

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

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 18, 1875.

Election Precincts.

The General Assembly has passed a bill providing for the establishment of election precincts in the various counties, at which the votes shall be cast and counted. This takes away from the Commissioners of Election the right heretofore exercised of changing the polling places to suit their own ideas, which in some counties caused manifest and unjust burdens to be imposed upon the voters by reason of the few precincts established.

The Result in New Hampshire.

The result of the election in New Hampshire last week is rather a drawn game between the parties. The vote was the largest ever polled in the State, which shows the activity and vigilance of the party managers, and the interest felt by the people. There is no election of Governor by the people, and the duty of the selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will undoubtedly elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats polled a vote for Governor almost equal to that given for the Republican candidate, as there is scarcely one hundred votes between them, and the total vote of the Democrats was over two thousand more than ever before.

Legislative Notes.

The Governor has signed an act to charter the Wallhalla Bank, and we may congratulate our neighbors upon the prospect of increased money facilities.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Messrs. Russell, Orr and Bamfield were appointed to wait upon the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who was sojourning for a day or two in Columbia, and invite the distinguished gentleman to a seat upon the floor. Mr. Stephens had left the city, however, before the invitation could be extended.

At the request of many citizens in various parts of the State, Gov. Chamberlain has called the attention of the General Assembly to the effect of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, by which it is decided that working animals or stock do not come within the proper meaning of the word "supplies," as contained in the lien law, and it is suggested that this decision renders further legislation a matter of immediate necessity to the agricultural interests of the State.

Among the bills and joint resolutions deemed necessary to be acted upon at the present session, as reported by the special committee appointed to prepare a calendar, we note the following: Senate joint resolution to authorize the School Commissioner of Anderson County to make certain repairs upon the Greeley Institute building; House bill to authorize and direct the county commissioners of the several counties of this State to make specific appropriation of money collected; a bill to establish by law the voting precincts in the various counties of this State; a bill to punish persons fraudulently packing cotton; a bill to fix the salary of Circuit Solicitors; a bill to protect and encourage stock raising in South Carolina.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to protect the State against the fraudulent tender of the bills of the Bank of the State in payment of taxes. It directs the county treasurers when bills are tendered for payment of taxes to endorse the names of the persons tendering the same; parties who have heretofore tendered bills are directed within sixty days after the passage of the act to present them to the court who shall make similar endorsements. Any person tendering bills endorsed with the names of other persons shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to fine and imprisonment. Another section provides that the person tendering bills which shall not be adjudged valid obligations of the State shall pay the costs of any suit brought by him. Another bill will be introduced providing for a legislative committee to ascertain as far as practicable the amount of bills outstanding and what portions of them are genuine and subsisting obligations of the State, with instructions to report on or before the fourth Tuesday of November next. No provision is made to meet the bills that will flow into the treasury in November next.

Judge Cooke and the Greenville Daily News.

The Greenville Daily News on Friday last commented upon the proceedings of the Court the day before, in which Judge Cooke directed verdicts of "not guilty" to be rendered in certain cases against J. M. Runion, late County Auditor. Spicy paragraphs were distributed over several columns, and immediately below the regular proceedings this sentence: "Without the fear or favor of any man, we offer the following comments," and then follows a half column of blank space, which must have been irritating and annoying to the last degree. When the Court met on Friday morning, Judge Cooke directed the grand jury to retire and present Mr. A. M. Speights, of the Greenville Daily News, for libel against Mr. J. M. Runion, and said he felt this to be his duty, although he ignored anything contained in the News that affected the Court. Speights had treated him to a blank half column, and we suppose that his Honor was merely exchanging compliments by ignoring Speights' sallies against the Court. But the newspaper was handed to the grand jury, with one of the paragraphs pointed out as containing libelous matter, and they retired for its serious consideration. These proceedings at once excited a great interest, and we are informed that the intelligence attracted large numbers to the Court House, every one forsaking business and rallying to the front, anxious to learn the latest developments of this sensational proceedings. When the grand jury returned with their presentment, which contained not a word about the News, the excitement was breathless and intense. Judge Cooke was equal to the occasion, however, and again instructed the grand jury to retire, and remain in their room until a conclusion was reached in the libel case. The grand jury were docile enough to obey the mandate, and in a short time returned with a document, stating that "the grand jury have carefully considered the paragraph in the Greenville Daily News, and find nothing in it to warrant action on their part."

