# Anderson Intelligencer.

HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS. JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

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## THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 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.

## Editorial Notes on Current Topics.

Gen. James Chesnut, Chairman, has issued a call for the Executive Committee of the Tax-Payers' Convention to meet in Charleston on Thursday, 18th of June, instant. The main subject of consideration will be the prompt and efficient organization of tax unions throughout the State.

The civil rights bill is practically dead for the present session of Congress. The House of Representatives refuses to take any action looking to its passage, as many of the Republican members are unwilling to appear before their constituents in defence of this measure, especially those seeking a re-election. Civil rights bills are not so popular in the rural districts of the North and West. Besides, it is now currently reported that President Grant is decidedly opposed to the bill, and has used his influence to insure its defeat.

The Democratic victory in Oregon grows more decisive and significant as the full returns are received, and now, from all that can be gathered, the Democrats have elected the entire State and Congressional ticket by a majority of 1100 votes. This emphatic response to the victories in New Hampshire and Connecticut is quite encouraging, and shows that the famous tidal wave of reform is about to sweep away the party of corruption and profligacy, from one end of the country to the other.

The Columbia Phoenia intimates that an extra session of the Legislature will be called at an early day. We cannot imagine the pretext for the re-assembling of our sapient law-makers, whose record as a whole deserves the reprobation of every honest citizen. The extra session last fell was a stupendous farce; and amounted to nothing, save to give each member an extra allowance of pay. The regular session was greatly protracted beyond the limits of decency, and now there is a prospect for another haul from the State Treasury. It requires a majority of both Houses, we believe, to call the Legislature together again, under the resolution of adjournment, and the people should hold the siguers to a strict accountability for this useless expenditure of their money.

The new Secretary of the Treasury has already astonished the natives around Washington by a prompt inauguration of practical reform in his department. Soon after taking charge, Col. Bristow sent for the chief of the appointing bureau, and demanded to know how many persons received pay and rendered no service in return. When the long list of sineoures was shown, he directed the clerk to strike every name from the pay-roll immediately. These parasites of the Treasury are relatives or friends of Senators and Representatives, as a general rule, and through whose influence they were appointed. Secretary Bristow's action will likely raise a howl among the members of Congress, but the country will hope he has the nerve to withstand the pressure they may bring against this excellent beginning in the work of

The Chester Reporter recently called attention to the fact that Henry A. Smith, late County Treasurer of Fairfield, who was convicted not long ago of neglecting his official duties and refusing to comply with the law about making his official returns, was allowed extraordinary privileges by the Sheriff of Fairfield, such as taking his meals at the Sheriff's private table, enjoying all the luxuries of life, including champagne, and appearing outside the jail limits whenever he felt inclined. The publication of these facts, sustained by testimony of the most unquestionable character, brought the matter to the attention of Judge Mackey, who sent an order by telegraph that the said Henry A. Smith should be held in custody exactly as all other prisoners in the jail, and requiring the Sheriff to show cause at the next term why he should not be indieted for his conduct and attached for this flagrant contempt of the Court. Judge Mackey's prompt and decided action deserves commendation from all good citizens, who desire equal and impartial administration of public justice.

The decision of Judge Graham to quash the indictment against Gov. Moses does not take any one by surprise. The learned and astute Judge may be right in his legal points, which we are not prepared to discuss, but the general impression was that some loop-hole would be found to shield the Governor from an investigation until after the next election, even though the law was uncertain. It was never intended to make inquiry into his official and personal conduct, for the reason that disclosures might be made to damage "the party" before the country. Republican journals are quick to allege that their opponents condemned Gov. Moses without a hearing, and that he was already prejudged at the bar of public opinion, which they regard with exceeding horror and reprehend as illiberal. But these journals will remember that Moses is already pilloried as a "born stealer," and that he should have seized this opportunity to assert his innocence, if that were possible. His failure and refusal to have the Orangeburg matter thoroughly investigated entirely accords with his past record, and the public can only draw their inferences as to his probable guilt. His position insures criticism of his public and official career, and he need not expect any exemption, especially when he is dumb and actions with his official robes.

Resolute Patriotism Needed.

