and there are gentlemen of character who have seen his receipt for one thousand dollars, for services rendered in the passage of the Validating Bill of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Mr. Speaker Moses will hardly have the temerity to deny receiving this money, and that he subsequently received ten thousand dollars more, from the same road, for his valuable aid in the passage of this Act to promote the con-solidation of the Blue Ridge and Greenville & Columbia Railroads. If he wants the proofs, and wants them legally produced, the Courts cocks. The reading of poetry together, out of are open to him, at the expense of the State; the same book, with brows all close, and arms and this proposition has been publicly made

since June last.

I have looked with interest for some explanation of the Roberts' arms transaction. Moses, Gov. Scott and Treas. Parker can doubtless explain how something over one hundred thousand dollars were lost on the way to the "Roberts' Arm Company." The last two are not candidates, but every true Republican will

await with interest the General's explanation.
I am, very respectfully,
WM. E. EARLE.

- An Indiana editor lays down his shears We are glad some one remembered us in the midst of our labors and cares, and evinced that remembrance in so delicate a manner. right." He was given the situation, and is to-day a partner of the firm. the gripes of the latter linger about us, we shall hold the kind donor in affectionate re-

membranes These little acts inspire us to