

All advertisements from Executors, Administrators and other Fiduciaries, and all Citations for Letters of Administration, must be paid for in advance from and after this date.
February 1, 1873.

Congressman Elliott has our thanks for the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1872, a valuable document, from which we expect to make some interesting extracts for the benefit of our readers.

We were pleased to meet with Mr. Frank P. Beard, editor of the *Temperance Advocate*, which is now published at Camden. He was traveling with Mr. Carwell, and his tour through the State has added a goodly number to his list of subscribers.

W. R. Rankin, Esq., has retired from the editorial charge of the *Calloway (Ga.) Times*, and will devote his time and talents exclusively to his profession as a lawyer. We trust that his departure will be liberally sustained by the people of Gordon County, to whom he is so firmly attached, and whose interests he has so ably and judiciously guarded during his journalistic career.

Nominations.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate on Monday last by the President, we note the name of John G. Cothran as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Cothran belongs to the great unknown, with which class President Grant has so successfully started the country at various times in his official career.

In the list for South Carolina, we find the names of H. F. Heriot, Collector of Customs at Georgetown; Charles M. Wilder, present incumbent, postmaster at Columbia; Dr. B. A. Roseman, postmaster at Charleston. This last appointment effects the removal of Mr. Stanley G. Frost, who is deservedly popular with the people of Charleston, but whose want of availability as a politician prevents his official head. His successor is a respectable colored man, who has served in the Legislature for the last five years, and generally regarded as honest and capable.

The Credit Mobilier Party.

Two Vice Presidents, three Senators, and six or seven Representatives—chairmen of Reading Committees in the House—were defiled with the Credit Mobilier venality. The present Vice Presidents, Hon. Henry Wilson, caused to be published a falsehood in concealment of his venality; the late Vice President, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, heaped falsehood upon falsehood, and then perjury upon perjury, in concealment of his venality; the three Senators and the seven members (with one or two exceptions) were likewise guilty of venality and falsehood. The House refused to impeach the guilty officers of the Government; the Senate refused to expel its bribed Senators, and the House refused to censure its bribed members. The party organization has done nothing to repudiate the givers and receivers of bribes, falsifiers and perjurers. The party press has supported, defended, belittled, extenuated and condoned the offence of its leaders, utterly condemning not one of them, unless we except Schuyler Colfax, who has been made the scapegoat in these transactions where a Republican paper dared censure at all. The re-elected President—the head and chosen chieftain of the party—stretches forth his hand, and picks up from the mud their one-outcast, this same Colfax, and pledges him a life-time of intimacy and affection. All branches of the party, from the highest to the lowest, pass over in silence or mitigate the enormities of this Credit Mobilier scandal. All this, says the *New York World*, will change the name of the Republican party to the Credit Mobilier party. And by this name will be known henceforth, and pass into history with the cabalistic "C. M." branded upon its forehead.

The New Senator from Massachusetts.

Hon. George S. Boutwell has been elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Hon. Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. His chief competitor was Hon. Henry L. Dawes, whose connection with Credit Mobilier stock diminished his chances for the Senate. Mr. Boutwell was the Administration candidate, and his election was secured by the influence of Grant, supplemented by the efforts of Gen. Butler, who has an eye towards the Governorship of Massachusetts, and by his friendly assistance in defeating Dawes has obtained the promise of Boutwell's influence for the furtherance of his gubernatorial aspirations. Viewing the matter without prejudice, we are inclined to applaud the selection of Mr. Boutwell in preference to his competitor, who has recently exhibited unenviable traits of character in his efforts to falsify the record as to his connection with Credit Mobilier. Besides, Boutwell possesses greater abilities as a statesman, and has a more enlarged experience in governmental affairs.

The successor to Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury is not yet known. It was generally conceded, immediately after his election, that Judge Wm. A. Richardson would be selected by the President to fill Mr. Boutwell's place in his Cabinet, but the latest information indicates that there will be no change in the Treasury Department for several days. Judge Richardson is the present Assistant Secretary, and has held that position for a number of years. Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, is favorably mentioned, and it is thought that he will be transferred to the Treasury Department. President Grant wisely keeps his own counsel, and there is much speculation about the matter. It is worthy of note that Mr. Boutwell was appointed Secretary of the Treasury just four years prior to the day of his election to the Senate.

