# Anderson Intelligencer.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, and ONE Dollar for six months. Payment in advance secures the paper free of postage.

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Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more sub-

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# THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1874.

All communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention, and as a guarantee of good faith. We are not responsible for the views or opinions of correspondents.

# An Excellent Appointment.

It gives us pleasure to commend most highly a recent appointment of Gov. Moses, which does credit to his administration. In place of the defaulting County Treasurer of Orangeburg, the Governor has devolved that office upon Judge Thomas W. Glover, whose integrity and sterling worth are recognized wherever he is known. It is a new departure for "our native young Governor," when he selects one of the staunchest, most reliable citizens of the State for responsible position.

#### Sumner's Successor.

The Massachusetts Legislature has been ballotting for United States Senator for the last several weeks. The twenty-second ballot has been reached, and as yet there are no indications as to the final result. The Republican vote is mainly divided between Judge Hoar and Mr. Dawes, while the Democrats adhere closely to Judge R. B. Curtis. It is not unlikely that Charles Francis Adams or Gen. Banks will be brought forward as a compromise candidate by one wing of the Republicans, in order to secure the Democratic strength, which would insure an election.

#### The License Law.

The Legislature, at its recent session, enacted a law to govern municipal bodies in granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors, which is published in to-day's issue. This law is a matter of general interest, and throws safeguards around the traffic in liquor which may do much toward ameliorating some of its worst features. The method of obtaining a license is changed, and it is not very easy to comply with its requirements in every particular. Heavy penalties are attached for the violation of its stringent provisions, and those contemplating an embarkation into the liquor business should be careful to inquire into the law before risking the consequences.

### A True Friend of the South.

Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to his seat in Congress, and purposes devoting his time and energies to private affairs. Mr. Beck has represented the old Lexington District for many years with signal ability and unalterable fidelity, serving a people who so often honored Henry Clay with justice. their suffrages. At all times and under all eircumstances, Judge Beck has been an uncompromising and steadfast friend of the Southern people, and espoused her cause when the public prints as to the proper disposition friends were few and far between in Congress. He is a noble, unselfish and patriotic gentleman, and has worked assiduously to promote the interests of the whole country.

# The Connecticut Election.

The full and complete returns of the election held in Connecticut last week show that the Democracy carried the day by an overwhelming majority, utterly routing the enemy in every particular. Gov. Ingersoll has been reelected by an increased majority over both of his opponents. The total vote of the State was 61,671. Ingersoll received 46,784; Harrison, Republican, 40,042; Smith, Temperance, 4,826; scattering, 19. The Senate stands 17 Democrats and 4 Republicans. The House will be composed of 140 Democrats, 98 Republicans and 3 Independents. This gives a Democratic majority of 13 in the Senate, 39 in the House, and 52 on a joint ballot. Last year the Republicans had a majority of one in the Senate and the Democrats a majority of twentythree in the House. The most important result of this election is the undoubted choice of a Democrat to succeed Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham (Republican) in the United States Senate. Already, the prominent candidates are being discussed and considered, in advance of the meeting of the Legislature next month.

The Republican newspapers maintain an unusual silence in regard to the Connecticut election, not deigning an explanation of the total defeat which has overtaken their party. Evidently a change is going on in the minds of the Northern people, which threatens to engulph the Republicans at an early day. Without definite policy on the currency question, dissatisfaction arises on every hand, and the mixture of the administration with revenue frauds helps to weaken the confidence of the masses. One after another assailable point is captured by the Democrats, and the hands of the opposition are continually strengthened against the Republicans. Victory emboldens the assault and tends to unite the Democracy everywhere, while a correspondering weakness is engendered among the rank and file of the dominant party, which the leaders are unable to check and control, since they are divided in their own counsels on the prominent questions of the day, and can no longer raise the hue and cry over dead issues of the war and reconstruction, which so long cemented the party together. The handwriting is upon the wall, and the great Republican party of the nation begins to quake before the judgment already pronounced. Clinging desperately to the achievements of the past, unmindful of the future interests of this great country, and blindly exhausting its efforts in saving the debris of a desperate struggle, the opportunity for perpetuating its existence and power is almost gone. It has wearied the masses with platitudes on freedom and civil rights, while its power has been wielded to protect an arrogant, tyrannical majority in crushing out gant, tyrannical majority in crushing out \_\_ Dr. Paul Connor, an esteemed citizen of accomplish it. The Book tells us that "wiswhole communities and over-riding the mi- Cokesbury, died at his residence in that place dom is justified of her children." nority in reconstructed States.