We print an article from the New York Heruld in this issue, not because we admire its greater reputation in a short time than any needs of our section. This great and mighty journal is never a moulder of the public mind, but most generally is a reflex of popular sentiment on any absorbing question of the day and hour. We pass by the comments upon the civil rights measure, and its flings at the attitude of Southern journals. But we desire to emphasize the concluding part of the article, qualities of endurance and fortitude which gained such renown for her sons in the late struggle. Self-assertion and patriotism were distinguishing characteristics of the gallant people, whose cause went down in sadness, not dishonor, on the fated field of Appomattox. The trials, endurance and privations of that heroic struggle are not yet forgotten, and many a bronzed veteran still remains to weave the story of genuine courage and fidelity for future generations. But there is a striking absence of similar heroism and achievement in the walks of political life, and the people of the North are greatly astonished at the despairing counsels prevading this section, especially South Carolina. The disorganized masses of conservative voters, standing idly by when their substance is being wasted by impecunious adventurers, is an anomaly not easily understood, and can hardly be appreciated by any reflecting mind. We know the causes that have disheartened and dispirited our people, and truly magnify their sterling, patient endurance of grievous wrongs. But is it not time to awake from a mere passive submission to these evils, and steadfastly endeavor to correct them by a prudent, consistent and manly effort to oust the thieves and robbers from place and power? Not an evanescent, spasmodic venture, where temporary defeat would sink us deeper into despondent moods, but a determined, persistent course, founded upon principle, and destined to achieve results in the future. We need a resolute patriotism, guided by wisdon and discretion, to pluck victory from the snare of surrounding evils.

The Eucalyptus or Anti-Fever Tree. We published an article some weeks ago concerning the properties and advantages of the Eucalyptus Globulus, or Australian gumtree, which was copied from the San Francisco Bulletin, and in which allusion was made to Messrs. Sonntag & Co., of that city, as being largely interested in the cultivation of this extraordinary tree. The general desire among our readers to gain further information in regard to its propagation, and especially as to its value in destroying malaria, induced us to address certain inquiries to Messrs. Sonntag & Co., to which these gentlemen have kindly and readily responded, in the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4, 1874. Sir: Your letter of the 21st ult. is at hand. The Eucalyptus Globulus is only propagated from seed, which are as small as onion seed. It grows in almost any kind of soil, light sandy, heavy and marshy ground. It is well adapted to your climate and country, and in of Anderson was held this evening for the purfact to the entire Southern States. We have pose of considering the propriety of organizing lived in the South, and our knowledge of the climate and country of that section enables us to state positively that the Eucalyptus will grow with remarkable rapidity and thrive in

Its anti-febrile properties, destroying malaria and absorbing moisture, and throwing it off into the atmosphere through its leaves, are well known and not a matter of doubt.

Seed we sell at \$30 gold per lb., trees 14 to 18 inches high \$25 gold per 100, ready for planting, the proper season being spring and summer. Four plants can be forwarded by mail in one package, for which we make a charge of \$2.50, postage paid. The tree is very easily cultivated, and grows from ten to aid and encouragement. fifteen feet per year. It makes a handsome and graceful shade-tree, and for timber and fuel being valuable. As a timber, it is considered superior to American rock elm, and more durable and stronger than English oak and Indian teak. It is used extensively for ship-building, ship builders get keels of this timber 125 feet

We are engaged at present in preparing an article upon the Eucalyptus for Harper's Weekly, in which we propose giving some very valuable information. We thank you for pa-

Respectfully yours, &c., SONNTAG & CO. JAMES A. HOYT, Esq., Anderson, S. C.

## The Local School Tax.

The last Saturday in June is the time designated by law for the citizens of each School District to hold public meetings, and among other things assess a local tax for the support of the public schools. Heretofore, it has been urged that the local tax must be assessed, in order to obtain any share of the general appropriation by the State. We would call attention to the fact that such action of the School Districts is not compulsory, and that the State appropriation is obliged to be distributed equitable among the various districts, whether or not there is any local tax assessed and levied. It may be that there is a correct understanding of the law among the tax-payers, but there is no harm to direct public attention at this time to the point under consideration. Of course, the law authorizes the levy of a local tax for the better support and equipment of the public schools, and where a majority of the voters desire to impose an additional tax, there can be no objection to that course. Yet, when the tax-payers are burdened severely with the onerous exactions of the State, it is well to avoid any unnecessary tax for local purposes. If the public schools are adequately maintained from the general appropriation, we think it would be wise to omit the local tax, unless good reasons exist for an additional levy, of which the tax-payers must judge for

## Newberry College.

The commencement exercises of this institution, located at Walhalla, will take place next week. The Alumni address will be delivered on Tuesday morning, 23rd of June, by E. A. Wingard, of Columbia, S. C. The address before the literary societies by Robert R. Hemphill, Esq., of Abbeville, on Wednesday morning, 24th of June. Commencement exercises on Thursday morning, 25th inst. A lively time is anticipated.