On hearing the presentment, Judge Cooke waxed exceedingly wroth, and said that the grand jury had been remiss in the discharge of duty and disobeyed the instruction of the Court; he did not know whether he would hold them any longer, and instructed the Clerk to make out their pay certificates. This declaration was reversed instantly, and he gave them the privilege to retire and consult whether they would reconsider their decision, which resulted in the grand jury refusing to amend their decision of the matter. This excited anew the indignation and wrath of his Honor, who declared that he would hold the grand jury from day to day until action was taken in the libel case, and he would require them to serve without pay! This closed the extraordinary proceedings of Friday, which were commented upon with exceeding plainness by the News, and the effect was a complete back down of Judge Cooke when the grand jury appeared before him on Saturday morning. He acknowledged irritation on the previous day, and said that he did not desire to encroach upon their prerogatives, after which the grand jury were discharged.

The case is peculiarly interesting to newspaper publishers, but it is likewise important to the people. The position assumed by Judge Cooke was indefensible and unwarranted from the outset. The libel against Runion was none of his business, since Mr. Runion was able to make complaint before the grand jury. He is the editor of the Greenville Republican, and is able to meet Speights on equal ground in this respect; he is not an orphan under the special guardianship of the Court, and his recent conduct as County Auditor does not evince much respect for law and order, since Judge Cooke imposed a fine upon him for disobedience of an order made at the November term. Bro. Runion was able to take care of himself, therefore, and Judge Cooke was not warranted in interfering for his protection. Yet, this is slight and trivial compared to the peremptory and unprecedented order of Judge Cooke, in directing the grand jury to violate their oaths and consciences by presenting the Daily News. The members of the panel deserve commendation for their firmness and intrepidity, in resisting the mandate of an infuriated Judge, whose temper overcame all decency and propriety, when he declared that these men must serve without pay until their minds and consciences unbended to his imperious and haughty will. Such a proposition deserves the unqualified censure and rebuke of all good citizens, and the grand jury would have acted consistently in presenting his Honor for interfering with their rights and prerogatives as sworn officers of the Court. We are glad the termination of this unhappy affair does not call for further condemnation, and yet we cannot refrain from freely expressing our convictions on the subject. We must resist tyranny in whatever form it appears, and when the judiciary seeks to interfere with freedom of speech and freedom of thought, it is time for manly and uncompromising resistance.

Executive Favours.

President Grant has shown a disposition, since the adjournment of the Forty-Third Congress, to take good care of his political friends who were displaced from public life by the tidal wave of last fall. He has nominated Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, as Minister to Austria and Hungary; and Horace C. Maynard, of Tennessee, as Minister Resident at Constantinople. These nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. Besides, the President nominates Ex-Congressman Sheets, of Alabama, to be sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in place of John J. Martin, appointed postmaster at Montgomery, Ala.; Ex-Congressman White, of Alabama, to be Assistant Attorney General, which he declines; Ex-Congressman Ransier, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, and others too numerous to mention. The recent elections for United States Senators leaves unprovided some of Grant's personal and political favorites, and already we hear of rumored changes in the Cabinet. The resignation of Postmaster General Jewell is expected, and Ex-Senator Zach Chandler is likely to receive the place. Others will receive appointments whenever vacancies are made for them. It is no use for the people to retire his favorites from public life, while the appointing power lasts, and the offices are not abolished. One thing has not been determined, however, and that is whether a suitable place is to be made for Ben. Butler.

A Vacant Office.