### "At Arlington."

One of the most charming spots in the vicinity of the nation's capital is the famed Arlington estate, so long the abode of generous and who was the grandson of Mrs. Gen. Washing-

ton. This property was in Mrs. Lee's individual right, or rather was entailed upon her eldest son by the will of her father. It comprises eleven hundred acres, situated just across the Potomae from Washington City, and on the Heights overlooking the city is the ancestral mansion bearing the name of Arlington. The view from Arlington is entrancing beyond description. The spacious halls are silent now, and the surroundings betoken the presence of of ground are enclosed by a substantial brick wall. This part of the estate, which includes the old homestead, is denominated the "United States National Military Cemetery," which was established on the 13th of May, 1864. The total number of interments is 11,276, of which there are 7,199 known, and 4,077 are marked "unknown." A considerable portion of the graves are near the entrance on the south-east, and embrace all classes, including Confederate soldiers. The bulk of the interments in this part of the grounds, however, are colored soldiers, with their wives and children, many of mortality must have been exceedingly great. On the north-west side of the enclosure, in a level plat of ground, there are the greatest number of interments, mainly Federal soldiers. All of the graves are marked with neat headstones, plainly inscribed when practicable with the name, age, date of death, and in the case of soldiers, the company and regiment are given to which the deceased belonged. These places of burial are on either side of the mansion, and some distance from it. A number of Federal officers are buried quite near the residence, the graves encircling the flower-yard. Just beyond there is a granite mausoleum, bearing this inscription: "Beneath this stone repose the mortal remains of 2,111 unknown Federal soldiers, whose bones have been gathered from the battle-field of Bull Run, and on the route to the Rappahannock." The granite pile is surmounted with four six-pounders, guarding the dust of the unrecognized and

unrecorded dead. Although efforts were made prior to Mrs. Lee's death for a restoration of this magnificent estate, or just compensation from the government, there was no favorable response to the righteous demand. The spoliation of her property was deemed essential while the strife was going on; the government had devoted the grounds to specific purpose, and the bitterness of the late contest lurked in every measure, which prevented a just restitution to the lawful owner of the Arlington estate, and must have tinged her recollections of this once happy home with increased poignancy and sorrow. Her eldest son, G. W. Custis Lee, is now making another effort, not to recover the from without the State, the remaining half reproperty, but to obtain reasonable compensation for the magnificent estate. Sooner or later this cannot be denied as a matter of right and is no question of the fact, paradoxical as it

of the funds accumulated for the erec a monument to Hon. John C. Calhoun, and numerous propositions have been submitted be speedily developed into fruitfulness and be for its disposal, some adhering to the idea that the money should be devoted to the original purpose of erecting a marble shaft in honor of the illustrious statesman, whilst others strongly argued in favor of an endowment of the Confederate Home in the city of Charleston, as a more permanent and fitting testimonial. The funds of the Association survived the wreck to a great extent, and seem to have been carefully handled, so that a considerable sum awaits disposition. The Abbeville Press and Banner brings to light a new suggestion, emanating from the daughter of Mr. Calhoun, which deserves a careful consideration from the custodians of the fund, not only on account of the source from whence it springs, but from its practical character and value. Our cotemporary learns that "Mrs. Clemson favors the endowment of an educational institute to be established at Fort Hill, and will make a donation of sixty acres of land for that purpose. As the remains of the great statesman are to be removed to Fort Hill, we think that the ends for which the money was raised would thus be better subserved, at the same time that the interests of the general public would perhaps be better promoted. We would rejoice to see some flourishing educational institute, bearing the honored name of Calhoun, established at his cherished home, and think that it would be the most noble monument which could perpetuate his name and public servi-