The President has appointed J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, in place of Hon. George Bancroft, whose resignation will take effect on the 1st of July. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Mr. Davis is at present the Assistant Secretary speechless under grave charges, and cloaks his of State, and is a nephew of Minister Ban-

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, has won

scolding style, but to show our readers the drift Southern Congressman since the war. His of public opinion in the North as to the true eulogy upon Sumner excited unusual comment in all parts of the country, and exerted a decided influence upon the Northern mind in giving practical shape to a just reconciliation between the sections so lately at war with each other. It was surprising to them that an acknowledged representative of the old Southern element should voluntarily fix a just estimate upon the character of Sumner, and award credwhere the South is urged to assert the high it to the deceased Senator for his public and private virtues. This liberality and fairness overcame many prejudices, and made a strong inroad upon the better natures of the Northern masses. Hence, as a practical result, we find the utterances of Mr. Lamar on other and more vital subjects receiving earnest consideration from the Northern press and people. Last week he made a speech upon the Lousiana troubles, which attracted much attention for its earnestness and its frank allusions to the results of the civil war. The members crowded around him during the delivery of his pithy and pertinent defence of the South, and listened with absorbing interest to his graphic illustrations of the gross caricatures upon republican government now existing in this section of the Union. He is an able and effective champion of the Southern people, gifted with rare endowments; and now that he has the ear of the Northern populace, we may look for him to accomplish much good for our section. When the woes of South Carolina are brought to the attention of the House, we shall expect to hear from Mr. Lamar in a more specific and positive arraignment of the thieves and plunderers now rioting over this goodly heritage. The Washington correspondent of the New York World sketches Mr. Lamar's recent effort as follows:

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, again distinguished himself to-day as an able and eloquent representative of the South and a real statesman by delivering a prepared speech on the present political condition of the South. It was the first full and fair statement of the attitude of General Government and also the State governments of the South that has been made upon the floor of Congress. With admirable clearness he brushed away all the sophistry with surrounded, and, beginning by showing the absolute loyalty and submission of the people of the war, he traced the history of reconstruction, showing how wholly helpless and severely afflicted his people were under the reconstruction legislation. He showed how the machinery of the Federal Government had been used to inflict evils greater than confiscation upon the South, and declared that although there might be State governments there, there were no States. The question he put to the Republicans was whether they had not gone far enough with their policy towards the South. The speech was a sequel to Mr. Lamar's oration on Sumner, and was listened to by every member of the House present.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

#### Boys' Hook and Ladder Company. ANDERSON, S. C., June 12, 1874.

Pursuant to a call published in the local papers this week, a large meeting of the boys a Boys' Hook and Ladder Company.

Chair, and J. M. Cathcart requested to act as

The Chairman, in a few brief, but very appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting, and taking his seat, announced the meeting ready for business.

Capt. J. A. Hoyt was then called upon, and responded, saying that he thought we would He sung it to the tune "I want to be a angil," have no difficulty in organizing and complet- and he raly looked like he meant it. Heare ing the Company, and promised to give us his it is:

Capt. S. M. Pegg being called, made quite a lengthy speech, giving us some statistics, showing the necessity of such an organization, and offering us great encouragement.

Mr. S. McCully was then called on and made quite a stirring speech, complimenting the boys on their action, advising them to organize and go ahead, not giving up for any obstacle, and their efforts would be rewarded.

A. Summer Todd then offered the following preamble and resolutions, but before being put to the meeting, several other citizens present were called upon, who responded in very appropriate speeches, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, It being highly necessary and desirable that there should be an organization of some kind in Anderson for the protection of property against fire; and, WHEREAS, several unsuccessful efforts have been made to organize and complete fire companies in Town by the citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, By the boys of Anderson in meeting assembled, that we proceed to organize a Hook and Ladder Company, for the protection of the property of the Town against the ravages of fire, and that we promise to carry the organization into successful working, provided we are properly countenanced and encouraged by the citizens of the Town.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare and present a memorial to the Town Council, asking their aid and encouragement in our undertak-

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a subscription paper and present the same to the property owners of the Town, and report at an adjourned meeting the amount that can be raised by private subscription.