Since writing the above, the news has been received that Wm. A. Richardson was nominated on Monday as Secretary of the Treasury. President Grant has made no other change in his Cabinet, and all the other members were nominated at the same time with Mr. Richardson.

"Bill Arp" proposes to write a new book, which will be illustrated by a Georgia artist.

MR. EDITOR: I read with much interest the article in your paper of the 18th on "Immigration and Labor," by D. W. Aiken, Esq. Not agreeing with some of his premises, and still less with some of his conclusions, I thought I would give the ideas of a disinterested observer on the subject.

Mr. A. says, "Labor is not scarce enough in the South to demand an influx of immigrants to supply the deficiency." Can this be true when it is asserted, and not contradicted, that less than 80 per cent. of the land in South Carolina is under cultivation—the remaining 70 per cent. is taxed and unproductive, and only makes poorer the owners. He says, speaking of the white laborer, that "fresh meat as a daily diet he requires." This may be true in the South, but I can assure him it is not the case in the North and West; the majority of farm laborers there do not require fresh meat, except occasionally, but live largely on beef and pork, not smoked, as is the case in this section, but salted or pickled. How many of the myriad laborers on the new railroads in the West call for or receive a daily diet of fresh meat? The writer has always had the good fortune to work white men, and he has seen 100 laborers in the lumber camps of the North-west in July and September, where they remained until April, and never saw fresh meat during that time, except such game as they could kill on Sundays; their labor being paid for from daylight till dark, no time was allowed during the week for such recreation. They came out in the spring healthy and uncomplaining, each having done a man's work, such as I have never seen accomplished by three negroes in these days, or in the better *ante bellum* slavery times.

Mr. A. says, "But does any Southern planter know that the hirelings of our own race are any less treacherous, any more worthy or any more industrious than the negro?" This, I think, may be justly considered an insult to the whole class of poorer white people in the South. To compare the white man, whose sole faults are want of education and his poverty, unfavorably with the average or even the best of the negro—a class proverbially improvident, shiftless and lazy, (let these qualities be acquired, as they may,) is unworthy of a man of Mr. Aiken's abilities. It may be true, as Mr. A. says, "native born whites who have lived to maturity without accumulating property, will never do so in the future, and as a class, are the most objectionable employees," but is that a failing of the white man solely, or does the negro, as soon as placed in a position to acquire property, go to work and secure a homestead, and retain it? I think experience proves that he does not. I must also say that I have never found that the mere inability to accumulate property, (a failing which has been combined with the most exalted genius, in some memorable instances,) of necessity precluded a man from being a very valuable laborer, or was obliged to make him a "most objectionable employee." The infrequency of the poor white man before the war acquiring real estate was in a great measure owing to the unwillingness of the large landed proprietor to sell, and his condition was rendered still less enviable, by the prejudice existing in the South against the intermediate class, and the powerful caste which rendered the "poor white trash" an object of contempt even to the slave.

The statement "that in many portions of the North and Northwest farm laborers are exceedingly scarce and ten-fold more irrelatable than our colored laborers" is scarcely correct, or it would not be the fact that the States in the Northwest have increased in population, in every case, in ten years more than South Carolina has in half a century. That white labor is unreliable occasionally is a fact that no sane person desires to contradict, but that it cannot under any circumstances prove ten-fold more unreliable than colored is equally a fact.

Government land cannot be had in South Carolina, but land that will cost the settler little more can be had in quantities, if the sales reported in the State on March sales are true, and settlers would seek this more genial climate in preference to the Northwest, but for reasons, some of which Mr. A. has given, and others which he does not give, and I think does not appreciate.