# Taxation in South Carolina.

We have always imagined that the administration in South Carolina had been under the control of the Radical party for the last six years. But it seems that the news from home is more accessible at a distance, and in point of fact (?) the Democrats are responsible for the high taxation in this State. The Alabama Daily State Journal announces as "a fact, worthy of special mention at the present time, that the rate of taxation in South Carolina, for State purposes, is only 11 cents on the dollar! This rate was established by a Democratic General Assembly, and has not been changed by Republicans!" The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser gravely asserts that "the assessed value of property is precisely what the Democratic State Government made it two years ago, when no one complained that it was too high." Such misrepresentation is entirely in accord with the general management of Radical newspapers, whose facility for us all learn to understand and realize our great distorting facts and creating fiction challenges the world. In plainer terms, they can beat the universe in lying!

Efforts are making to organize a joint stock company to publish a Democratic paper in Greenville, and it is rumored that Col. James S. Cothran, of Abbeville, will have charge of its editorial department.

on the 5th inst.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. Immigration.

MR. EDITOR: It was with much regret that we witnessed the scant atttendance of our peohigh-bred hospitality. As the world knows, it ple at the public meeting, which was called was the property of Mrs. R. E. Lee, and was here last Saleday, to consider the deeply imporconfiscated to the uses of the Federal govern- tant subject of immigration. We fear the ment during the war. Mrs. Lee was the little interest evinced in regard to the matter L. C. Carpenter, of the Columbia Union, spoke daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, on that occasion too clearly proves that the large majority of our people do not yet even begin to comprehend, much less to appreciate, the momentous nature and character of this subject. If they, in any just degree, realized their true interests in the matter, they would surely have crowded the Court House to hear and to exchange views in regard to it. Why, sir, in a human point of view, the future advancement and material prosperity of this Southern country is now more immediately dependent on the influx of population from the conqueror. Two hundred and four acres abroad than on any other, than on every other projected enterprise and existing resources combined. With the South, it is now obviously aut populus, aut nullus-people, or nothing. And, in truth, it is population-full, with every country. Little does it amount to, that a country is rich in the fertility of its soil, its mineral wealth, its water-power, its temperate and salubrious climate, or in all and every possible natural advantage, if it lack sufficient population to develop such latent powers and dormant resources. It is, to all practical purposes, the same thing as if it did them buried in the summer of 1866, when the not possess such natural blessings. Without sufficient brain and muscular power combined the resources of no country can be adequately Massachusetts has a population of some-

thing like 115 to the square mile; South Carolina has but about 25 to the square mile. That simple fact fully accounts for the great and striking disparity in the respective aggregate wealth and power of the two States. The one, by nature, was comparatively bleak, barren, sterile. Upon the other, nature bestowed a temperate, genial climate, a fertile soil. vast mineral wealth, magnificent water-power, and superb forests of live-oak and yellow-pine timber, besides very many other advantages too numerous to mention here. But the poor State is rich, and the rich State is poor! The original cause of this striking difference in the present condition of these two States is, that the one had sufficient population to turn to account and to make the most of all its natural resources, and the other had not. Population itself is wealth, because its presence enhances the value of all properties in the State. A farmer in Massachusetts who owns 100 acres of land there is richer than the man who owns 1,000 acres here. An article in the market is only worth what it will sell for. The 100 acres there will bring more money than the 1,000 acres here. Why so? Simply because there are more people, and, therefore, more demand for land there than here. Double the population of this State, and you double the money value of its land. Nay, more than that; if every land-owner in South Carolina were to give onehalf of his land to an actual settler coming in tained by the donors would very soon be worth more in money than the whole is now. There may seem at first view to those who have not been accustomed to consider the matter, we bor would be diversified, the vast canabilities and natural resources of the State would utilized, the various arts and multifarious comforts and advantages of civilization would be brought home to our doors in abundance. These things come only from the engendering powers of crowded communities. Man absoutely needs the sharp spur of necessity and the whip of competition to move him up to his mettle. Not only is this needful moral force generated in the densification of population, but in actual physical labor; and in the production of material effects and artistic reanlts man helps his fellow-man most when he is nearest at hand. In more ways than one near neighbors assist each other in grinding