The Governor recently sent a message to the General Assembly, with the information that the resignation of Comptroller-General Hoge had been tendered and was accepted by him on the 3rd inst. This news had been anxiously expected, and the House immediately adopted a joint resolution for the election of an ad interim Comptroller General by the Legislature. We believe that the Senate decided against this procedure, on the ground that the Constitution requires an election by the people. The matter has not been finally determined, and some are anxious for the Governor to be empowered with the right of appointment in filling the vacancy. We understand that there are a host of aspirants for the position; some think their chances good before the Legislature; others that the Governor would be the man to settle favorably their aspirations, and we doubt not that there are some who would prefer going before the people, though as yet we have not heard from them. The army of patriotic office-seekers is not diminished, and the commonwealth can always find a sufficient number of enthusiastic patriots who are willing to sacrifice their time and talents for the public good, provided the compensation is ample, fixed and certain. We feel bound to say, in this connection, that Judge Hoge made a better Comptroller-General than he will be a Congressman, particularly went we consider that he will belong to the minority in the next House of Representatives, and his vote and influence will not amount to a great deal. Voting with "the party" was the solitary accomplishment of Hoge as a member of Congress, when he was occupying Judge Reed's seat in that body a few years ago. He did much better as a Comptroller-General, and ought to have been retained in that office for many reasons. But the suffragans of the Third District, with the aid of artful manipulation, altered the fortunes of this lucky and chronic office-seeker, and the State will be subjected to considerable expense for his private and personal ambition.

The New England Clique.

The choice of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, to act as President pro tem. of the United States Senate has created some comment. It was a sore disappointment to what is known as "the New England clique," and is regarded as a substantial victory for the younger and more liberal Senators. Senator Hamlin, of Maine, urged the selection of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and alluded to the importance of the Eastern States having a representative in the White House, in the event of the death of President Grant and Vice President Wilson, which in his opinion was not improbable. Every one knows that Mr. Wilson's health is none of the best, but this is the first intimation that Gen. Grant is likely to go off the stage in an untimely way, and leave the third term question unsettled. Only one or two Western Senators voted for Mr. Anthony in the caucus, and Mr. Ferry was chosen as President pro tem. of the Senate. The Democrats cast their votes for Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

The jealousy between the East and West is beginning to assume a tangible shape in politics, and will create some trouble in both parties before the Presidential election next year. The Democrats are more than likely to select their candidate from a Western State, and in case the Republicans throw Grant overboard, the East will make a hard struggle to secure Blaine as their standard-bearer. Such an arrangement would accrue to the advantage of the Democracy in having a popular Western man to offer disaffected voters.

Our Williamston Correspondence.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C., March 12. From the heading of this you will see that your correspondent has changed his abode, temporarily at least, from Greenville to the thriving little village of Williamston. One thing that particularly impressed your correspondent that this place was fast improving, was the formation of a Base Ball Club. The good citizens of Williamston were exercising their inventive capacity to its highest degree, in striving to discover some institution or attachment for their beloved "City in Embryo," that Belton, their rival town, could not boast, when Gen. May proposed a Club. The suggestion was grasped at as a dying man does a straw, and put into operation without delay. This single proposal has caused the General to be imbedded in the hearts of this people for time and eternity. Base Ball is now the game of the town. The people are running wild over it. From two o'clock until sun down the excitement is intense—the whole grove near the public square is filled. A spectator standing off a few yards will see old men, middle aged men, boys and children, each with his hat and coat off, all participating together, and seeming equally to enjoy the game. Williamston is surely ahead now, and if Belton does not exert more than her usual energy in organizing, she will be stumped, in no great while, by receiving a challenge from the "Junior Atlantics," with no club to resent it.

Some of your readers will probably be surprised to hear that the Female College at this place now has one hundred and eleven pupils, something over forty of whom board in the College building, under the immediate supervision of President Lander and Prof. Weber. I say some, because to those who know the above named gentlemen, this will be no unexpected news. Mr. Lander is undoubtedly the best female educator in the State, and probably in the South, and this institution, now in its third year, bids fair to be the largest and best conducted school in South Carolina.

P. S. The Base Ball Club requested me to state that they had met, and decided upon the Intelligencer as their organ; and also to say to you that they did this as a favor, for a Club could not live without an official organ, if you refused the offer, they would be compelled to start a paper at this place, and thus diminish your subscription list.

Hon. W. D. Simpson, of Laurens, has been invited by the students of Wofford College to deliver the annual address before the Calhoun and the Preston Literary Societies at the next commencement. Col. Simpson is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, fine education and rare oratorical powers.

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 5th of April next, when, according to an English astronomer, there will be the best opportunity for the observation of totality likely to be offered until toward the close of the century.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

An Ancient Church.