Till then I remane your tru frend.

Resolved, That we solicit and expect the instruction and advice of the leading citizens of

As provided for by the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following committee: A. S. Todd, Jas. M. Catheart and H. G. Scudday; also, under the third resolution, the following committee: A. W. Todd, H. A. Ligon and W. M. Wilcox.

On motion of M. B. Jackson, all the boys present who contemplated joining the Company were requested to come forward and give in their names.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted: Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it

do so to meet on next Friday evening, when steps will be taken towards organization. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the County papers, with the request that they be published.

thanks of the meeting be tendered the gentle-Pursuant to the motion adopted, the Chairman then called for the names of those wish-

An Eloquent Spokesman for the South. propriate speeches were made by A. S. Todd, H. G. Scudday, Jep. F. Wilson, jr., W. W.

Keys and H. A. Ligon. On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet next Friday evening.

W. W. KEYS, Chm'n. JAS. M. CATHCART, Sec.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

WILLIAMSTUN, June 12th. MISTER EDITUR-Kind Frend: Yu no I ain't no skollar, and hav no tallent wuth namin, an what littel I hav got, doan't lay in ritin; but I hav bin layin off to rite yu a few is the thinnest thing of the season!" then lit lines fur sum time, but hav bin puttin it auff his cigar and gone on his way rejoicing. I fear frum day tu day, expectin sumthin was goin he is of the match box order, who, when he tu happin, frum the way things has bin a hurts his loot, grins at his wife, kicks the cat workin. Things is gittin in a mity alarmin and slaps the baby. condishun over hear. I doant no what has got it seames tu take the moast onreesonabulest amount ov runnin round arter dark tu satisfi em; and as you hav hearn, sum ov em aint satisfide with trottin all over town an down tu the mineral spring, but thay has tu go down tu the ralerode culbert and craul iu amung the eldur bushis and bambu briers and caul it a 'retreet!" whar thay gose to at nite tu look at the mune, listin tu the worter, an studdy Lattin.

We hav got moar Sosieties hear than there is lase in the weak. There is the Masuns, an the Jerrycose, an the Batin Sosiety, an the Singin Sosiety, an the Grangers, an menny more tu teajious tu menshun. Jest as sune as nite sets in thay begins there fuss. When the Masuns coaxis sum poar creetur up stares, an makes him ride the gote, and craul thru a orger hole; an when the Jerrycose gits tu blowin thare horns, an racin round; an the boys in the Batin Sosiety gits tu rarin an chargin, and a stompin thare feat on the floar; an the Singin Sosiety foaks all lets luse at wunce, its raly alarmin, for thay make a dredfull fuss.

But that aint morein haff. Thay has got tu be so onreesonabil generally. Thay have got the white people of the South towards the a feevur on em tu rite fur the papers, as ef thay node moarin the editurs; and thay gits so hard up fur sumthin tu rite about that ef you put up a new bench at the minerl spring, the hoal which the question of reconstruction has been ov the litterati ov the place grabs thare pens an rites a haff a duzen pages ov fulescap paper tu enuy edditur thay can git tu print it it whareby thay kill too birds with wun stoauthat is, herralds the important infurmashun tu prezent an future generashuns, an last, but not leeste, gits thare produckshuns in the papurs, an hav the subblime satisfackshun of toatin around a coppy and showin it tu thare friends, an askin em how thay like it, who allweys brags on it tu thare faces, an makes fun ov it

when thay are gone. But the Grangers kinder take the rag offen the bush, as thay is leedin the balance a purty brite streeke, jest at prezent; perhaps bekause thay meets the oftinest. Thay ondoutidly do a power ov sumthin, as thay meats three or fore times a weak. Ower Grangers have bin behavin thareselves verry well, so far; but I am satisfide that sum ov thare brethren has bin cuttin up purty considerabil, as I see that he organized Flat Rock Grange, with W. H. Presbyterian Synnod ov Filadelfy desided that Secretary. On motion, W. W. Keys was called to the they wood not let Grangers jine thare church. But I hav hearn that thay has one verry interrestin feetur about em. Thay say that they all throw in and git up a big supper every month-I hearn a feller what had give a lean on his crop tu git pervishuns tu du him till next fall, singin a song, which I tuck the libberty to remember tu the best ov my feebul ability-

THE LEAN MAN'S WISH.

I want to be a granger, And with the grangers stand; To ware a linnen apurn, A discount in my hand. Oh, there before my Mastur, Ide use boath tung and pen Tu sound ower order's try-umph Over hoggish "middel men."

I kno I'me poar and neady, But I'le git outin that; Repudiate, begin life anew, An buy a "granger hat." I'de ride haff fair on ralerodes, Talk farmin by mear roat, Git treetid by the candydates Who want the Grange's vont.

I'de by my goods in Charlestin, Git prices put low doun, And sell my crap ov cottin At thirty cents a pound; I'de git return commisshuns On evry bail I sent, And when I pade my frate bill, Discount it ten per cent.

I'de ordir me sum emmergrants Who ain't afeared ov wurk, An let the lazy niggers Take up there beds an walk; And when inside my pocket No greenbacks I cood feal, I'de order things by holesail, An fix the Grange's seal.

There wus sum moar ov it, but I doan't reck erlect it now. I will git him to sing it agin, and send you the balence. I am goin tu try

Till then I remane your tru frend,

- The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier has this comment upon South Carolina affairs before Congress: The majority report of the judiciary committee on the case of the South Carolina memorialists has not yet been called up for action, and it is whispered that it will not be. Whatever truth House, and was a great favorite with the travthere may be in this rumor, it is quite certain that there is a growing feeling of doubt and hesitation among the leaders of the Radical party in relation to the entire subject of the Southern State Governments. It looks as though the party feels it cannot afford to have a free discussion of South Carolina affairs at this time, and rather than risk a thorough ventilation of the very dark transactions by which that and other States of the late Confederacy have been brought to ruin will let the whole matter slide quietly out of sight."

ject to indictment and trial by ordering a crim-It was then moved and adopted that the inal process previous to impeachment by the Legislature. He holds that the action of Moses, men present for their instructive and encouraging speeches.

Charged in the indictment, was in truth an official action. If it was misconduct or a crime, it was still official misconduct, or a crime committed by him as Governor. It is, therefore, ordered, that the indictment for larceny as to ing to join, when over thirty came forward and Franklin J. Moses, Jr., be quashed, and the any other country. The Colonel, it seems, subscribed their names, after which very ap- case as to him be stricken from the docket.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that your friend "Corduroy" has allowed himself to get unnecessarily excited? He has certainly appropriated to himself, remarks that were general. There are a great many worse things than saying "those grits," and the expression is by no means a local peculiarity, because of its general use is why I asked your editorial opinion on the subject, never dreaming the question was to raise "a tempest in a teapot." It seems to me it would have been most natural for friend "Corduroy" to say, "Well, that

I am sorry I have caused this domestic dis inter the peepul; but it pears tu me jest like turbance, and propose that we make friends. evry boddy wantid tu du sumthin smart, and It was very foreign from my intention to give dident no jest exactly how tu go about it. An offense, and I am sorry the hints given should have raised the sleeping lion in any manly breast made to brave weightier things than 'Muslin."

Public men and public places are for the public good and are liable to public criticism, and I don't think saying that a certain store needed overhauling, was equivalent to saying every man, woman and child in the up country had a dirty face. As a general rule our stores are in very good order, and have everything heart can wish for-except butter and

No one admires more the substantial true hearted people of the up country than

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

T. D. KENNEDY, LOCAL EDITOR.

BRIEF MENTION.

James L. Orr, Esq., is absent from town atending the Greenville Court.

Gardens are looking fine, and the yield in egetables of all kinds will be abundant. Several excursion parties will leave town for

the mountains next week. All anticipate a Granges desiring music books in patent

notes, can have them by addressing James G. Douthit, Pendleton Factory, S. C. Business is so dull now-a-days that the clerks

mploy their leisure time and their yard sticks n trying to kill chimney-sweepers. We had the pleasure of meeting with Maj.

J. H. Skelton, a prominent member of the Hartwell, Ga. Bar, on Monday last. The Maj. was in town on business. A specimen of very fine wheat, raised on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Prevost, may be seen

at Fant and Bell's store. The stalks are nearly six feet in height, with good, full heads. Any person wishing for information as to the cleasures of tete-a-tetes and moon-light prome-

nades would do well to call on our contemporary, the Editor of the Conservator, as he is well versed in both. Dr. John A. Rarksdale, Lecturer of the State

Grange, organized Mio Mills Grange on the 9th inst., with D. L. Hall as Worthy Master and S. J. McKee, Secretary; on the 10th inst. on the fust day of this month the Reformed Haynie as Worthy Master and F. M. Norris, Visitors to the Commencement Exercises of

the Furman University and the Female College of Greenville, to the Newberry College at Wa!halla, and to the Erskine College at Due West, will have the privilege of going to each place and returning for one fare during the commencement exercises of each institution. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church

at Anderson Court House, are requested to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock p. m., Saturday, 20th inst., to take into consideration the building of a new Church, or repairing the old one, as may be thought best. It is hoped there will be a full meeting, as this is an important

The work on the streets is still progressing. The street leading from the Depot to Mr. G. W. Fant's, which has been in very bad condition for some time, has recently been worked, and now looks well. Also, the short street running from Depot street to the ruins of the Earle mansion has been well worked, and is in good

We are credibly informed that his Exhilarating Majesty, John Barleycorn, held undisputed sway over quite a number of his votaries on Monday last. One young man was so completely overcome that he sought a resting-place in a box-car at the depot, and was aroused in the evening only through the influence of a fountain pump.

An accident happened to one of Mr. P. C. Fant's dray-mules on Monday last. Mr. Fant had a load on his dray and was coming up from the depot, and in the act of crossing the bridge at the extremity of Depot street, one of his mules broke through the bridge, inflicting a rather serious injury to one of his hind legs. The Town Council should look after those bridges over which heavy loads have to pass.

We saw the other evening a letter which had been written to the Superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, asking that immediate steps should be taken in building a new bridge across the railroad cut near the residence of Mr. G. F. Tolly. The letter went on to state that if something was not done soon the bridge perhaps might fall down some evening. Reasonable suggestion, we think.

Benjamin Whitner, an aged colored man, died on Saturday last, while on the road leading from town to the residence of Mr. Lewis Crombie, where he had been living for some time. The deceased had been suffering from dropsy for more than a year. He was the oldest citizen of this town, and came here among the first settlers. He was always faithful to his owners and employers, and was regarded with much esteem by the white people. For many years he served as hostler at the Benson eling public. His remains were buried at old Mt. Tabor on Sunday in the presence of a large

Never before within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has there been such splendid yields in the grain crops grown around town. Our enterprising and energetic grocery man and cotton buyer, Mr. E. W. Byrum, raised on a small field of only 13 acres, 66 bushels of fine - Judge Graham has filed his decision upon wheat. This shows very plainly that Mr. of the Southern States. The best thing Conthe question whether Governor Moses is sub- Byrum understands the principles of farming as well as other things. Capt. T. P. Benson raised on one-half of an

nere 181 bushels of wheat, and on one-eighth of an acre 51 bushels.

Col. J. N. Brown raised on three-fourths of an acre 411 bushels oats, which would be about IMPROVEMENTS ON BUILDINGS.

We are glad to see that improvements are being made both in the internal and external appearance of certain buildings in Town, and trust that the good work will continue. The steeple of the Baptist Church is receiving a new coat of paint, which was sadly needed, and when finished will add greatly to the appearance of that fine edifice. Workmen are busy plastering and repairing the windows and other portions of the north section of Brick Range, belonging to Mrs. Webb. It is intended to put up green blinds on the windows after the repairing is done. The house of Mr. Jordan Gambrell, just across the railroad bridge on Main street, is also undergoing repairs, and wiil add to the general appearance of that portion of Town, after it is finished. Improvements are going on in the interior of the Court House. The offices of the Sheriff, Treasurer and School Commissioner are to be made into two offices-one for the Sheriff and the other for the Treasurer. An office for the School Commissioner will be purchased somewhere in Town. The three offices named above were very small, not sufficiently large for the transaction of the necessary business, so it was very properly determined to convert them into two. We trust, however, that something may be done to the outside walls of the Court House. as they are very much in need improvement of any kind. Could not the owners of property on Granite Row do something in the improv-

PURCHASE OF EARLE'S BRIDGE.

The County Commissioners met on Saturday ast, fully determined to have the survey made that was mentioned in last week's issue, but they succeeded in purchasing Earle's Bridge at very reasonable price, and therefore gave up the preconcerted idea of a survey. The bridge was purchased for \$2,500-\$1000 cash, and the balance to be paid by the first of January next. The titles were perfected on Monday last, and the bridge will be got ready for free passage at once. The road to the bridge is reported in a very good condition.