their axes and in rolling their logs.

Alexander Selkirk, on the island of Juan Fernandes, "was monarch of all he surveyed," and yet, being there alone, he was, so far from being rich, only a poor, miserable man, perishing in the plethora of his exclusive wealth Just so in degree, graduated by the surroundings and peculiar circumstances of his case, is every very large land-holder who lives, isolated from society, on his own broad acres. Why are town lots and farms in the vicinity of populous towns and cities more valuable than even more fertile and productive lands far off in sparsely settled neighborhoods? Simply because the presence of more people creates more demand, not only for the land, but for all pro-ducts that land and labor conjoined may produce, and the article is worth what it will

Why did the wealthy people of our middle and lower country of this State have, for three or four generation past, to send their children to this upper country to get them educated? Simply because the large land-holders below lived too far apart, were too sparsely settled down there to have good schools in their midst. They had, consequently, either to support the whole charge of a private school in their own individual family, which few were able to do, or to send their children off from home, boarding them at very considerable expense, to avail themselves of the advantages of such schools as your denser population enabled you to establish and maintain up here.

Increase your population, and you will increase your social, civil, political and pecuniary advantages just in proportion to your increase in numbers. Muscle applied to matter makes money, and a multitude is mighty in

Don't become in the least degree alarmed touching questions of social equality. The laws of society institute and enforce themselves in utter defiance of all extrinsic powers. This is the case as well in democracies as under monarchies. Similarities in tastes and breeding attract people together; dissimilarities re-pel. That self-adjusting law of society will regulate and rule its appropriate province here

as everywhere. Don't stop to cavil now in respect to the best and most perfect adjustment of all necessary details pertaining to the organization and working of the immigration enterprise. Let paramount necessity in regard to this matter, and, with united hands and manful energy, come up to the support and due encouragement of the Commissioner and Associate Committee appointed here last Saleday to represent and and act for us in this behalf. Experience only will enable us hereafter to discover errors and perfect schemes for accomplishing our great object. But if we do not earnestly and resolutely begin the work, of course we shall never

South Carolina at the Federal Capital. TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 7. By request, the delegation from the Republi can organization in South Carolina appeared before the President to-day, in reply to the charges made by the memorialists from the Tax-Payers' Convention. They were accompanied by both the Senators from that State and a part of the Congressional delegation. for the delegation and answered the tax-payers in an address of about fifteen minutes' duration, The President listened attentively, and, at the close of Mr. Carpenter's remarks, said the answer appeared to be full and conclusive. He also said he had not been correctly reported in his remarks to the other delegation.

The Radical delegation claim that their reception was all that could be desired. They also visited several of the heads of departments, and will appear before the Judiciary

Committee of the House on Wednesday. The President, in his interview with the Ring delegation, expressed himself quite satisfied with their statement, and took occasion to say that he was not correctly reported when the South Carolina Democratic delegation called a few days before. He did not then say that South Carolina and Louisiana were badly governed. He merely told the delegation that if the condition of affairs in those States was abundant peopling-or next thing to nothing as represented, the remedy was in the hands of the people, to be applied through the ballot box. He did not believe what was said by partisans against the Southern State Govern-