Being in the vicinity of Pendleton recently, we took occasion to visit the memorable old "Stone Church." From our childhood we had had a strong desire to see this relic of other generations. We have heard again and again from infancy the story of this ancient, sacred edifice—how that it was founded away back yonder when the country was but sparsely settled—when the wild Cherokees yet roamed the forests of Western-Carolina, and how that it lived amid the difficulties and charges which are incident upon early settlements.

The old Church presents marked evidence of age and decay. The stones of which it is constructed are mostly small and in their natural shape. The building stands upon a gentle eminence, facing southward; is about fifty feet long by thirty-six wide, and twenty feet high. The roof is almost rotten. The walls are neatly plastered, but the seats are rather rude. The gallery, which is approached from the outside, is small and seems to be out of use. The floor rests almost upon the ground, while the doors and windows are small and irregularly placed. The pulpit is very high and old-fashioned.

We are unable to say at what precise date the Church was built, but it must have been near a century ago. The roofing and all the wooden portion of the building was once burnt away, which it is supposed was many years ago.

The grave-yard is inclosed by a neat plank fence, and is supposed to contain about two acres. It is only a few yards from the Church, confronting, and occupies a gentle declivity. The shrubbery is cedar and box-wood. We also noticed several clusters of the Cherokee rose. The condition in which the yard is kept is very commendable. There are many costly monuments and slabs. The handsomest and most costly monument stands near the centre of the grounds, and bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Antoinette Steele, wife of James Thomas Steele, and daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dickson, born December 5, 1836, died January 5, 1865." The lamented Col. Kilpatrick is buried here, but no tomb marks his last resting place. Bynum, who was killed in a duel with Gov. Perry, is also buried here. We noticed a broken slab, and upon inquiry learned that it had been shattered by lightning. From the broken pieces we gathered this inscription: "A brother's sorrow dedicates this marble to the memory of his sister. Beneath it are the remains of Elizabeth Huger, whose spirit returned to Heaven, October 9, 1819." We noticed the graves of a father and son who died almost at the same hour of the same day. What a great bereavement! And our heart was moved to sadness as we saw a daughter and sister weeping at these graves, as with gentle hand she placed upon them some floral tribute of love. A scope of woods surrounds the grounds, and as no dwelling is near, the place presents rather a desolate appearance. We soon hurried away with feelings of mingled reverence and sadness.

March 13, 1875.

W. A. D.

THE COTTON TAX.—The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has reported adversely upon the petition of certain citizens of De Soto County, Miss., praying the return of taxes assessed and collected on cotton from 1865 to 1869, and as the reasons of the committee are likely to determine the action of Congress, and the subject greatly interests the Southern people, we quote a summary of the report as follows: "The committee respectfully report that the petition of citizens of De Soto county, Miss., asks the return of the tax on cotton for the years 1865 to 1869 inclusive, on the grounds that the tax was unjust and oppressive, and because it was unconstitutional. The Government of the United States has been obliged to raise a large amount by taxation to defray the expenses of the recent war. The property and industries at the North have been heavily taxed, and no cotton constituted the principal wealth of the South, the committee see no reason why a tax upon it should be considered unjust or oppressive. The cotton tax has been claimed to be unconstitutional for the following reasons: First, because it is equivalent to a direct tax, and is not laid according to population. When the Constitution was framed the larger States were careful to provide that a direct tax should be according to population, for fear that a tax upon land by the acre might impose large and unequal burdens on them. Hence, the Constitution provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to an enumeration made every ten years. But the cotton tax is not a direct or a land tax; it is a tax on the productions of land; it is an excise on cotton, severed from the land, in bale and on the pound. Second, the tax is claimed to be unconstitutional, because it is not uniform. The eighth section of article one provides that all excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. This tax is uniform; it is the same whether the cotton be in Maine or in Louisiana. The fact that cotton is grown at the South and not at the North creates no want of uniformity, any more than the fact that manufacturers are found at the North more than at the South renders a tax on the products of the Northern mechanic partial and local. Any one can raise cotton, and as a matter of fact Northern capital is invested in its production. The excise is uniform. Third, it is said the tax is unconstitutional, because it is a tax on exports. The ninth section of article one provides that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. The fact that any article may be or is largely exported does not make the article an exported article. This is simply a tax on cotton. The object of the Constitution was to prohibit a tax on exportation, and this tax is not that. The committee therefore recommend that the petition be not allowed."