We learn that a private address was delivered by Mr. G. F. Tolly before the Charles Pinckney Society in the Court House, on Monday evening last. The subject was "Oratory," and was exceedingly well handled by Mr. Tolly, who spoke in glowing and eloquent terms of oratory, its rise and progress, and its effect on the character and destinies of individuals and nations. This Society, we understand, is in a flourishing condition.

### ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

- The Second Annual Fair of the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association will open on Tuesday, 13th of October next, and

continue four days.

— James H. Hendrix, Esq., of Lexington, died suddenly on the 8th inst. He was County Auditor of Lexington until recently, when he was removed by the Governor.

— The Vicksburg (Miss.) Clarion says the

opinion seems to be gaining ground that Gen. Sherman will be proposed for the Presidency as an antidote for Grant's threatened Cæsar-- Only one case was tried at Pickens Court

last week-a white man and negro woman charged with infanticide. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the fourth Friday in September next. - Chief Justice Waite has just decided that a bankrupt cannot obtain a homestead exemp-

tion as against debts contracted prior to the ratification of the State Constitution in the reonstructed States. He has likewise decide that a man can waive his right to a home-- Louisiana is afflicted beyond all precedent. Drought is visiting those portions of the State

that are out of the reach of the floods. So that the country presents the painful anomaly of being dried up where it has not been drowned out. It is evident that the demand for aid is most imperative and heartrending. - Gen. Beauregard has recently received a letter from a representative of the Argentine

Confederation tendering him, in the name of President Sormiento, the position of military engineer, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the river La Plata, with the view of establishing a line of defenses. - Colorado, whether admitted as a Sta'e into the Union or not, is certainly one of tle

best illustrations of American growth. Her immigration is reckoned at the rate of three thousand per month. The actual value of her real estate is \$100,000,000, and she has 1,500,-000 acres of land under cultivation. - There is an infatuation about the lottery business that cannot be explained. Ex-Gov.

Bramlette has been running the Louisville lot-tery since its inception, but had never heard until recently that marriage is a lottery. Upon learning this he immediately invested, and the ceremony was performed at Louisville last - The St. Louis Post does not altogether disbelieve the rumors about the third term conspiracy, and says it is very evident that Pres-

ident Grant is hard at work to kill off Mortion, the most prominent candidate of the republican party, and to put personal friends in every office at his disposal, regardless of their standing in the party. — In Harrison county, Kentucky, a mob of masked men took Robert Becket from the house

of his employer, riddled his body with bullets, soaked his clothes with coal oil and set fire to them, thus burning the dead body. Becket was charged with the murder of a man named Ellis about a year ago, but was out on bail. Greet indignation is reported in the community against this inhuman outrage.

— Charles Francis Adams, in a letter to Sen-

ator Windom, expresses his disaffection with both the transportation bills now before the Senate. He does not believe it possible for any nine men, no matter how honest and experienced they may be, to properly revise all the running railroad tariffs in use in the United States, and even if they could he thinks that they would not be able to reach the root of the present difficulty which is the natural outgrowth of the whole system and theory of railroad construction, and cannot be eradicated without upsetting the system, that of private owner-ship, regulated by competition.

— A letter to the New York Times, from Charleston, says: "From the official record of the prosecuting attorneys of the different circuits in South Carolina, it will be seen that one-third of the number of persons holding minor positions have been indicted for some offence committed during their term of office. and a much larger proportion is charged with crimes of various kinds prior to their election or appointment. Charleston County is, perhaps, worse in this particular than any other SPLENDID YIELDS IN THE GRAIN portion of the State; from the highest to the lowest State officer in the District, nearly all have been charged with and many of them convicted of one or more offences.'

- The Indianapolis Journal, Senator Morton's organ, thinks that reconstruction has been overdone, and "it is worth while for Congress to consider whether it has not made the mistake of interfering too much in the affairs gress can do with Arkansas, and with every other State, unless clearly called upon by the requirement of the constitution to interfere, is to severely let them alone. What the people of the South want is rest and local self-government, instead of Congressional in erference. The condition of affairs in some of these States is certainly very bad, but the interference pol-55 bushels to the acre—a fine yield for this or icy does not seem to help them much, and we should like to see the let-alone policy tried for