ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1873, Daily Evening Herald.

This is the title of a new paper recently started in Columbia. Its politics are Republican, though not illiberal, we hope. The typographical appearance reflects credit upon the proprietors, while its news columns display the energy and industry of the editors. Published by T. C. Andrews & Co., and edited by L. C. Northrop, Esq., and Mar E. W. Everson-all of them experienced in the art of journalism.

Walker, Evans & Cogswell.

A communication lately received from the above well-known firm informs us of their intention to abandon the trade in printers' supplies, which has brought them in such close relations with the newspapers of the South during a series of years. We have transacted business with this house steadily for the past fifteen years, and our intercourse has always been satisfactory and pleasant, so much that we feel like parting from an old friend in severing our business relations. Moreover, we know the members of this firm personally, and have received uniform kindness and consideration at their hands, which we cannot forget or fail to mention. We feel confident that the press will unitedly echo the sentiment of regret at the conclusion of these gentlemen to withdraw from the printers' supply business.

Grand Chapter of South Carolina.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of South Carolina will be holden in the city of Charleston, on Tuesday, 11th of February next. The railroads have kindly consented to permit the Grand Officers and Delegates to pass to and from the meeting for one fare. Full fare must be paid at the point of starting, and certificates will be issued by the Grand Secretary, at the close of the Grand Chapter, entitling the holder to return free of any charge whatever. The South Carolina Railroad requires full fare, at excursion rates, to be paid at the respective places of departure, when a return ticket will be issued by the agent, upon his being informed that the object of visiting Charleston is to attend the Grand Chapter.

Several amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Chapter will come up for final action, and other important business will be submitted. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance les representatives from subordinate Chapters, and that delegates will not only come prepared to make their seturns and pay the annual dues, but likewise bring the contribution requested By the Grand Chapter at its last convocation.

How to Secure a Pardon.

Ransom Simmons, of Richland County, was convicted at the October term of an assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to the Penitentiary. Gov. Moses last week granted him a pardon, coupled with the condition that Ransom should depart the State, and which was to be void and of no effect, if he ever returned. In a day or two, the Governor received a letter from the ingenious Ransom, in which he declined the pardon upon the stipulated terms, saying that he would rather live in South Carolina, under the administration of Governor Moses, even though his time was entirely occupied under the roof of the Penitentiary, than ate to a strange country. He preferred to bear present ills than to fly to others where he was unacquainted, and particularly as Franklin J. held the reins of government over him. Moved by compassion, doubtless, the Governor straightway sought an interview with his ardent admirer; who again declared his purposes and declined the conditional pardon, expressing the hope that the Governor would order an unconditional release. The prepossessing appearance and conversation of Simmons made a deep impression upon the Governor, who finally relented, and ordered a pardon to be made out, without affixing any such disagreable conditions as forcing this loyal citizen and enthusiastic follower to make himself scarce in these parts. He is again at liberty, and has the satisfaction of free and uninterrupted enjoyment of the benign blessings of jour State government, including the privilege of paying taxes without the penalty, unless otherwise ordered.

Judge of the Eighth Circuit The agoby is ever, and the Legislature bas chosen a successor to Judge Orr. Thompson H. Cooke, Esqu of Orangeburg, proved to be the coming man, having received the necessary majority to elect him as Judge of the Eighth Circuit. Who is Thompson H. Cooke? This question sorely puzzles every one to whom the news has been communicated, and we regret that it is beyond our power to satisfactorily answer the inquiry. It may be that this statement is equivalent to an argument, that we are not familiar with the rising men of the present day, but we are obliged to confess our ignorance of the past services or peculiar fitness of the Judge elect, since we know nothing whatever of his record or capacities. 'Tis true, we have heard that Mr. Cooke is a practicing lawyer and resides in Orangeburg, but here our information in regard to his Honor ceases abruptly. Nevertheless, we presume that, for sufficient reasons, he was chosen to fill this distinguished position, and shall await his entrance upon the discharge of official duties before deciding upon the work of our sapient law-givers.

