

The Anderson Intelligencer.

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

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

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For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Proposals for a Cotton Factory in Greenville.

It is proposed to raise the necessary capital, stock, and to build and operate a Cotton Factory and Wheat and Corn Mills, at a water-power belonging to Mr. H. P. Hammett, on Saluda River, eleven miles below the city of Greenville, and within one-half mile of the track of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

It is proposed to build a Factory of, say, 6,000 spindles and 200 looms, and make it a first-class mill, using all the modern improvements which experience has proven to be necessary for the production of the best quality of goods at the least cost. The water-power is ample for not only the proposed factory and mills, but for any enlargement and extensions that may ever be desired by the company. It is the opinion of those qualified by experience to judge of such matters, that it is unsurpassed by any in the world for efficiency and cheapness of application, and the buildings erected at it will be free from danger of damage by freshets.

About six hundred acres of land is connected with it, controlling the entire privilege on both sides of the river, and extending to the track of the railroad, where the land is favorable for the construction of a turnout and depot, which the Railroad Company proposes to do as soon as it is wanted for the work. It is easily approached from both sides of the river, so that good roads may be made to and from it. The proposed factory, with the machinery, together with the wheat and corn mills, operatives and store-houses, and all the necessary appurtenances, is estimated to cost about \$170,000; then add \$30,000 for commercial capital, will make the capital stock \$200,000. One-half of this sum would be called for during the first year, and the balance afterwards, because it would be best not to start more than one-half of the machinery at first, so as to organize the labor, &c., and to add the balance afterwards as circumstances favored it. The company would be incorporated under the general incorporation laws of this State, or by a special act of the Legislature, as might be thought best, and stock issued by it in shares of one hundred dollars each, so as to place it within the reach of all to take stock in it.

The location is as healthy as any part of the world. There is an abundance of good material in the surrounding country for operatives, whose condition would be materially improved and their characters elevated by employment in such a mill; besides, they would become producers and valuable members of society. The children, too small to work in the factory, would have educational advantages, and the families' church privileges, equal to those of any of the surrounding villages. The location is also a good one for a mercantile house. The surrounding country is a good farming region, settled by an intelligent and thrifty population. Nearly, if not quite, all the cotton used by the factory could be bought direct from the producers, delivered at the factory, and save freight and commissions in buying and delivering it. The importance that would attach to the place in consequence of the cotton market, store, mills, village and depot, would soon make it a general place of resort and trade by the surrounding population.

The consumption of cotton by the factory would be about 2,500 bales annually, which, at 15 cents per pound, would cost \$150,000, and at least \$50,000 would be paid to the operatives for wages, which would be an income to the country around the factory. The product of the factory would be about three million yards of cloth per annum, which, at the present market price, would bring \$330,000; the net profits upon which would also be added to the net income of the country.

The advantages which the South possesses over the North for manufacturing the coarser fabrics made of cotton, are admitted by all the manufacturers of the North, and is estimated by them to amount to at least ten per cent. in favor of the South. This is especially true of this particular section, in consequence of its peculiar advantages, with its abundant water-power, healthy climate, cheap living, and consequently cheap labor; with the raw material produced in our midst, and the existing and projecting railroads, furnishing cheap and prompt transportation to all the great markets and to every section of the country. Small factories cannot return the same profits upon the capital invested in them as larger ones, because their profits are largely absorbed in the salaries of skilled laborers, superintendents and managers, which are not materially increased by increasing the quantity of machinery and the product of the factory.

The following is an approximate estimate of the results of such a factory as is contemplated in the foregoing, at the present market values of the raw material and the goods. Of course all estimates of this character are conjectural, but they are not in excess of the results now being accomplished by other large factories in the South that are favorably located and well managed, and the stock of all of them are now selling in the markets for large premiums over their par value, and it is believed that this locality, for the reasons given above, has advantages not surpassed by any of them. The annual production, expenses and profits, with good management, should approximate the following:

3,000,000 yds. of Shirtings, at 11 cents per yard.....\$330,000
900,000 lbs. of Goods, at 7 cents.....63,000
112,500 lbs. of Waste.....1,850
1,012,500 lbs. weight of Cotton, at 18 cents.....\$181,250
Manufacturing and taxes on 900,000 lbs. of Goods, at 7 cents.....63,000
Freight on 900,000 lbs. of Goods to New York, at 1 cent.....9,000
Commissions and expenses in selling \$330,000 worth of Goods in New York, at 6 per cent.....19,800

Profit from one year's operations.....\$56,950

This is 28 1/2 per cent. on a capital of \$200,000.