> WASHINGTON, April 8. The House sub-committee on the judiciary had another session this morning on the subject of the South Carolina grievances. Whittemore's delegation occupied the entire session. Congressman Elliott made an argument against the prayer of the memorialists on constitutional grounds, and protested against congressional interference. He held that the evils complained of can readily be abated by conciliatory action on the part of the memorialists party. He said that the thoughtful Republicans of the State were ready and anxious to co-operate. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Texas vs. White, held doctrines opposed to the spirit of the prayer of the memorialists; and in McCullough vs. Maryland, maintained that the United States cannot interfere to prevent

> the abuse of the taxing power in a State. Whittemore followed, inveighing against the memorialists for their refusal to participate in the conventions forming the new State Gov-ernment, and denying the charges of an extravagant use of the public funds; also holding that taxation in South Carolina is not exces-

> Next Wednesday there will be another hearing for both sides. Gov. Porter has prepared a written statement of the South Carolina grievances for the Senate judiciary committee, which will be read before the committee next Monday morning by the Hon. W. W. Boyce.

> [Special Despatch to the News and Courier.] WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10. Nothing of interest has occurred to-day in connection with the memorial of the South Carolina taxpayers. I have been at some pains to ascertain the truth about the recent interview between President Grant and the representatives of the Columbia Ring. Several persons who were present assure me that the President really did express confidence in the counterstatement then made by Mr. L. C. Carpenter, and his opinion that the complaints of the tax-payers had been fully and satisfactorily met. So that, whatever may be thought of the Ring in other quarters, the leaning of President Grant in its favor can hardly any longer be a matter of dispute. The President's denial that, in his interview with the taxpayer's committee, he had said that Lousiana was certainly badly governed and South Carolina probably so, is rather unfortunate, as there were between twenty and thirty gentlemen present, including Secretary Fish, when he used the language which he now chooses to disavow.

The final hearing of the case of South Carolina will take place before the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee on Wednesday The Calhoun Monument.

would actually grow rich by giving away half lowed to both sides. Messrs. T. Y. Simons and M. C. Butler will close the argument on upon the territorry of our State from abroad. behalf of the memorialists, and will make a brief review of the gigantic frauds committed against the people under the administrations of

Scott and Moses. It is difficult, as vet, to conjecture as to the nature of the report which the sub-committee will make, or as to what recommendation in the premises the committee itself will make to the House. There is no doubt whatever that the memorialists have succeeded in convincing the sub-committee that flagrant wrongs are being perpetrated in South Carolina under the cover of legislative enactments, but it seems to be held that the remedy of interference by Congress is one that only finds its justification in a proved case of the refusal of the State officers to protect the citizens. Mr. Eldridge, Democrat,) of the sub-committee, says that the appointment of an investigating committee mplies the existence of the power to legislate, n case such investigation should show the truth of the charges inquired into. Just at this point comes up the question as to whether the abuse of the taxing power by State officers constitutes a conspiracy to rob the people, and, supposing the question to be answered affirmatively, whether such a conspiracy would be a case calling for Federal interposition under any provision of the Constitution. The whole subject is generally conceded to present a

perplexing problem.

THE WHITTEMORE DELEGATION.-The New York Tribune has a faint conception as to the real merits of the Whittemore delegation to Washington, which is evidenced by the follow-

ing extract from its editorial columns: "There is flow at Washington a delegation of nen from South Carolina, charged with the duty of denying the charges made by the Tax-Payers' Convention. That Convention sent its representatives to Washington with a series of distinct and credible allegations against the management of the State finances. The aid of government and save the State from utter (if we may so call them) say that the others are rebels; that they spell negro with two g's and that things are not so bad as represented. The men who thus seek to belittle the mission of the tax-payers' delegation are led by B. F. Whittemore, a carpet-bagger, who was expelled from Congress for selling a cadetship. If anyfile of them belong, or have belonged, to the State Government of South Carolina-a Government which has been made up of the worst thieves and plunderers that ever infested any community. Congress may not be able to do much for South Carolina, but the appearance there of such a band of marauders as those who protest against reform, is a piece of brazen impudence and unparalleled effrontery."