In a caucus on the evening prior to the election, Mr. Cooke defined his political position as a Republican of the straightest sect, having voted for Grant and Moses, and the "regular" ticket. We confidently expected that a Republican Legislature would elect a Republican Judge, which is in accordance with party usage, and does not occasion surprise to us. As an outsider, we have no right to object to that course, albeit we think that fitness and capacity should exercise an influence over the Legislature in making the selection of an important judicial officer, who is to preside over the interests of a large and intelligent constituency. We know nothing to the contrary in this instance, and will be more than pleased to record the fact that the successor of Judge Orr has the will and capacity to render honorable service to the people of the Eighth Circuit.

James Gordon Bennett, jr., is in Europe, and will return to this country in March.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

COLUMBIA, Jan. 14, 1873. Dear Intelligencer : Columbia since the holdays does not present that lively appearance she did befere, and with the incoming year and the duties that are consequent, an air of seriousness seems to pervade all classes, and every department of business. It is proper that men should endeavor to atone for the errors and short-comings of the past, and make new and better resolves for the future. Though gloomy forebodings trouble and depress the minds of those who attempt to perspect the political future, yet the stern necessity for physical comfort-and existence induces men to labor on, trusting to time to correct the evils of political misrule. On Main street signs of improvement are visible, and where but only a few weeks ago the foundations were being laid, now the superstructures are beginning to reach their wonted height. The building of Wearn & Hix, a few doors below the Columbia Hotel. in which is their attractive photograph and picture gallery, is now receiving its finishing touch, and soon the scaffolding will be taken down. The work on the new Post Office buildng and United States Court Room is for the resent suspended, and will, we understand, be let to new contractors. It is situated on Main street, in full view of the State House, and will, when completed, add much to the appearance of the street.

On the 8th a quorum of the Legislature was present, and went industriously to work, giving an earnest that business would be disposed of rapidly, and the session shortened beyond what we had been inclined to expect; in fact, resolution was offered in the House to adourn sine die on the 25th instant, but not concurred in by the Senate. The latter branch of the Assembly, it is understood, proposes an early adjournment, but does not yet wish to fix the time. During the last week, some bills of interest were disposed of, amongst which there was one to which the people had looked with much interest-i. e., the abolition of the Fence Law-which was summarily disposed of by striking out the enacting clause. We hear that a more perfect bill will originate in the Senate, but from past indications the people cannot reasonably hope for this much desired

The bill to abolish the office of County Auditor, and confer the duties of said office on the Clerk of the Court, (introduced by one of your representatives, J. R. C., and vigorously advocated by him,) was disposed of in the same way. The General Assembly will not, in our opinion, abolish any of the offices, and thereby relieve the State of much grievous taxation, and it remains to be seen whether the salaries of any of the officers will be reduced. This, it is feared, will also prove a fruitless endeavor.

The Lien Law has also been abolished by action of the Senate, and will likely suffer the

same fate in the House. Yesterday one important bill was passed to ts third reading by the House-i. e., to require the County Commissioners to estimate, at the beginning of the year, the sum requisite for the payment of Jurors and witnesses of the Court of Sessions, and require the County Treasurer to hold said fund specially for paynent of said claims, which will effectually prevent speculation in jury and witness tickets. In the House, a few days since, we witnessed lively discussion on a bill "to amend an Act entitled an Act for the protection and preservation of useful animals." The principal object of amendment was to strike out the word 'robins" in the 5th section, which, with other birds therein named, could not be shot or entrapped for the purpose of killing. The amendment was carried, and we may now say who killed Cock Robin! (Poor Robin.) The boys can now with impunity shoot robins, with nothing to molest or make them afraid, for the General Assembly says so, and who else has any right to order otherwise?

The bill authorizing the Comptroller General, with the consent of the Governor, to give further time for the collection of taxes, has passed its third reading in the House, which will, we know, be welcome news to many.

The House was after Joseph C. yesterday, with a resolution to remove him from his position as chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements, because he does not report; in fact, he has not been here since the recess. The resolution passed by red clover is believed to double the succeeding a considerable majority, but under the rules it was out of order, as he could not be affected

Blue Ridge Scrip case has been going on for several days. Other duties have prevented our hearing the case, but reports say that the arguments pro and con have been able as well as elaborate. The decision of the Court will be awaited with great anxiety. It is rumored that holders of the scrip are not daunted, but assert that they intend to have their money either by fair or foul means-foul they mean. of course. The Phanix has at last emerged from the ashes, and lends her light on the dark side of the Blue Ridge swindle, as it is sometimes called.

Scrobo, Scribere, Scripti, Scriptum— Quantum mutatus ab illo !

'How changed from what he once was." The most important matter, however, to the people of the 8th Judicial Circuit is the Judge's election, which is to come off to-day. It is useless for us to make any predictions, for the wires will give you the result before

The weather is now very pleasant, and has been clear for several days, but for some days cold. We received the last issue of your paper, and regretted exceedingly to see the announcement of the deaths of some of your old and highly esteemed citizens whom we knew well

- The employees of the Atlanta Constitution presented the proprietors of that paper with a suit of elegant furniture for the editorial rooms and business office on New Year's.

— William Henry Henderson, convicted at

the November term, 1870, in the United States Circuit Court, of robbing the United States tle, and his renter would be gratified at not bemail, has been pardoned by the President. - Enoch Caunon, the Radical post master

at Spartanburg, has decamped from that place, leaving the government to settle accounts with his sureties. He is a defaulter for a considerable amount. - The whole front walls of the four stores

lately burned on Granite Range, Abbeville Court House, fell with a tremendous crash on Sunday evening last, sweeping away every obstacle in its way.

For the And rson Intelligencer.

The Fence Law. HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF AG

BICULTURE AND THE RAISING OF STOCK. MR. EDITOR: The bill now pending in the Legislature of this State, which proposes to fence in the stock and turn out the crops, is entitled to the serious consideration of our whole population. I avow myself a zealous advocate of the measure, and will now proceed, ov your permission, to offer my reasons for the faith that is in me. It is true that a few small voices have been heard in advocacy of the polcy for years past, without producing a sensible mpression on the public mind. But times have changed; the scarcity of timber, the ruinous cost of fencing, and the unwillingness of our principal laborers to perform that service, make the adoption of this policy a matter

of absolute necessity. Several articles on this subject have recently appeared in the Intelligencer, which I have read with interest and instruction, and I cordially endorse the sentiments therein contained. will not reproduce them here, but simply ask eave to invite public attention to two important and highly compensating advantages that must result from the measure, that I have not yet seen alluded to. The first is the remarkable facility with which our old fields and waste ands may be brought again into cultivation, and the ample means secured to us by the new arrangement for their speedy improvement.

These waste lands, to the disgrace of our agriculture and the impoverishment of our people onstitute from one-half to two-thirds of almost every estate in the cotton regions of the South. They were once the pride and boast of the pioneer settlers. They were first cleared and cultivated, because they were the richest, levelest, and clearest of rocks. In the course of time they became exhausted. Other fields were then cleared and destroyed in like manner, without rest or the addition of manure-without the adoption of any plan to perpetuate the productive powers of the land. And it is this suicidal policy that has caused our country to present the appalling spectacle of impoverishment and ruin.

This large and most valuable portion of our estates, on which our children and children's children have to rely for the means of subsistence, are totally valueless in their present condition for agricultural purposes. But this is not all nor the worst of it. The scarcity of timber makes it impossible to inclose or cultivate them. Nor can they improve as long as hings remain as they are. Fields that have been turned out from twenty to fifty years, when brought again into cultivation, are found to have improved but little. The reason is obvious. They have been all the time a world's pasture ground-exposed to the heavy tread of all the stock of the surrounding country, and so closely grazed that scarcely a vestige of vegetable matter has been left as food for the soil. Inclose the stock, and how changed would be he aspect of the whole country in a single year. Our road sides and old fields would be lensely covered with weeds, grass, Japan clover, etc. The frost and freezing of winter would oosen the soil, and make it light and friable, and greatly increase its capacity for the produc-

ion of vegetable matter for its fertilization. If these are logical conclusions, and I can't ee how they are to be refuted, the farmer, as oon as this great measure has been adopted. has only to remove the scattering shrubbery from his best old fields, introduce the turning plow, incorporate the spontaneous productions of the soil for one or two years, at the end of which time these fields, now valueless, would be the richest portion of his estate. By persevering in this policy, and deepening the soil by ubsoil plowing, our sage fields would speedily disappear, and splendid crops of small grain, pats, rye, and finally wheat and barley, would flourish instead of sage and pine thickets. Such vast increase of land suddenly brought into cultivation would enable farmers to adopt a cientific rotation of crops, without which there can be no progressive improvement.

Can any one doubt the correctness of these conclusions? It surely cannot be necessary to use arguments to prove that turning weeds and regetable matter into the soil improves and fertilizes it. It is nature's plan; it is the chief source of reliance even in the most fertile regions of the earth. For this purpose green crops are grown at heavy costs, and given to the land for its improvement. A crop of the wheat crop, and is about as favorable to any tillage crop that may follow the wheat crop. But I am slow to believe that a single crop of The argument in the Appeal Court on the clover would be more compensating when turned into the land than two crops of weeds and grass. But in this country, under the plan now proposed, we will have an inexhaustable supply of rich vegetable matter, with which to feed the soil, of spontaneous growth, that will

cost us nothing, not even a fence. In the face of so many advantages, it would seem to be unnecessary to institute inquiry as to whether any class of our citizens would be injured by the new policy. It has been asserted that the poor, who own no land, would have to sell their cattle or pay heavily for the right to graze their stock in their employers' enclosures. This difficulty can be easily obviated. The stock enclosure, once fenced and set in grass, is a permanent arrangement; and a renter, with a few head of cattle and hogs, in making his contract, will, I have no doubt, be able, in most instances, to secure that privilege free of charge, or for a very trifling consideration. The only charge, if any is made, would be to bind the renter to help make and keep in repair the fencing of the enclosure. No just man would exact more, since his grass costs him nothing, and his land is not injured by the operation. But why should a poor man feel any solicitude on this subject? He has civil rights and legal remedies, and all he has to do is to secure the right in question by a written centract. The new arrangement will be highly beneficial to both parties. The land-holder would be relieved from the necessity of paying his renter for splitting his rails and repairing his fences merely by grazing a few head of cating required to perform such heavy labor.

This measure, when properly understood, must win the approval of all thinking minds. It will meet the wants of all classes of society. and prove, on a fair trial, to be one of the greatest benefactions ever conferred upon a

down-trodden and impoverished people (Concluded next week.) PAUL PRY. For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR: Laying it down as an axiom in political economy, that the basis of a nation's prosperity is its agricultural advancement and some of the difficulties that exist in our path- to the House of Representatives. way as a people. From the discussion already had on the subject of the fence law, we are disposed to think that, if submitted to a vote of the people, it will be generally adopted throughout the State. Time alone can develop the labor question, and I believe the solution will eventually be satisfactory. There is one subject of vast importance and

more nearly bearing upon the subject of agri-

cultural development than any other, and per-

haps more difficult of solution than either of

the others alluded to above, to wit: The vast amount of bottom land in the upper portion of the State that have become waste and uncultivated for the lack of thorough drainage. In some cases this lack of drainage is caused by the neglect of some land-owners to ditch through their bottom lands, thus causing an obstruction of the ditches above. These difficulties may all be obviated by the provisions of the ditching law of 1856. This law affords an adequate remedy in all similar cases, and in the opinion of some eminent legal men, would reach much farther. But be that as it may, the principal difficulty in the way of a general drainage of bottom lands, thus restoring to the benefit of cultivation some of the most fertile lands of the country, and, in the opinion of medical men, improving materially the sanitary condition of this portion of the State, is the obstruction of mill dams. In many cases these obstructions cause the flooding of lands for miles above, thus abstracting from the productive resources some of the most valuable lands of our country. Not only so, but this condition of things is seriously impairing the general health. Bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers are becoming quite common in neighborhoods formerly exempt from this species of disease. And in neighborhoods where this disease prevails to the greatest extent, so far as my observation extends, there are large bodies of undrained bottom land, in the very condition to produce this form of disease. Such being the facts upon which any proposed remedy should be based, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the general drainage of these flooded lands is the one thing needful, and the only remedy. How is this to be accomplished, in cases where the obstruction in the stream consists of a mill dam, the owner of which property has acquired. by long continuance, what is called in law a prescriptive right, wihout doing injustice to the private rights involved? We propose in our next communication to submit to the consideration of an enlightened public, what we conceive to be a just solution to this difficult question. In bringing this subject to the attention of a discerning community, it is far from our intention to irritate of excite partizan feelings,

but rather to allay them. A great deal has been said about the propriety of increasing our white population, by immigration, as a political necessity. This is all right, but it is much more important to retain our native born sons as citizens of the old mother State. In either case, to offer sufficient inducements of citizenship, it is necessary to open up these fertile bottom lands to the skill of the agricultural laborer, whether white or black. When the children ask their mother State for bread she must not offer them a stone The government of Scotland, one of the oldest and most reputable in Europe, has already legislated on the subject, by providing for the emoval of all obstructions, in the way of dams across streams, to the thorough drainage of the country, at the expense of the State, considering that she is amply compensated for the outlay by the agricultural development of the country and its improved sanitary condition. There is perhaps no State in the South so much in need of these fertile bottom lands for cultivation as South Carolina. Her hill-sides are scarred and washed with gullies-their natural fertility exhausted. We have no virgin forest lands to resort to, as the woodman's axe has long ago cut down all that can be spared. If, ip addition to these calamities, we must also surrender thousands of acres of our fertile bottom lands to frog ponds and malarious pools and lakes, then is our condition most pitiable.

REFORM.

Godey's Lady's Book. We are in receipt of the February number of this favorite periodical, which continues to maintain its pre-eminence as a fashion and literary magazine. Handsome illustrations, novelties for the toilet, and useful designs in the fancy and needlework department, form some of the attractive features of the Lady's Book, while the literary matter is made up from stories and articles by the best magazine writers in the country. Every subscriber for 1873 will receive a first-class chromo, entitled "Our Darling," whether a single subscriber for \$3 or in a club of six for \$14. Great inducements are offered to persons making up clubs of six, nine and twelve subscribers. We will club the Lady's Book with our paper for \$4.50 per annum, and each subscriber to both publications will obtain the handsome chromo already alluded to. This is a rare chance to obtain cheap

reading matter for the present year. BALTIMORE ADVERTISING AGENCY .- The nerit of a business enterprise cannot be tested in a few months. It takes years to bring out ness. The Baltimore Advertising Agency of GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN seemed a success at the start. Established in 1867, it has waxed stronger with each year of its existence, until enterprise and reliability .- Baltimore Sun.

We regret to learn that the small pox has broken out in the vicinity of Hartwell. Ga., among some negro families, several miles west of the town. A colored man, just from Mississippi, brought the contagion with him.

The New Hampshire people are discussing the subject of amending their State Constitution, which was adopted in 1782, and is the oldest of any State in the Union. As it is, it prohibits Catholics from holding office, and the feature ought most certainly to be abolished.

- Mr. Frank Palmer, who received a shot in the head at the battle of Gettysburg, and was deaf and dumb for nine years, was entirely cured in Philadelphia last year by electrical treatment. He is now doing business in Atlanta, with his speech and hearing perfectly re-

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

The bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Townville, introduced by Senator development, we shall proceed to enumerate Wilson, has passed the Senate, and been sent

We are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Thomas Dodamead, the Superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, for an annual pass over this Road and its branches.

The Meningitis continues to prevail in the Fork country, and we hear that there are a number of new cases during the last week. A colored man died in this town, a few days ago, from meningitis.

Mr. Harvin Vandiver, who was convicted last summer of being accessory to the murder of his son-in-law, and was afterwards pardoned by the Governor, died on last Sunday, in the 70th year of his age. It is singular that his death occurred just five days prior to the time set for his execution, 17th of January,

We have received additional assurance. from trustworthy sources, that the small pox continues to abate its ravages in the neighborhood of Barker's Creek Church. There are no ber, 1873. new cases since our last issue, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. All of the patients are recovering rapidly, and there is every hope that the pestilence will make no further progress in that neighborhood.

The exaggerated stories concerning small pox in this County are almost too ridiculous to merit public notice. We desire to make the emphatic declaration, however, that the whole truth of this matter has been published in the Intelligencer from time, to time that only three or four families have been afflicted, and that the disease has been under control from the outset. Barker's Creek Church, the neighborhood where the small pox appeared, is about equi-distant from Anderson and Abbeville-near the dividing line between the two

nformation has been received, which renders it certain that Rev. Lewis M. Ayer will accept the pastorate of the Baptist Church in this place. He expects to arrive in time to fill the pulpit on the fourth Sabbath in this month. Mr. Ayer will occupy the residence of Mrs. E-E. Moore, on Greenville Street. He will be associated with the Carolina High School as one of its principals, and will doubtless add much to its efficiency as an institution of learn-A New Enterprise.-The advertisement of C. A. Reed & Co. informs the ladies that this firm has fitted up an elegant establishment,

specially arranged to suit the wants and neces-

ACCEPTED.-We are gratified to learn that

sities of the fair sex, however numerous or fanciful may be those wants or necessities. Every article usually found in a first-class retail store, relating to the wearing apparel of the most fashionable belle, will be kept constantly on hand, and of course plainer folks can make their selection of the most useful and durable fashions. We invite attention to the advertisement, and bespeak a call from every lady in Anderson and surrounding coun-RUNAWAYS .- There were several exciting unaways in our streets on Monday and Tuesday last. Our young friend, James L. Orr, jr., narrowly escaped a serious accident on Monday equence of his horse runn away, but he was successful in handling the

reins so dexterously as to finally gain control of the spirited animal, and bring him to a moderate gait. Mr. John B. Watson's horse ran away with the buggy, without any occupant, upon the public square on Tuesday moruing, and smashed the buggy into many pieces, making a good job for repairs, we understand. Another team, a yoke of oxen with a horse hitched in front of them, cut a rediculous figure not long afterwards, by the horse attempting to run off with the oxen and wagon, but he made slow progress, and was soon checked in his SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday evening

last, Mr. J. D. M. Dobbins met with a serious accident, resulting in painful injuries to his person. He was riding home, in company with Mr. Samuel Brown, jr., and upon turning from Main Street at Mr. H. Garrison's, going in the direction of the Baptist Church, the shaft of the buggy became detached from the axle when the horse started to run, and both of these gentlemen were thrown out of the vehicle in a short time. Mr. Brown received some slight bruises, and was able to walk home. Mr. Dobbins was not so fortunate, however, as he was thrown violently to the ground, where he remained until assistance reached him His face and hands were badly cut, and his body received several bruises in many places, but we are gratified to state that no bones were broken or any internal injuries sustained. He was carried to the residence of Mr. J. B. Clark, tion, where he was kindly cared for by the family and other friends, until he was removed to his home several hours afterwards.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.—The office of County Treasurer was opened for the collection of taxes on Monday morning last, in accordance with the announcement made last week. its strong points or develop elements of weak- The impression which was abroad that the penalty would be added after the 15th inst. induced a large number of persons to be on hand when the office was opened, and the throng continued without abatement for two it has become one of the solid institutions of days. Our streets were crowded with persons the city, and acquired a national reputation for from the country, all anxious to obtain the despair." Treasurer's receipt for taxes. Hundreds could not be accommodated, and the majority deposited funds with merchants and others to pay their taxes when the office was not so crowded. Yesterday, the town was not so thronged with visitors, although the Treasurer's entire force were kept busy receiving taxes.

We are pleased to state that the Legislature has passed a bill, which authorizes the Comptroller-General, with the approval of the Governor, to extend the time for payment of taxes without the penalty, whenever in his judgment it is deemed advisable. An extension will be granted, we understand, probably for twenty days, but we advise every one to come forward without delay, and make a sure thing of it by

BY TELEGRAPH

Special to the Anderson Intelligencer.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 14, 1873.

ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

been elected Judge of the Eighth Circuit.

- The only Republican paper in Georgia

Thompson H. Cooke, of Orangeburg, has

has suspended. — Tea is reported to have been successfully cultivated in Iowa.

- The East India cotton crop is one-fifth larger this year than last.

- The Governor's message says Illinois is

substantially free from debt.

— An effort is being made to divide Beaufort

into two counties. - At San Antonio, Texas, apples are \$24 a barrel, and beef two cents a pound.

— If you would live happily the present

year, subscribe for the Anderson Intelligencer. — The heavy storms in Kansas have delayed railroad trains and blockaded the rivers with

— A very suitable lot has been purchased in Abbeville on which will be erected the Baptist Church.

- The Vienna exhibition will commence on the 1st of May and close on the 1st of Novem-

- The lectures of Hon. Carl Schorz, on Germany and France, are attracting considerable attention.