In this no estimate is made for profits to be derived from wheat and corn mills and store; the profits from which may be set aside to meet contingencies that may arise, such as repairs, &c.; and an allowance is also made for freights and commissions for selling the whole product in New York, when it is expected that a considerable portion would be sold direct to the trade from the factory; and save both freights and commissions. Another reason why enterprises of this character offer superior inducements to invest in them is, that our section of the country is in a prosperous condition, financially. Good crops have been made, which have been sold at good prices. The culture of cotton is largely on the increase, and capital is accumulating, which must naturally seek investment somewhere. If invested in enterprises of this character, the country will be largely benefited by it—a large number of operatives will be furnished with lucrative employment and made producers, their labor being paid for by consumers elsewhere, and the product of both their labor and the return upon the capital invested, is left with us, enriching the country to that extent, and adding to the general prosperity. In that way, and no other, has New England grown rich and powerful, financially, because they have been producers and consumers. We have paid for their skilled labor, and from their course and success we should learn a useful lesson.

Persons favorably impressed with the foregoing enterprise, and who may desire to take stock in it, can do so by applying to either of the undersigned.

H. P. HAMMETT,
HAMLIN BEATTIE,
JAMES BIRNIE,
ALEX. MCBEE,
THOS. C. GOWER.

Greenville, S. C., February 7, 1873.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Independence of Thought and Action.

It is a lamentable fact that few young men of our country have the courage to assert their manhood, by forming their own opinions and being governed by them. Should they, by any course of reasoning, come to correct opinion, they permit the influence of parents and of the outside world to have more influence over them, and consequently neglect to act in conformity to their own, perhaps, well-grounded opinions. This should not be the case. The mind should be free from all influences, except those of sound, practical and substantial reasoning. Prejudice, nor external influence, other than facts which are necessary to the subject that may be under consideration, should never be brought to bear upon the mind. Few of our young men ever reach a point of prominence or distinction, from the fact that they permit outside influences to keep them down. No person should be blamed for his sentiments, if he is honest in them, no matter upon what subject or question.

A young man before making up his mind on any question, let it be a question of religion, politics, or a mere question of interest in some more private business, should possess himself with the facts, and then decide; and when he has made his decision, not permit the influence of others to cause him to prove false to his own convictions. Too many of our young men have not the chance of exercising their own judgment on matters that are of momentous weight to them, but are forced by parents and others to take hold of and entertain sentiments that perhaps would be repugnant to them, if permitted to use some reasoning and their own judgment; after they arrive to that age that they are capable to judge and act for themselves. It is not denied that influences should be brought to bear upon the mind of the young, but it should be an influence entirely free of prejudices, and such an influence as will good, work out, and teach the youth that he is responsible for his own opinions and acts.

Let this course be pursued by parents and by the older men of our country in dealing with the young men, and there will soon be a marked difference in the aspect of things around us. The opinions of individuals will be more readily exchanged, the opinions of others treated more respectfully, more energy exerted in all matters of common interest, topics of interest more heartily discussed, sound and practical reasoning will have more weight, and consequently sounder principles entertained. Let this course be pursued, and the young men will soon assert their manhood, and learn to think for themselves, judge for themselves, act for themselves; and ere many years shall have passed, knowledge and information on all topics of interest be more generally diffused throughout the country, more energy exerted, and our country more prosperous. The first principle to be instilled into the mind of man, is the motto of one of our old vices: "Every man is the architect of his own fortunes." Let the young man fully comprehend the meaning of this motto, and he will be taught to act accordingly, and he will learn to build for himself a reputation, and will do it by thinking and acting independently. When man is fully worked up to the point of independence in thought and action, then may we be enabled to exclaim truly, "Man is the noblest work of God."

The San Diego (Cal.) Union says that extensive sponge beds have been found at LaSolla, on the San Diego coast. Most of the sponge of commerce is procured from the Mediterranean Sea, more especially about the Islands of the Archipelago and in the Levant. The principal sponge market in the world is Smyrna, in Asia Minor. Sponges of good quality are found on the coast of Florida, but the fishing has never been extensively prosecuted there. The new discovery in California will no doubt be of importance to commerce.

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SYMPATHY.

When troubles come like rolling waves,
Enshrouding hearts with gloom,
When hope like vapor flees away,
And darkness hides the light of day,
While shadows darkly loom,
One word of love in kindness spoken,
May heal a heart, although 'tis broken.

When faith is crushed, and hope is dead,
Ambition stricken down and bleeding,
The proud young life bowed to the dust,
No peaceful rest, no living trust,
While friends are fast receding,
One look might burst the frightful thrall,
And cause a triumph o'er all.

Although the future dark and blank,
May mock the happy past,
While phantoms strange distract the brain,
And nerves are drawn with unknown pain,
That must forever last!
One act might throw bright rays of light
Upon the cheerless, bitter night.

Is friendship really but a name?
Is sympathy a tale just told?
The world wears such a smiling face—
So beautiful, so full of grace—
How can it be all cold?
Must each one bear his cross alone?
Echo answers with a groan.

LULA.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The Importance of Latin and Greek.

The Greek and Latin languages are not only so thoroughly interwoven into the structure of our present English, and especially into the technology of its scientific departments, as to be indispensable elements of preparatory education, but also regarded as mental disciplines, they are scarcely less important; for the primary object of all preparatory education is the training and discipline of the mental powers. It is teaching to THINK, rather than filling the mind with thinkable matter. The mind does hold knowledge as a bushel tub holds grain, but holds it by the links of classified and associated thought. An educated man has no more knowledge in his mind than any other man; but he sits at the centre of many lines of radiating thought, and can run out upon them with more promptness and facility. He has velocity rather than capacity. The mind is a unit, and its knowledge is its versatility in appropriating and utilizing everything with which it comes in contact. Memory is a mode of action, and not a separate organ, as the hand or foot is of the body. It is the mind itself, running on the track of its past experiences. The mind commences with any thought, whatever it may be, and runs out from it as a centre, with inconceivable velocity, in all directions. To increase this power of linking thought to thought, this wonderful versatility of active thinking, by which the mind makes its own bridges of associated ideas as it goes, is the primary object of all education.

It has done a great and irreparable injury to human learning that ever the figure of the mind's capacity—like that of a box or barrel—has been insisted upon. It has retarded the progress of preparatory education immensely, by inducing an effort to fill the mind with heterogeneous matter unclassified. Hence the common saying—"he has forgotten almost all he ever knew." To forget was unavoidable. The mind was not taught to run over a track of associated thought, or along a blazed vista through the forest, and therefore could not easily find the way it went before, which is the power of memory. If everything is taken to a child, he will remain weakling; but if he is induced to run out and get for himself, his power of getting will be greatly increased. Preparatory education is a stimulating force, rather than a supply of matter brought to hand; and the progress of a boy is known, not so much by what he has gathered, as by the speed of his thinking—i. e., associating thought.

The disciplinary power of the ancient languages, (which is a thing wholly distinct from their literary lore,) consists in their very rich and very extensive field of interpretative thought. Just as an arithmetical problem puts the mind to active search in all directions to find the track of its solution, so a Latin sentence stimulates the mind to active search for the track in which the author has run. Sentence after sentence thus constitutes a highly stimulative chase; and as each thought or truth or fact is thus overtaken in pursuit, the prize itself is not worth so much as the pleasing and improving pursuit. The power of interpretation enters into all studies, all business, all modes of communicating thought. It is to find the labyrinthine course in which the human mind is wont to run. It is to trace man—whether Greek, Roman, American, Turk or Tartar—to his habits and habitudes, and know all his haunts and nature. The laws by which human language is made to reveal the thoughts and feelings of men are infallible and of universal application. In cultivating the power of interpretation, the Greek and Latin languages stand pre-eminent.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The annual convention of the stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad will be held in April, and the indications are that the fight for the control of the company, commenced last year in Charleston, will be renewed with increased vigor. The leader of the opposition this year, as last, will probably be Mr. John H. James, of Atlanta. This gentleman has been actively at work procuring proxies from stockholders and promoters, if his plan proves successful, immediate dividends. The other wing of the stockholders endorses the present management, and regards the Georgian's schemes with disfavor and distrust. The report of the Directors shows an increase of gross receipts in 1872, over the previous year, of \$75,000, with a decrease in operating expenses of \$23,000. The net earnings of 1872 are larger than the net earnings of 1871 by one hundred thousand dollars. The friends of the management assert that this result has been obtained in the face of the sharpest and severest competition, and despite the efforts of rival lines combined to crush the company.

Immigration the Paramount Need of the South.