Mr. A. says "the successful cultivation of this crop (cotton) is a science only appreciated by Southern born planters and their former slaves;" this, I think fallacious, as the introduction of fertilizers has made a revolution in cotton planting since the war, as I learn from the native planters themselves, necessitating the learning of a new process by the planters as well as by their former slaves, and Mr. A. will hardly maintain that the average Northern or Western farmer cannot learn what may easily be acquired by a negro. Again, if it be true that none but those two classes can successfully plant cotton, why invite capital to emigrate to this State to engage in the paramount business of the country, when you declare beforehand that it must eventuate in failure.

Mr. A.'s remarks in the latter part of the article on the condition of the people, and some of the causes thereof, are exceedingly frank and I think just, especially as to the unfortunate pledging of the crop before it is grown, or in some cases even planted, and the ill-advised advertisement of the lamentable condition of State affairs. Let these trenchant remarks be well considered and heeded, and that part of the article will do incalculable good, and go far to neutralize the great evil the rest of it might do.

The whole South, and notably this State, need population—intelligent population, that desire not merely to live and have, as Mr. A. says, "a warm back and a full belly," but to improve, and of necessity while improving themselves to improve the State. Without immigration, how in the name of common sense is the balance of power, now unhappily lost, to be recovered and maintained by the proper governing element? That population will come, if properly invited and treated, but it is idle to expect an immigration that will prove of value, when you tell the immigrant that unless he has money you do not want him, and his honesty, skill and energy, you count as naught; that he is in many cases ten-fold more unreliable than a laborer you have already, who, as you confess at the same time, you know to be "treacherous and ungrateful, and idle and worthless generally."

The white laboring population, native and foreign, must not be considered as mere hevers

of wood and drawers of water, but as essential parts of a complicated whole, no more to be despised than is the wheel of a fine carriage because its work is in the dust. Social equality—that bane of our present politics, the creation of the disordered brains of fanatics—is unnecessary as it is inexpedient. The rich man of the North does not expect to receive in his family as an equal his shoemaker or his gardener, but he does expect to give him an equal share in all public matters, in which their interests are in common, and he does not consider poverty alone a cause for contempt or ostracism.

As Mr. A. wisely says, "beautify and ornament our homes," but do not make it apparent to the owner of the more modest mansion that he is in consequence any the less your equal, and above all things do not despise the intelligent, skilled laborer because he is poor, but put into practice that which nearly all will admit in sentiment:

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for 't.

Immigration should be encouraged, not as Mr. Aiken says, "Men of money, be their funds pounds or pence, should be invited to settle among us, and all such as invest in real estate should be met with a welcome and offered an inducement," but men possessing the cardinal points of industry, intelligence and honesty should be invited, ay, pressed to come to the States, should their means be restricted and their birth place where it may. The accident of birth should be less regarded as a *sine qua non* of hospitable recognition. The people should understand that a Northerner is not "a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." All Northerners are not thieves *per se*, some are honest; and your most frequent specimens, the carpet bagger, that baleful scum boiled to the surface in the seething caldron of political revolution, is no more a sample of the Northern people than the enforced residents of your penitentiary are fair types of the free and enlightened citizens of South Carolina.

Anderson, March 17, 1873.

The Blue Ridge Scrip.

In spite of adverse decisions and unfriendly legislation, the wonderful vitality of the Blue Ridge scrip continues to make that doubtful currency a topic for discussion. Not long ago, it was loudly proclaimed that the decision of the Supreme Court, refusing *mandamus* against the Comptroller General to compel the levy of a specified tax, was virtually the death-blow of the famous scrip. This declaration was supplemented by the prompt action of the Legislature, which repealed the law providing a levy of taxes for the redemption of the scrip. Soon afterwards, we were greeted with the positive assurance that the Supreme Court had made another decision about the scrip, and it was definitely known to some that the opinion of that august tribunal was against the constitutionality of this extraordinary issue. The scrip has been scotched and killed, and killed over again for the entertainment of the taxpayers, and yet the thing will not remain defunct; but, on the contrary, continues to assert a lively interest in tax-ridden South Carolina. Upon the authority of respectable journals, our readers are notified that the Supreme Court will shortly make a decision in favor of the Blue Ridge scrip, its constitutionality and its valid issue, as a medium of currency and tax-paying. From a correspondent of the *Beaufort Republican*, writing from Columbia, we learn something of the dark and tortuous ways through which the scrip has already passed, and we believe that the reader will be interested in the following extracts from the correspondence:

In a short time you will be able to read the decision of the Supreme Court in the Blue Ridge case. The tenor of it has been well known for some time here. The scrip having been now secured by the ring, the decision validating it will not much longer be delayed. The bill to repeal the act under which the scrip was issued has been destroyed, to save F. J. M. the necessity of vetoing it, as he would have been obliged to, in accordance with his pledges to those who nominated him.

Dispatches were sent to Charleston and elsewhere last week by all scrip offices. Wesley, of New York, who holds a million, was recently informed that all could be made right for him if \$100,000 were put "where it would do the most good." He, it is said, confided the amount to Patterson to be delivered to a person whose relations with an important member of the Court are of a tender nature. Only \$80,000 were delivered, the special messenger charging his pals the balance as expressage.

In consequence of the unpleasantness thus excited, it is said that the whole power of the administration is being used to collect evidence with which to drag Patterson from his seat in the Senate.

A Novel Costume.

The celebration of the festival of Purim, observed by the Jews throughout the world in commemoration of the delivery of their ancient brethren from the conspiracy of Haman, which was accomplished through the influence of good Queen Esther, occurs on the 13th of March. In our Southern cities, this festival is usually commemorated by a grand masquerade ball, and such was the means employed for its observance in Columbia last week, which was participated in by many persons of the Gentle persuasion. Among the latter appeared our townsman, Mr. John R. Cochran, clad in novel costume, which attracted much attention among the gay throng of masqueraders. His costume is described as being made entirely of Confederate notes and bonds, with just a sprinkling of the most questionable issue (whichever that is) of the Blue Ridge scrip, scattered here and there among the Confederate issue. This idea must have been conceived prior to the announcement that the scrip is "gwine to be good agin," or else the costume was gotten up regardless of expense, as the city reporters are wont to describe such things.

The *New York Express* says that there is a project on foot among some most eminent capitalists to establish a scheme of immigration to the State of South Carolina, the main purpose of which is to increase the cotton production of the State. There are to be no unworthy persons admitted into the ranks of this large army, but it will include only well-to-do workmen and their families. We need them; let them come.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Cheraw and Darlington Railroads are exempt from taxation by the State, but that the South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads are liable to such taxation.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Index to New Advertisements.

H. B. Major—Administrator's Sale.
In Bankruptcy—Notice to Creditors.
Lewis & Co.—By the Best—Saddles.
Dr. W. G. Brown, Dentist—A Card.
N. K. & J. P. Sullivan—Dissolution.
S. M. Reed—Two live monkeys in Town.
C. A. Legg & Co.—Spring Stock at Emporium of Fashion—Mantua-Making, &c.
Miss C. C. Daniels—Spring Millinery Goods, Dress-Making, &c.
Mary Warnock and James D. Warnock—Administrator's Notice.
N. K. Sullivan, J. P. Sullivan and W. N. Alexander—Partnership Notice.

Our merchants are leaving for market, and several of them are already on their way to the North, while others will shortly leave for Charleston.

Judge Thompson H. Cooke was in town on last Friday, on his return from Wallhalla, where he had been holding the regular term of the Circuit Court. Judge Cooke will be here again in a few days, with a view to arranging for his permanent residence in our midst.

Our town has been greatly excited this week by the arrival of a brace of Italians, bringing with them the inevitable hand-organs and monkeys. The performances on our streets attracted large crowds of men and boys, and many a nickel was carried off by the impetuous foreigners.

Prof. H. Anisanel delivered two lectures in Masonic Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to appreciative audiences. The Professor has been located at Due West, and recently entered upon a lecturing tour through the up-country. His lecture on "Woman" is highly complimented.

The trade in commercial fertilizers is unprecedented, and the public square is daily thronged with wagons seeking a supply of the desired article. Our merchants have been unable to meet the heavy demand, owing to the insufficiency of transportation on the railroads, and not unfrequently the applicant for fertilizers is turned away sorrowing.

The old and popular firm of N. K. & J. P. Sullivan has been dissolved, and a new business connection is announced, under the name and style of N. K. Sullivan & Co. We are confident that the admission of Mr. W. N. Alexander as a partner will prove a valuable acquisition, and that the new firm will be fully sustained by our people.

The Town Council planted shade trees on the public square and Main street last spring, and recent examination shows that a large majority of the trees are living and doing well. New trees have taken the place of such as were dead, and neat boxes for protection now enclose the entire number. It is a good work in which the Council are engaged, and adds much to the appearance of the town.

Mr. Carwell's Lecture.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Edward Carwell delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Court House on last Friday evening. He was the recipient of a high compliment in the large and intelligent audience which greeted his appearance in our town. Although much jaded by his travels and arduous labors in the cause, having traversed twenty-three States and provinces since last September, Mr. Carwell sustained his reputation as an effective and eloquent advocate of the noble cause in which he is engaged, and enchaind the attention of his hearers from first to last. He was introduced to the audience by J. C. Featherston, Esq., in a brief and appropriate manner, and proceeded at once to the discussion of the subject. Abstaining from the abuse of drunkards and liquor sellers, as is too common with the advocates of total abstinence, Mr. Carwell devoted the hour to the moderate and respectable drinker of spirituous liquors, from which class drunkards are made and liquor sellers derive their chief support. At times he was eloquent and pathetic, but the most happy illustrations of his argument were conveyed in mirth-provoking stories, recited in inimitable style, and with the ease and grace of an accomplished actor. He made an earnest appeal in behalf of the Sons of Temperance, by which order he was surrounded, and his words fell not upon stony ground, for at the close of the lecture an opportunity was afforded for persons to indicate their intention of joining, when several gentlemen and quite a number of ladies signified a wish to be enrolled under the banner of Love, Purity and Fidelity. We congratulate the Sons upon the complete success attending their efforts on this interesting occasion. Mr. Carwell left on Saturday afternoon for Wallhalla, and we are gratified to know that he carried with him pleasant recollections of his visit to our town.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association met in the Court House on Saturday, 15th inst. Seventy-two shares of stock were represented. B. F. Crayton, Esq., occupied the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary and Treasurer presented an itemized report of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1872, which was received as information and ordered to be filed.

Upon motion of Hon. J. P. Reed, the resolution fixing the capital stock of the Association at \$20,000, was so amended as to limit the stock to \$2,000, and all stock heretofore subscribed and not already paid in was declared forfeited.

On motion of Dr. J. H. Reid, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Association proceed to the election of officers, and that the election be by ballot, requiring a majority of the votes cast to elect—each share represented being entitled to one vote.

Messrs. A. B. Bowden and Thos. B. Lee, Jr., were appointed to conduct the election, which resulted as follows:

President—B. F. Crayton Esq.
Directors—E. G. Roberts, W. W. Humphreys, W. J. Ligon, J. W. Norris and B. F. Whitner.
Secretary and Treasurer—James A. Hoyt.
On motion, the Association then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President and Directors.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

General Von Moltke has nearly completed his history of the Franco-German campaign.
—Cothran & Wilson are engaged in rebuilding the brick range destroyed by the recent fire in Abbeville.
—Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, were in Charleston last week.
—The residence of Dr. J. F. Donnad, of Grove Station, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 11th inst.
—A lady from South Carolina is attending a course of studies at Moore's Business University in Atlanta.

A grand excursion over the Port Royal Railroad will take place on the 20th instant from Augusta.

The valuation of real estate in Atlanta Ga., which two years ago was estimated at five millions, now exceeds fourteen millions of dollars.

Interesting revivals are reported in the Baptist churches at Greenville and Columbia, and in the Methodist churches at Chester and Newberry.

The people of Abbeville continue to hold two or three prayer meetings every week. They are well attended and are the source of much spiritual profit.

Alexander H. Stephens has sold his interest in the *Atlanta Sun*, and relapses from the dignity of an editor to a mere Congressman, where he started in life.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote.

In answer to the invitations from the South, the President says: "I have been compelled, by public duties, to indefinitely postpone my visit to the Southern cities."

Mr. J. T. Darlington, editor and proprietor of the *Marlboro Times*, has severed his connection with that paper, for the purpose of entering upon another field of usefulness.

The Abbeville *Medium* records the death of Mrs. Georgia Miller, wife of Mr. P. Orr Miller, and daughter of Mr. T. T. Cunningham, of Lowndesville, in the 26th year of her age.

On last Friday night, the Abbeville *Press and Banner* office narrowly escaped a conflagration, from the falling and breaking of a suspended kerosene lamp, which was burning at the time.

A treaty has been signed to the effect that France pay the last instalment of the war indemnity on the 5th of September, when Germany will evacuate the French territory, including Belfort.

A. J. Reynolds, the Sheriff of Athens County, O., is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The money he supposed to have been used in paying his election expenses.

A correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* has been interviewing Mr. Andy Johnson, and has come to the conclusion that that gentleman would like once more to be in the United States Senate.

It is reported that General Stolbrand has been removed from the office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and General J. B. Dennis, the famous upholsterer of the House, appointed in his stead.

As showing how the ballot is revered in Switzerland, the elections always take place on Sunday after service, and every voter must sign his name on his ticket. The ceremony is free from all dissipation, and is a sort of religious service itself.

Pardons have been issued by the President to John C. Robinson, of North Carolina, and Wm. C. DuPriest, of North Carolina. Both were convicted of Ku Kluxism and sentenced to two years in the Albany penitentiary. The former had served six and the latter eighteen months.

J. Wood Davidson, Esq., formerly of this State, has recently accepted a position upon the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post*, one of the ablest and most high-toned journals in the country. Mr. Davidson is a racy and pointed writer, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the *Post*.

Mr. Joseph P. Deadwyler, of Elbert County, Ga., one of her most successful planters, has never, in his life, bought a bushel of corn, pound of bacon, or any kind of provision that he can raise. Until within the past year he never bought a mule or a horse, raising his own stock of every kind.

Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, charged with gross immorality and licentiousness, has been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the recent session of the Baltimore Conference. His case has excited a deep interest among the Methodists for a year or more on account of the previous high standard of the accused. His conduct intimates an intention of making an appeal to the next General Conference.

When Gen. John B. Gordon was being sworn in as United States Senator from Georgia, some amusement was created by Vice President Wilson inadvertently proposing to him the "iron-clad" oath, instead of the modified oath prescribed for ex-Confederates.—When Mr. Wilson began to read, "You solemnly swear that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States," there was a very perceptible smile among the spectators, which caused a change in the programme.

The Act to amend the law for the better protection of useful animals, which was passed at the late session of the General Assembly, in this State, makes some changes in the game law which may be of interest to hunters and sportsmen. By its provisions, the time for hunting was extended from the 15th of February to the 15th of April, and is made to commence from the 15th of August instead of a month later. It is lawful, too, now to kill robins, which was prohibited as the law originally stood.

In 1862, a law was passed by Congress imposing direct taxes on property in the insurrectionary Districts, and on the eighth of June, 1872, a law was passed giving parties interested the right to redeem the property sold in default of payment of the tax, on their paying the tax, with interest, and expenses of sale. The first case under the latter law is that of Wm. Sinclair, of Baltimore, who having complied with its requirements, has, under an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, obtained a certificate of release of the Quincy property in Florida, and he is now again in possession.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following list embraces the transfers of real estate recorded in the Clerk's Office from the 16th to the 28th of February, inclusive:
Dudley H. Webb to C. P. Rogers, 165 acres, \$978.
Thos. L. Lewis, Trustee, to Austin Ervin, 74 acres, \$108.75.
J. D. Compton to W. D. Compton, 198½ acres, \$750.
Wm. McGukin, Sheriff, to M. B. Clinkcales, 320 acres, \$1,080.
J. M. Hopkins to J. T. Ashley, 220 acres, \$2,000.
M. A. Cobb to J. T. and J. M. Ashley, 286½ acres, \$1,000.
Daniel Brown to D. J. Bohannon, 4½ acres, \$225.
W. K. Clement to M. A. Cobb, 236½ acres, \$1,250—specie.
W. W. Humphreys, C. E., to J. T. Ashley, 148 acres, \$444.
D. Stoddard to J. J. Bladon, lot in Williamston, \$350.
Wm. Long to Henry Gentry, 123 acres, \$1,230.

HYMNICAL.

MARRIED, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. H. Cornish, Mr. JOHN E. LEBBY, of Wadmalaw Island, to Miss LUCY VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of the late J. Overton Lewis, of Perryville, Oconee County, S. C.

The New Hampshire Election.

The initial movement of the Spring campaign was the election held in New Hampshire on the 12th inst. Unprecedented quiet was maintained throughout the canvass, and there was consequently a light vote throughout the State. Hon. Ezekiel A. Straw, the Republican candidate for Governor, was re-elected by a majority of two or three hundred. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Two out of the three Congressmen chosen at this election are Democratic, which is a loss of one member. Last year the Republicans elected Gov. Straw by a majority of 2167, while President Grant received a majority of 5744 at the November election.

The sentiments of the Democratic press of New Hampshire regarding the result is well illustrated by the following article from the *Manchester Patriot*:

We have not accomplished all that was hoped for—all that was clearly attainable—but we have won the first prize, barely lost the others, and, with reference to the future, lifted ourselves, we hope, from the slough of despond to the level and attitude of vigorous and hopeful work. In all of our campaigning we have never seen the occasion so clearly, but never found it so hard to impress it upon our friends. Just overwhelmed by the insane avalanche of November, and buried under a majority of nearly 6,000, it was exceedingly difficult to make our friends realize what we felt all through, that a triumphant resurrection was possible. Many of them came to the work late, and some not at all; and consequently we lost the opportunity to effect that thorough redemption which was in our power. We ought to have elected Gov. Weston—we ought to have taken all departments of the State Government into our care and keeping—we ought to have secured the redress of wrongs and the reform of abuses which the Republican party will never voluntarily concede.

That we have failed in this is due to the amazing apathy of a portion of the Democratic party. As a compensation for these delinquencies, it is a gratifying and hopeful feature that we had the active or passive co-operation of a portion of the Republican party in the re-election of our excellent Congressmen; which, after all, was the great stake at issue, especially as it has more direct reference to the conduct of the National Administration. Whatever else the election may teach, it certainly will be accepted as a very timely and emphatic rebuke of the Washington Administration, and the infamous conduct and measures which have recently grown out of its assumed independence of popular restraint. We cannot doubt that the lesson will be repeated by Connecticut, and we hope that we have given such prestige to the reform movement that it will continue on to do its perfect work. Perhaps we should rejoice that it is not purely the work of distinctive Democrats, but is accomplished by an infusion of patriotic and conscientious Republicans, who revolt at the misconduct of the National Administration. This, indeed, gives us hope that there is a limit beyond which despotism and corruption will not safely go; and is an assuring aspect in our public affairs, which never was so much needed as now. We are certain the gentlemen thus re-elected to Congress will never forget the confidence thus bestowed; and we cannot but hope that their official action as our representatives at Washington will furnish a bond of union whereby all honest men may hereafter labor together for the honor and welfare of the State and the whole country.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, March 19, 1873.
The Cotton market during the past week has been quite active, notwithstanding the depression in foreign markets. The market closed this evening with an upward tendency at 17 cents for middlings. Sales for the past week, 230 bales.
Corn 1.25; Peas 1.00 to 1.10; Flour \$12 to \$15; Bacon 12½ to 15 cents.

A CARD.

To a few who seem to think that I have just commenced the practice of Dentistry since I came to Anderson, I will say to you that I have been in constant practice for over five years. If any one tells you anything to the contrary, tell him I say he is—mistaken.
W. G. BROWNE,
Dentist.

March 20, 1873 37

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Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more commendable an expression—this can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal.
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Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between N. K. & J