The St. Louis Republican (Independent) gives the following advice to the people of this section: "Let the Southern people leave the Administration and the Republican party to the angry North, with nothing to divert or distract it in the reckoning; let them remain silent and passive while the reckoning goes on, and the next Presidential election will be to the Republican party simply a day of judgment."

The Cincinnati Gazette (Radical) is freely spoken in its opposition to a third term for President Grant. We quote from a recent editorial: "A third term for Grant or any other man is, as we have often said, out of the question. Not a corporal's guard of the Republican party could be brought to support any living man for a third term. The opposition to any such suggestion would be found to be well nigh universal."

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence, which has been in the patent office at Washington for years, has faded so that the signatures are scarcely visible, and a skilled penman is to go over the document with the aid of a strong microscope and trace all the signatures so as to make them distinct and legible.

GORDON AND LAMAR.—Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, and Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, were invited to participate with the Democrats in the recent New Hampshire campaign, and made speeches in different parts of the State. Speaking of this notable visit, the Boston Herald, an Independent Republican newspaper, makes the following comments:

"The speeches made by Messrs. Gordon and Lamar in New Hampshire cannot fail to do good. The Southern question has been discussed too exclusively in the North by Northern men. We welcome to New England such representative Southern men as Messrs. Gordon and Lamar. They speak the sentiments of the intelligent white citizens of the South; their evidence should quiet the apprehensions of the North, that if the Southern States are allowed to govern themselves they will in some way deprive the colored people of their political rights, if they do not remand them to slavery. These gentlemen tell the people of New Hampshire that the turbulence of the South comes entirely from corrupt governments, and that the political rights of the negro can never be taken away from him, and that the talk of a new rebellion is absurd. Northern men have been going through New Hampshire preaching the danger of another rebellion and the reversal of the results of the war in relation to the negro. Those who listened to Messrs. Gordon and Lamar cannot fail to be satisfied that what they want is local self-government. It should not be a party question. How long can we keep the States wrong side up by Federal bayonets? We wish that Messrs. Gordon and Lamar could extend their travels and speeches in New England, and without any party trammels whatever. They could do much to convince our people that the time has come to secure local government to the South, and that we are preparing a chalice that will surely, sooner or later, be pressed to our own lips. The question is vital to us as well as to the South. We cannot sustain free institutions in one section while trampling them down in another. We must maintain liberty for all, or submit to a despotism which will deny the rights alike to all."

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE. — The Philadelphia Womens' Medical College has graduated sixteen women at its recent session. — Indiana takes an extra session of the Legislature. She has had no small-pox, and very little scarlet fever, this winter. — France is the greatest wheat producing country in the world. She produced in 1873 the enormous quantity of 832,209,000 bushels. — Brigham Young was committed to jail for one day and fined \$25 for not obeying a mandate of the court in the Ann Eliza divorce case. — Connecticut is the next State on the election list. Voting for Governor, Legislature and Congressmen will take place on the first Monday in April. — Wood's copper mine, near Carrollton, Ga., was opened nine months ago, and has since cleared twenty-four thousand dollars, after paying all expenses. — The State Grange of Ohio reports eleven hundred and forty-six subordinate Granges in working order, and a total membership of sixty-five thousand. — Samuel R. Reed, of the Cincinnati Gazette, has consented to be orator at the Ohio editorial meeting in May. His subject will be "The Great Moral Engine." — There are no "official" newspapers in the State. Public officers and private citizens can publish every notice required by law to be made public in any newspaper they may select. — The New Orleans Times says the report of Gen. Longstreet having removed to a sheep farm in Georgia is all a mistake. He is in New Orleans, and intends to remain there. — The Marshfield Club of Boston, composed of the disciples and admirers of Daniel Webster, tendered a dinner to Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi. — The German Fusiliers of Charleston, S. C., which is said to be the oldest military organization in the United States, will celebrate their centennial anniversary on the 3rd of May next. — It is understood the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against governmental interference. — Senator Booth, of California, says he will not go into caucus with either party, but will, like ex-President Johnson, of Tennessee, act independently of any partisan determinations. — After Senator Gordon had finished his speech at Concord, N. H., on last Wednesday night, many Federal soldiers who had fought against him went upon the stage and greeted him warmly. — The New York Times, which is seeking to consolidate the Republican party on a new platform of kindness to the South, thinks the civil rights bill a grand stumbling block in the way of that scheme. — It is consoling to know that the floods of rain are not universal. The drought in the vicinity of Nashua, N. H., is so bad that farmers are compelled to melt snow in order to obtain water for their cattle. — The Texas Legislature has passed a law repealing all laws requiring hotels and eating houses to procure a license and pay tax, and vacating licenses now in force. This is a direct stab at civil rights. — Dr. Thomas Smith, of Society Hill, died on the 8th inst., after a life of activity and usefulness, in the 83rd year of his age. At the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of the South Carolina College. — The President has granted a pardon to Wm. C. Whitesides, of South Carolina, an alleged ku klux, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. Up to the date of pardon he had served two years. — It is predicted that Gov. Tilden, of New York, and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, will be the Democratic nominees for the next President and Vice President. New York being the "Empire State of the North," and Georgia the "Empire State of the South," this ticket would present a formidable combination and prove terribly demoralizing to the civil rights.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Belton Grange, No. 273, held February 27th, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Great Master of the Universe, in the dispensation of a wise yet mysterious Providence, to remove from our midst and from our association, our worthy and esteemed brother, George Christopher Mitchell, an exemplary member of our Order; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother, George Christopher Mitchell, our Order has lost a worthy and efficient member, society a respected and useful member, his brothers and sisters a kind and affectionate brother, and his parents a dutiful and devoted son.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family, not in forms of expression only, but sincerely and fraternally; that a blank page in our record book be inscribed to his memory, on which shall appear his name in full, his age, the date of birth and the date of death; and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Anderson Intelligencer and Conservator for publication.