The address of Rev. C. W. Howard on the subject of Immigration, delivered before the Agricultural Convention in Augusta, Ga., and to which allusion was made in our editorial remarks last week, is too lengthy for our columns, but we cannot omit the publication of the document entirely, and herewith present an extract which embodies the conclusions of Mr. Howard on the subject under consideration:

It is asked, "How can we invite foreigners to come into the State when so many of our own people are leaving it?" Much depends upon the class of persons who are going out, and the class of persons whom we invite to come in. The exodus of our white population from the upper counties is fearfully great. The emigrants are almost entirely of the tenant and laboring class. To those men the encountering of the rough life of a new country is rather a pleasure than a hardship. They are born, as it were, with an axe in their hands. The lands upon which they have been living are worn; and the third of the crop will not support them, and the owner of the soil cannot afford to pay them remunerative wages under the present system of farming. Having saved a little money they prefer to buy cheap lands in the West, and clear it for themselves. They leave the old lands precisely in condition to be used to advantage by the foreigner of small means, who understands perfectly how to make a poor acre rich, although he does not understand how to reclaim a rich acre from the woods. We would invite the attention of small European farmers to these lands. Where the owners are unwilling to sell, they can well afford to pay higher wages than they have been in the habit of paying, to laborers who understand grass growing and stock raising, because under this system so little labor, comparatively, is required. In short, it is the pioneers, the frontiersmen, who are going out; it is skillful, intelligent European farmers that we wish to come in their place. Although the first cost of these lands would be greater than that of wild Government lands, the actual cost at the end of the year would be less, as can be made to appear by an intelligent agent. Although a portion of our people are leaving us, there is nothing inconsistent in inviting another and different class of persons from abroad to take their places.

Reference is sometimes made to the failures in the recent importations of Swedes. These have been owing to several causes. The sub-agents employed, were indifferent as to the character of the immigrants. The unreasonable expectations of that ignorant people should be contented to receive no wages, whatever may have been the advance in their behalf, while other laborers were receiving wages. A Mr. Grant, a philanthropic English gentleman, who has lately bought 69,000 acres of land in Kansas, says that those people who must leave their own country, and who cannot afford to pay their own passage, are not the people to build up a new country. He therefore sold his lands to Englishmen of moderate means, who can buy small farms. This is sound sense sustained by our own experience. If a foreigner who has arrived at maturity has not saved money enough to pay his cheap passage to this country, he is not likely to be of use to us, if we have to pay his passage. The failure in this case of the majority of the Swedes proves only that we have made a mistake as to the mode, and not as to the facts of immigration.

The objection to immigration which appears to have most weight is based upon the fear that a larger influx of foreigners would so increase the cotton crop as to diminish its value per pound. This fear is groundless, for the following reasons: Foreign farm laborers will not work for the wages which the cotton planter according to the present system can afford to pay, when he knows what wages he can get in the Northwest. He will not live in ordinary negro houses, nor will he submit to plantation fare. Every attempt to substitute the foreign laborer for the negro on a cotton plantation has been and will continue to be a failure. We do not desire or design ordinary farm laborers. From the very nature of things the cotton planters fears are groundless.

But he should remember there are other things to be done besides planting cotton. There are four crops which may be made to equal in value the cotton crop without diminution of that crop. The hay crop, the live stock crop, the wool crop and the corn crop. These several branches of industry the foreigner understands and in conducting them he can receive as good wages as are given in the Northwest. Besides, we want foreign capital and skilled labor to make use of our water power in the manufacture of cotton, thus giving to the cotton planter the benefit of a cotton market at his own door. I could wish to see the day when not a bale of raw unmanufactured cotton was exported from the South.

It has been possible only to glance at the objections to immigration. But I trust that the points of reply are sufficiently distinct. In regard to direct trade through a line of ocean steamers, I must be very much governed by the opinions of others better informed than myself. To determine the practicability of establishing such a line requires a knowledge of commercial and maritime affairs which I do not possess. Gentlemen who are well informed, and whose opinions are worthy of all weight, assure us that such a line would be remunerative. But that as we must use foreign steamers, and as capital is limited, it will be necessary for the State to give a guarantee against loss for a given period.

One thing is certain: Such a line is almost indispensable to an immigration which would be really valuable. The immigrant who lands at Castle Garden is almost certainly lost to us, in consequence of the misrepresentation of our condition to which he will be subjected. If we desired the introduction of foreign capital and skilled labor, direct communication with Europe seems to be an indispensable condition precedent.

It is with regret that I have heard that the remark has been sneeringly made that this is a scheme of Savannah to obtain a line of steamers at the public expense. This is unkind, and more foolish than unkind. Savannah is, in a sense, the mouth of the State. The human body might as well refuse sustenance because it enters at the mouth instead of being absorbed by the pores. My home is among the mountains of Georgia. The intelligence that a line of steamers will ply regularly between our ports and Europe, giving us a reasonable hope of the introduction of the capital and skilled labor for want of which we suffer so much, will be received by the people of my section with a thrill of joy.

The bills before the Legislature of Georgia contemplate the inauguration of measures of direct trade and immigration on a broad and extensive scale. In our impoverished state, nothing but urgent necessity would justify the necessary expense. That necessity is upon us, not self-imposed, but forced. The State is sinking daily, our lands decreasing in value, our

laboring population leaving us, our farms increasingly thrown out to grow up in jungle, and our public credit daily sinking. This is no mere lamentation. It is a simple, sad statement of facts. Anxious to have I pondered the subject. I can see no remedy but the introduction of foreign capital and skilled labor. Poor as we are, if it is necessary to spend money to secure this result, spend it. It is wise for the poorest man to spend ten dollars, if he has it, to secure one hundred dollars. Public representative bodies who expend money, however wisely, in unaccustomed directions, are always subject of cavil by the ignorant or quarrelous.

When the Legislature of New York, under the lead of DeWitt Clinton, determined upon the construction of the Erie Canal, a clamor was raised against this wasteful expenditure of the public money. Those who clamored have been forgotten, but the name of DeWitt Clinton lives, as one of the greatest benefactors of that great State.

When the Georgia Legislature passed the bill to construct the Western and Atlantic Railroad, it was stigmatized as a mad scheme to build a road which "began nowhere and ended nowhere." What would Georgia be this day without it? It is now an honor to be able to say: I was a member of the Legislature which created that road.

When the body now in session would adopt measures which shall bring to us foreign capital and skilled labor, in a short time the murmurs of discontent will cease, and as the fruits begin to appear, will be followed by the plaudits of an approving and grateful constituency. Before the convention of the Georgia State Agricultural Society rises, I hope that in the warmest and strongest manner the members will pledge themselves to sustain the noble spirits in the Legislature who are devoting themselves to this great purpose. If the bills fail now let them be introduced again. Let their motto, and ours, be agitate! agitate! agitate! until these great wants are supplied. After these dry, and perhaps wearisome details, indulge me in a moment of sentiment.

Georgia is the child of immigration. Many years since, as I stood by the tomb of Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, accompanied by two of his servants, each more than ninety years of age, the thought occurred to me that could that great and good man rise from the grave, could that Atlantic and revisit his little settlement at Yamacraw, with what delight he would witness the result of his labors—a beautiful city, with every feature of his original plan religiously preserved; a stately Commonwealth, with a population healthy, virtuous, intelligent and refined, happy in their homes, happy under wise and equal laws.

But since that day there has been a change. The State has been swept over by an enemy, who, as a weapon of war, preferred the torch to the sword—burning dwellings, churches and school houses; carrying on a cheap contest with women and non-combatants, in which starvation was the chief implement of torture. The tranquil scene of former years is changed into one of deep anxiety. Without our accustomed labor, without money, with impaired credit, with increased responsibilities, with the heavy hand of the Government bearing us down, we stagger under the burden.

Would that another Oglethorpe might arise; who, in this our hour of necessity, should bring again the capital and muscle of Europe to assist in our defense. Defense against what and whom? Not as of yore, against the beast of the forest—they have disappeared as the forest was laid low. Not against the merciless savage—he has passed away in the dim and distant West. Not against the Spaniard—he has lost foothold upon the Continent. But against men of our own race and religion, speaking the same language, living nominally under the same laws and the same government; against the finger of scorn and the encroachments of a power with which might is right. Assist in our defense? How and in what manner? By the arms and munitions of war? By shot and shell? By cannon and musketry? Oh, no! Far be the day when grim visaged war shall again show his horrid form among us. But by the omnipotent arts of prosperous peace, aris omnipotent as is the sun, whose general rays melt the very bolts of Winter, penetrates and warms the frozen earth, vivify the torpid seeds, paint their leaves with the emerald verdure of the Spring and then the golden yellow of the harvest. As is the sun who disperses the pelting, blinding rain drops into mist, drives it into its fantastic home amid the clouds, and lights up the darkened earth of the forest—they have disappeared as the forest was laid low. Not against the merciless savage—he has passed away in the dim and distant West. Not against the Spaniard—he has lost foothold upon the Continent. But against men of our own race and religion, speaking the same language, living nominally under the same laws and the same government; against the finger of scorn and the encroachments of a power with which might is right. Assist in our defense? How and in what manner? By the arms and munitions of war? By shot and shell? 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