The Chicago Tribune concedes that the Radical-Republican party has recently experienced its second stroke of paralysis to be followed by an apoplectic collapse in November of this year. "It is," says the *Tribune*, "stripped of the allies by whom it has been kept in power. It is abandoned—as in Connecticut—by the disgusted people, who have tired of its corrup-tions. It is left to its fate by every man who feels the rigor of taxation and the extortion of the plunderers, and its end will be accomplished in the Fall by the great body of the agriculturists."

St. Louis has been so much encouraged by the business which she has done in cotton that the cotton merchants and others propose to raise a premium of \$25,000 to be offered to the cotton producers of the South.

T. D. KENNEDY, LOCAL EDITOR.

OUR LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors of the Anderson Intelligences have engaged the services of T. D. Kennedy, Esq., as local editor, and take pleasure in introducing him to the public. Mr. Kennedy is thoroughly qualified by nature and education to adorn the position, and we are confident that he will bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest desire to advance the interests and enhance the prosperity of our entire commu-

#### EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

The latest novelties and fashions are being received at the Anderson Emporium of Fashion, which contains an immense stock of millinery and dress goods for the ladies, cerefully selected from the principal markets, and offered at the most reasonable prices. The ladies are invited to read the advertisement in another

## DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The County Treasurer and his assistants are busy making out executions against delinquent tax-payers, and intend having them levied as soon as possible. We are informed that about four hundred persons within the County have failed to pay up their taxes, and the law must now be resorted to in order to make all those who are able pay up.

#### ANDERSON BAPTIST CEMETERY.

The members of Anderson Baptist Church, and all others interested in the preservation and care of the graveyard, are invited to meet on Saturday, 25th of April instant, at three o'clock p. m., for the purpose of identifying graves and otherwise arranging for the better preservation of the grounds. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the friends and relatives of persons buried there.

#### LITERARY ADDRESS.

The Hon. J. S. Murray has kindly consented to deliver an address before the literary societies of this place-the Charles Pinckney and Polytechnic Societies. The address will be delivered in the Court House on to-morrow, (Friday) evening at \$ o'clock. The public generally, and the ladies especially, are invited to pe present on the occasion, which doubtless will be one of considerable interest to all.

#### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We are informed that three Granges were organized at Williamston on Friday last by R. W. Simpson, Esq., Master of Pendleton Grange, No. 177. They are located at Belton, Williamston and Storeville, and bear the names of these localities respectively. L. E. Campbell is the Master and C. D. Watkins is the Secretary of Belton Grange. There are now eighteen Granges in Anderson County.

We are requested to state that the regular meetings of Sandy Springs Grange, No. 242, take place on the second Saturday in each month.

#### ALARM OF FIRE.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday night last an alarm of fire was given by the Marshals, and many citizens repaired to the scene. The fire was at the residence of Mrs. Todd, on Main street, and was caused by the burning out of a chimney. A few sparks fell on the roof, and probably would have done much damage, but were speedily extinguished. Why can't we get up a fire company in town? We have plenty of strong and able-bodied young men, who would be anxious to exert themselves in saving property from destruction. Besides, it is highly necessary that a town as large as our's, and in which there are so many business houses, should have one.

# BAD APPEARANCE.

Our attention has several times been called to the bad appearance of most of the buildings on the Public Square, and upon examination we find them in a worn condition. On Granite Row, the Masonic building and Brick Range, in a great many places, the outside plastering is cracked, or has fallen off altogether, and the pointing between the bricks has dropped out in several places. Now, in a town as flourishing as Anderson, and where property is valuable, this state of things should not be allowed to exist. The owners of these buildings ought to employ workmen at once and have them repaired. By so doing, they will enhance the value of the property, and materially improve the appearance of the buildings. Let us have pride, not only in ourselves, but also in the beautiful appearance of our buildings, and we

#### HOMICIDE. Our usually quiet town, which has always

been noted for its order and the total absence of the crime of shedding human blood, was, on last Wednesday evening, the 8th of April, the scene of a heinous and bloody homicide. It seems that considerable animosity had been for some time existing between two young colored men who worked in the village. This grew out of a difficulty which happened at a not supper some weeks ago between James Walker and Isham Cochran. Isham's brother, Hiram Cochram, came into town on Wednesday evening, and, meeting with James Walker demanded satisfaction for the ill-treatment his brother had received from him. James Walker started for home and was followed almost immediately by Hiram Cochran, when both came to a halt near Mr. Clark's tailoring establishment, a few yards below the public square. Congress is sought in an attempt to reform the A few words followed, when James Walker drew a knife and stabbed Hiram Cochran in bankruptcy. The anti-tax-payers' delegation the breast, and immediately fled. He was pursued a short distance by a colored man, who had been near by, but succeeded in effecting his escape. Hiram Cochran, after receiving the wound, staggered a few paces and fell near the store of Bleckley, Brown & Co. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who, upon arriving thing more were needed to fix the character of and examining the wound, pronounced it morthese men, it may be added, that the rank and tal. Dr. Symmes, the surgeon, probed the wound, and testified that the left lung had been perforated, and that the aorta, or large blood vessel leading from the heart, had been severed. The wounded man died in a few minutes. A jury of inquest was summoned at once by Trial Justice G. W. Hammond, who acted as Coroner, and after the examination of several witnesses, rendered the following verdict: "That the said Hiram Cochran came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of one James Walker, a colored man, about the hour of 6 p. m., on the 8th day of April, 1874." Soon after the inquest was concluded on Thursday morning, the body of the murdered man was taken to the colored cemetery at Mt. Tabor and interred. Both white and colored manifested great zeal in attempting the capture of the murderer, and although the night was dark and stormy, many continued the search until daylight. He was captured the following day. by Mr. R. F. McKinney and Berry Williams, in a swamp two miles from town, and was brought in and lodged in jail to await his trial of April next, for the purpose of organizing. at the next term of the Court of General Sessions. This using of deadly weapons must be

nipped in the bud, and the sooner the better.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The Young Men's Sociable Club.

A large number of the young men of the town belonging to this Club met in the Club Room on the evening of the 8th of April, for the purpose of taking further steps to perfect an organization, and to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting which was to inquire into the expediency of such an organization.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller was called to the Chair,

and S. M. Pegg requested to act as Secretary. Mr. Miller, on taking the Chair, made an elaborate and pointed speech on the importance of a more intimate association among our young men-especially among the honest and industrious young men of the community. He said he hoped that no young man who heard him would misunderstand him, and think that we proposed to organize a club that would license young men to become inebriates and beasts. Such we do not want-such we will not have. But on the other hand, we feel that we have the highest object in view-that of uniting our young and energetic men in a band, to lend their aid with the old to push forward all the interests of our town, at the same time cultivating that social feeling from which so much pleasure is obtained, and which is the mainspring of union in all societies. The organization is not political, but proposes to lend its aid in any other direction, either looking to the social elevation of the young men of our town, or to the industrial, educational and commercial prosperity of this community. This being its object, all young men should join it with a determination to enter into the battle for the general good of our beautiful and interesting town-a town in which so many interests seems to point, and from which we trust in a few years such influence wtll radiate as will entitle her to the name and a position second to no town in the upper belt of South Carolina.

The Chairman then declared the Club ready for business, and further stated that he hoped it would select intelligent and industrious young gentlemen for officers, for upon that depended the success of the organization.

The report of the Committee was then received, which recommended the immediate election of officers, and the appointment of various committees to assist the officers in perfecting the organization.

After several short, but eloquent and pointed speeches, all agreeing in the good which might come of such an association of our young men, the election was then gone into, which resulted as follows:

President-A. C. Laughlin.

Vice-Presidents-G. W. Miller, I. H. Harrion, C. C. Cummings, N. A. McCully, J. H. McGill, John Mosely, T. D. Kennedy.

Secretary-David S. Taylor. Treasurer-Jeff. D. Maxwell.

The following named gentlemen were then proposed and elected as honorary members of

Hon. J. P. Reed, Gen. J. W. Harrison, Hon. John Wilson, Judge J. S. Murray, Hon. John R. Cochran, Capt. J. A. Hoyt, Dr. W. H. Nardin, Col. R. S. Hill, Maj. John B. Moore, Capt. N. K. Sullivan, M. Lesser, Maj. B. F. Whitner, Capt. A. T. Broyles, S. Bleckley, O. H. P. Fant, Hon. B. F. Crayton, A. R. Broyles, W. J. Ligon, Dr. P. A. Wilhite.

A resolution was adopted extending an invitation to the young men of the town to join the the Club. Also, a resolution adopted concerning the election and qualification of members. The Club then adjourned to meet on Thursday, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, when the permanent officers will be installed. All the members are requested to meet promptly at the

esting proposition before the Club. GEO. W. MILLER, Chm'n. S. M. PEGG, Sec.

next Club meeting, as there will be an inter-

# A MODEST PUFF.

J. Turner Jerdan, representing the tobacco hment of Boroughs & Wing, Atla Ga., arrived in town on Saturday last. He was detained at Seneca City, looking after a box of cigars intended for the editor-in-chief of this ournal; but the transfer was safely accomolished, and we have had the satisfaction of puffing some of the finest cigars brought to this place since the war. Mr. Jordan is building up an extensive trade in this section, and his old friends and customers are showering their favors upon him in the way of orders for tobacco and cigars. He represents an excellent and reliable house, which deals extensively in the weed, and offers superior inducements to the trade.

 Texas has increased a quarter of a million in population during the last three years. Senator Schurz will deliver the eulogy

upon Charles Sumner in Boston on the 29th - William M. Nelson has been appointed county treasurer of Fairfield, vice H. A. Smith,

resigned. The Legislature of Virginia has elected Hon. R. M. T. Hunter as State Treasurer, in

place of Mayo, who was removed for defalca-- The Muscogee cotton factory at Columbus shows a net profit of \$22,156.68 for the last twelve months, on a capital stock of \$157.-

— D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, are said to have engaged the Misses Rollins, of Columbia, to write the biography of Governor

499.88.

- The Piedmont Air Line is the designation given to the line of railroads from Richmond to Atlanta, passing through North and South

Carolina. - The Laurensville Herald records the death of Mr. Samuel R. Todd, jr., of that town, who had been suffering for a long period with consumption. He was an excellent young

man, not more than 28 years old, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn this untimely - The Air Line Railroad furnishes tickets

from Greenville to Columbia, by the way of Charlotte, N. C., at the same rate as the direct route by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Besides, the saving of time is a valuable consideration, as the schedule is shorter by four

# HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 26th of February last, by the Rev. Jacob Burriss, Mr. S. LAWRENCE ESKEW and Miss NANNIE S. REID, third daughter of Thomas L. Reid, Esq., all of An-

# THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, April 15, 1874. Very little cotton on the market for the past week, and prices unchanged. Middlings 142 to 15 cents.

CHARLESTON, April 18.
Cotton quiet and steady—middling 16½.

NEW YORK, April 13.
Cotton quiet and steady at 17½ to 17½.

# HIGH SHOAL FACTORY.

THE Stockholders and friends of High Shoal Factory are requested to meet at High Shoal, (McFall's Mills,) on Saturday, 25th day JOHN B. MOORE,

Stockholder.

April 2, 1874