- Texas journals are jubilant over the number of cotton factories recently established in

- The Emperor William, of Germany, is expected to visit St. Petersburg during the present winter.

- Secretary Boutwell is frequently receiving letters requesting him to continue in the United States Treasury. - The new Court House at Abbeville is

comfortable quarters therein. - The Pickens Sentinel has been informed that the bridge across the Saluda River, on the

completed, and the various county officers find

Air Line Railroad, has been completed. - The Tuskaloosa, Ala., Times says the heavy emigration now going on from Alabama to Texas is the bitter fruits of Radical rule.

- Mr. Alexander H. Stephens can walk only with the aid of crutches and a servant, and does not leave home except on pleasant days. - The Madrid journals deny that the insurgents in Cuba have met with success in their recent operations, and assert that the rebellion will soon be crushed.

- Gen. James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.

- The President proposes to issue an order about the 4th of March, prohibiting Federal officers from accepting an office under any State government and interfering officiously in State elections. - In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six, the prisoner is acquitted.

A vote of seven against five leaves the decision

to the court, and in a vote of eight against four

the prisoner is convicted. - An association has been organized in England for the purpose of prosecuting every rail-road company on whose line any accidents happen, and thus to compel them to be more

considerate of human life. - The Tennessee press is generally favoring the abolition of usury laws in that State, and some of the papers demand a constitutional convention to amend the statutes as affecting

usury and conventional interest. - Hon. A. J. Requier, formerly of Charleston, now a prominent member of the New York bar, has written a poem entitled "Memorial Altars," to be sold for the benefit of the Darlington Monumental Association.

- Governor Moses has pardoned George Atlas, convicted of larceny at the Chester Court in January, 1872, and sentenced to two It was done upon the recommendation of the presiding Judge.

- A number of the ladies of Lexington, Va., have been initiated into the mysteries the "Eastern Star," an adoptive rite of Masonry, and are so much pleased with it that they have taken preliminary steps to the formation in that place of a permanent chapter.

- Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, who was married to Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 24th of December, 1803, seventy years ago, is now lying at the point of death in Baltimore. She is now about eighty-eight years old.

- Mrs. E. G. Wharton, of Baltimore, who was acquitted last year of the poisoning of Gen. W. S. Ketchum, and who was indicted at the same time of attempting to murder by administering poison, Eugene Van Ness, is now undergoing trial in Annapolis.

- The tone of almost the entire press of the North-the New York Times of course excerted-in regard to the outrageous treatment which the people of Louisiana have been subjected at the hands of the Federal authorities, is cheering, and indicates a healthy awakening of popular indignation.

- A prominent member of the Virginia Legislature has offered the sum of \$100,000 annually for the exclusive privilege of gather-ing oysters in Virginia waters. The Revenue ofore derived from this source is only \$50,000 annually, while the cost of collection is \$30,000, leaving the net revenue only \$20,000.

- Maria Jourdan Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Ga., whose "Heart Hungry" created a favorable impression in literary circles, is now in New York supervising the publication of her second story, "Clifford Troup," which is said to be a great improvement upon her first effort, and destined to add largely to the author's reputa-

- Superintendent Stolbrand has secured the services of a teacher and established a regular school in the South Carolina Penitentiary. About two hours per day are devoted to study and recitation by each of the three classes. As such institutions are considered reformatory in their character, Superintendent Stolbrand has taken the most effectual method of reforma-

The Louisville Courier-Journal expresses its belief that Grant means to overthrow our republican form of government, and convert the presidency into a consulate, "and at length put on the crown-a consummation which other brilliant freebooters have wrought by their swords out of the hero-worship of foo the indolence of riches or the necessities of

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening, 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. R. Earle, Mr. THOMAS H. BURRISS and Miss BELLA BREAZEALE, daughter of Kenon Breazeale, Esq., all of Anderson Coun-

On the 30th of October, 1872, by Rev. W. P. Martin, Mr. JASPER N. POOL and Miss NANCY E. COX, all of Anderson County. By the same, on the 18th of December, 1872, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. POOR and Miss MAR-GARET JANE HOLLAND, all of Anderson

By the same, on the 23rd of December, 1872, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON VAUGHN and Miss getting a receipt in full from the County Treas- MARGARET CLEMENT, all of Anderson