L. E. CAMPBELL, W. M. C. D. WATKINS, Sec.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make application to W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, for a Final Settlement of the Estate of R. H. Pettigrew, deceased, and a Final Discharge therefrom.

W. H. KING, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Table listing various taxes and their rates, including Rectifiers, Dealers in liquor, Manufacturers of cigars, etc.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Trustees will find below the pro rata share of the School Fund for their respective School Districts:

Table listing school districts and their respective shares of the school fund, including 1. Fork, 2. Pendleton, 3. Garvin, etc.

All Free Schools will be closed on the 31st March, 1875. Notice will be given when to reopen. THOS. P. BENSON, C. S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Notice of Petition to Renew Execution. E. P. Jones, Assignee of Wm Orr, vs. Mary Ann Blessingame, Harrison Blessingame, Eliza Archer, Heirs at law of D W Blessingame, deceased.

WHEREAS, Judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court for the County of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, on the 14th day of October, 1866, by William Orr against D W Blessingame, and Execution was duly issued thereon, but the active energy thereof has now expired, and it is desired to have the same renewed according to law.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in APRIL next, at Anderson Court House, the following Tracts of Land, to-wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 33 acres, more or less, on waters of Hurricane Creek, bounding lands of Susan Garrett, Wm F. Orr, &c. Also,

ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 140 acres, more or less, bounding lands of Nelson G. W. Thomas Martin, Richardson Garrett and others. Levied on as the property of John Garrett, at the suit of W W Humphreys, late Commissioner in Equity, for Clarissa Garrett.

Terms of sale Cash—purchaser to pay for papers. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in APRIL next, at Anderson Court House, the following property, to-wit:

15 gallons Rum, 2 gallons Gin, 2 gallons Corn Whiskey, 3 gallons Rye Whiskey, 10 gallons Cherry Brandy, 12 gallons Ginger Brandy.

More or less, levied on as the property of W. B. Davenport, at the suit of A. Mendelson vs. H. B. Davenport and W. B. Davenport. Terms of sale Cash. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in APRIL next, at Anderson Court House, the following

TRACT OF LAND, Situated in Anderson County, containing 189 acres, more or less, bounding lands of A. M. Neal, Albert Jolly, C. King and others. Levied on as the property of A. W. Guyton, at the suit of B. Orr, &c.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for papers. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in April next, at Anderson C. H.,

ONE GRAY HORSE, Levied on as the property of G. H. Symmes, at the suit of John E. Bellotte.

Terms of sale Cash. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff.