

Anderson Intelligencer.

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

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1875.

"Gov. Chamberlain and his Friends."

The Columbia *Union-Herald* comes to the front with a diatribe against the position assumed by this journal towards Gov. Chamberlain. It was intended, no doubt, to squelch any further utterances on the subject, judging from its uncourteous and arrogant manner, and reveals a disposition to strike down at once the faintest semblance of opposition to Mr. Chamberlain, in order to prevent criticism of his actions and doing, past or present. This game will not work just yet, nor will our contemporary satisfy the people by such a line of defence. We did not write the article on Gov. Chamberlain to please his friends and political allies, nor are we amenable to them for our method of dealing with public characters. We want no effusive thanks from Gov. Chamberlain, nor are we seeking the complacent adulation of any of his friends. Without fear, favor or affection we shall condemn or applaud his administration whenever we deem proper, and we shall be guided solely by a sense of justice toward a political opponent, as we understand the meaning of the term—not according to the standard of partisan and prejudiced friends, who are seeking self-glorification and personal advancement through their unlimited praises of everything connected with the present administration.

The object we had in view is purposely ignored by the *Union-Herald*. We desired that the infamous record of the past should not be forgotten, and that the authors of the blackened crimes in official circles should not be permitted to escape the just censure and merited punishment which belongs to them. Beyond the borders of South Carolina, we observed that there prevailed suspicion and doubt in regard to the intentions of Gov. Chamberlain in this prosecution of old offenders, for the reason that he was closely connected with these men during the most active and lucrative period of their spoliation. Within the State, it seemed that industrious efforts were making to manufacture public sentiment in his favor, accepting the contrition and repentance of the present as a justification for all the misdeeds of former times, or declaring that his entire innocence was fully established by the honesty and integrity more recently displayed. Now, we do believe that much depends upon the administration of Gov. Chamberlain in looking after the abuses and thefts of the Scott administration. His lukewarmness and inactivity will surely assist the true conspirators to escape; and if he is connected with any of the numerous crimes against good government which marked that unhappy period, as personal enemies within his own party freely allege, then will the pressure of his official influence be felt on the side of the criminals, and opposed to the highest and best interests of an outraged people. We want a distinct understanding whether or not the guilty parties are to be shielded or exposed by the present administration; whether or not its power and influence are to be exclusively devoted to magnifying its own worth, while stealthily concealing the errors, wrongs and villainies of the former partners of Mr. Chamberlain.

It has long since been admitted as an undeniable fact that the leading and controlling officers of the Scott administration were guilty of the most flagrant and rapacious frauds upon the public treasury. Thousands and millions were stolen from the people through the operations of the Financial Board, the Land Commission and the Sinking Fund Commission. Bonds were issued to the amount of millions without any authority of law, and every conceivable fraud practiced upon a helpless people. It is a matter of record that Mr. Chamberlain was a member of these identical boards and commissions, through whose instrumentality such wholesale plundering was effected and made possible. For instance, to be more explicit, Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Financial Board, which, in connivance with the chieftain Kimpton, issued fraudulent bonds to the amount of six millions of dollars. He has never denied the illegal and fraudulent character of this transaction, nor can it be alleged that he attempted to prevent its consummation, and we have no record that his powers as Attorney-General were exerted to bring his associates to punishment.

Niles G. Parker was a member of the same Boards and Commissions with Mr. Chamberlain. Unhappy and unfortunate Niles did not keep his tracks altogether concealed, and he was landed in jail a short time ago upon charges which do not implicate the Governor. His conviction of alleged frauds will not affect other people only indirectly. His being made to disgorge will not deplete the pockets of former associates and friends, unless they choose to come to his relief. He may be stubbornly inclined just now, and while never professing any great amount of innocence, he may prove unwilling to suffer and endure the entire obloquy on behalf of the Scott administration. He is making no great pretensions to respectability, nor has he been seeking to establish his claims as a gentleman in or out of decent society. He has been content to enjoy the wealth and competency which pinching economy enabled him to possess in an incredibly short period, and he has never been allured by any ambitious schemes to figure in national politics. He felt that he belonged to the unwholesome past, and doubtless sighed for the fat things of other days, when Financial Boards and Land Commissions revealed such splendid opportunities for the display of financial genius.

Parker's incarceration on charges unconnected with the illegal conduct of Boards and Commissions will likely result in opening the way to a full exposure of the reign of theft and

knavery. This is what we desire to witness at an early day, and for this we have labored in season and out of season. We want no obstacles to a free and impartial investigation by the Courts, and we have pointed to Attorney General Melton as the proper person to give this coveted boon to the people. We regard him as representing, in a peculiar manner, the administration of Gov. Chamberlain in this crisis. He made earnest, frequent and solemn pledges during the last campaign, and we will hail with satisfaction every movement intended to unveil the shocking corruption and criminal profligacy of the State government. We repeat that this alone will perfect the right to our confidence in Gov. Chamberlain's administration.

We feel assured, moreover, that active steps will be more than likely to probe corruption up to the very entrance of the present administration into power. It has been freely alleged that the nomination and election of Mr. Chamberlain were secured through the liberal use of funds belonging to the Bank of the State. These assets belong to the creditors of the Bank, and any deficit must be made good from the pockets of the tax-payers. There has been no exhibit made since the present Receiver took charge of the assets, and it will be interesting to know whether any sum was employed last summer and fall in furthering the aims and purposes of scheming politicians. Attorney General Melton is respectfully urged to provoke an examination into the management of this fund, and perhaps the result will justify the assertion that some of Gov. Chamberlain's friends knew how to manipulate a sacred trust to their own advantage.

We want a thorough and searching scrutiny into all the transactions which bankrupted the State and allowed Republican officials to revel in riches. It is only a partial reform which promises honesty and economy hereafter. The purity and cleanliness of the present administration must be based upon its integrity and faithfulness in discharging its imperative and paramount duty to the people. All the invective and declamatory writing of partisan friends will not relieve Gov. Chamberlain and Attorney General Melton of the great responsibility now resting upon them, nor inspire respect and confidence in their intentions.

A word or two in reference to the editor of the *Union-Herald*. On the 19th of February, 1874, which is only about fifteen months ago, Treasurer Cardozo addressed a letter to the Tax-Payers' Convention, in which he alleged that Mr. James G. Thompson "was a well known broker and street hawker in State paper during the administration of my predecessor in office, Hon. Niles G. Parker, with whom he was on intimate and confidential terms." We presume that Mr. Cardozo knew whereof he was writing, and this may account for the wincing of our contemporary when any reference is made to the Parker frauds. Boss Tweed and his friends in New York doubtless imagined that the attacks upon their conduct were "impertinent" and "illogical." So may the editor of the *Union-Herald* vainly characterize the utterances of an independent journal in this emergency.

A Correction.

On reading an article which appeared in the *Intelligencer* of May 20th, relative to the conviction of Wm. S. Calhoun for forgery, a Pendleton correspondent discovered some errors respecting the family, which merit correction. The wife of the late Meredith P. Calhoun, who is described as a young adventurer from the North, was Miss Mary Taylor, the daughter of Col. John Taylor, (a brother of Maj. Joseph Taylor and brother-in-law of Gen. J. B. Earle,) a lawyer of high standing, and once a member of Congress from the Pendleton District. Col. Taylor married the daughter of Judge Smith, and hence Calhoun's wife was the grand daughter of Judge Smith, who adopted her upon the death of her mother, and who gave her the large fortune which came into the hands of Calhoun. Judge Smith was much opposed to the marriage, but afterwards became reconciled to the match.

Orr's Rifles.

The reunion of this famous regiment will occur on the 21st of July at Walhalla. The *Charleston News and Courier* has received information that the flag of this regiment is now in the hall of the Young Men's Library Association in Atlanta, Ga., where it has remained for several years. The flag is a large one with a silk fringe, and bears the following inscription: "First Regiment Rifles. *Animus opibusque parati*. Cold Harbour, June 27, 1862. Manassas, August 29, 1862." Ex-Lieutenant Herbst, the Librarian of the Association, has charge of the flag for its present owner, Mr. Paul Romero, of the Atlanta National Bank, and the proper representative can obtain it on application.

Judge Carpenter has ordered a special term of the Court of General Sessions for Richland County to convene on the 6th of July next, for the trial of the cases against Ex-Treasurer Parker. Preparations are being made for taking the testimony of Kimpton, and both sides are busy. The Attorney-General has not yet signed the papers which are intended to initiate the proceedings against Woodruff and Jones, of the Republican Printing Company.

The United States Centennial Commission met recently in Philadelphia, and agreed upon a partial programme for the observance of Independence Day in 1876. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, are the orators selected for the occasion; Gen. W. T. Sherman, Grand Marshal; Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Master of Ceremonies; Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts; Post; Ralph Waldo Emerson, Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

The Columbia *Union-Herald* hears that suit is to be brought against Leslie for \$210,000, which, it is alleged, he has never accounted for in his land commission business; also, that affidavits have been made against him for fraudulent practices during the recent election in Barnwell county, and that an indictment has been procured against him for riot. The "irrepressible" will have plenty of business on hand should he conclude to return from New York.

A terrible calamity occurred at Holyoke, Mass., on Friday last, caused by the burning of the French Catholic Church at that place. The drapery around the altar caught fire from one of the candles, and the building was soon in flames. About seven hundred persons were present, and those in the galleries so crowded upon each other that many were crushed to death; others jumped out of the windows, and the efforts of friends to get into the church only increased the confusion and added to the disaster. Seventy-five men, women and children lost their lives, and the building was entirely consumed. The details are most appalling and frightful.

The Re-Union of Orr's Regiment.

MR. EDITOR: It is with pleasure I hand you the prompt reply of Col. Miller to my card of the 13th of May, suggesting a meeting of the survivors of Orr's Regiment Rifles. The 21st July is certainly the most appropriate as well as the most leisure time that could be selected. Those whom I have seen or heard from are decidedly in favor of the date that the Regiment was mustered into service, stating that a month later our farmers will be engaged in fodder gathering. Hoping the call will be made to meet at Walhalla on the 21st of July next, I feel satisfied it will meet the approval of all interested.

N. K. SULLIVAN.

June 1st, 1875.

NINETY SIX, S. C., May 21, 1875.

N. K. SULLIVAN, Esq.—*My Dear Friend*: Your card in the Anderson papers of this week meets with my hearty approval, and I have only two suggestions to make, which I think will be approved of by yourself and others: First, as to the time. The 21st July, the day we were mustered into service, is rather early, as the crops are not generally through with by that time. Say one month later, which will be at a time when comparatively there is nothing doing on the farm, and it will give all an opportunity to attend. Second, as to the manner of giving the notice of the meeting. I am decidedly of the opinion that a committee would be much the best, composed, say, of one from each company, with one or two of the field officers. It would then be relieved of anything of an official character, and it would strike the masses as a regimental matter more than if it was ordered by me as the last commanding officer. I am decidedly in favor of Walhalla, as it is as near the centre of seven companies as any place where accommodations can be afforded. As to the programme, I would suggest one or two or three speakers—Keith, from Oconee, if he would consent, would be a good selection—one from your County, and one from Abbeville—Cothran.

I would say, my dear friend, that this is a matter of great importance to our children; that while a number of us are indifferent, and do not care to hear anything about the war, there is a day when it will be thought different of by them, and if possible a record of every member of the Regiment ought to be made out and filed away in some safe place. We owe it to our children, but, sir, we owe it to those who freely shed their blood for the cause, and whose bones lie scattered from here to Gettysburg, and if we fail in this we have neglected the most important duty of a good soldier. As you live near Walhalla, suppose you see some of the parties there, together with the officers of your own County, and let me hear from you. I am willing for anything that will insure a meeting of the Regiment.

With my kind regards to your family, believe me your friend,

GEO. McD. MILLER.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

TOWNVILLE, S. C., May 28, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Yesterday we visited Mr. Thomas Harper's Mills on Martin's Creek, one mile south of Hunnicutt's Crossing on the B. R. R. The mill house is a three and a half story building, and the machinery is all cast. The miller informed me that he could grind eight bushels of corn per hour. Mr. H. also has a well-arranged tan yard with 15 vats, and he conveys the water from his mill race to his bark mill in a race some 20 feet above the ground. He is carrying on a large boot and shoe shop, black smith shop and store. The mills were built by M. R. Hunnicutt who, at that time, owned the place. Everything shows life and prosperity around the plantation.

We had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Mr. Paul H. Webb, who is farming on Martin's Creek. We were not acquainted with him, but were struck with his farm, and the mode and manner in which he cultivates it, we were forced to stop and call him out. He informed us that he had been a merchant in Charleston all his life till the last four years, which he had devoted to farming; what he knows about farming he has got from books, agricultural papers, observation and experience; he is an advocate of deep plowing and high manuring; his cotton really looks poisonous, though he said it was planted rather late. I noticed that his low-land and up-land ditches were wide and had a good slope.

We met with Dr. T. L. Lewis, who says he thinks the crops in the neighborhood of Perryville and Fort Hill are some two weeks later than this time last year, though they are looking well. On our way back we had the pleasure of dining with our old friend Tilmann C. Magee, who was born near this place in the year 1800, and who has been a farmer all his life. He informed us that he had never bought a pound of guano, but that about thirty years ago he adopted the plan of deep plowing and saving manure; that black smiths would often laugh at him for having such long plows made, and tell him that he would ruin his land. His cotton is the finest we have seen, and he thinks he will make a bale to the acre—that is what he always plants for. He told us that his corn was all in bottom-land, and was late. If you could have seen his table you would have thought he was a good gardener as well as farmer. Let our young farmers learn from one whose eyes were opened thirty years ago.

We spent a few minutes in Mr. W. A. Dickson's school, who is teaching in Hepsibah Church, two and a half miles east of Townville. Mr. D. has a flourishing school, and is a competent teacher. Townville can also boast of a large and flourishing school this season, which is under the charge of D. Petigree Verner, Esq.

On Monday last we were visited with a fine rain and a little hail, but not enough to do any damage. We are informed it was much heavier north and east of this place, and that in the neighborhood of Col. J. W. Livingston's mills, on Conners, about five miles north of here, the hail was very heavy, and did some damage to the cotton crop. Crops about here are rather small, but since Monday's rain are looking well. We hear some complaint of rust in wheat, but are of the opinion it is not yet seriously damaged. Gardens are backward. The oat crop is not good.

BEPEO.

The election in Spartanburg County on Monday last, 31st of May, resulted in a subscription of \$100,000 to the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

T. D. KENNEDY, LOCAL EDITOR.

PERSONAL.

The numerous friends of Gen. Stephen D. Lee in this community are enjoying the decided pleasure of meeting with him once again. Gen. Lee is familiarly known to many of our citizens, who hold him in fond remembrance, not only for his gallant services in the tented field, but for his eminent social qualities and intellectual worth. His father was one of our honored citizens for many years, and Gen. Lee made his entrance upon the active arena of life as an Andersonian. He now resides in Columbus, Miss., and is engaged in establishing agencies for the Alabama Life Insurance Company throughout this section.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.

The advertisement of this popular establishment informs the public that it will not be closed this summer, and that a reasonable discount will be made to regular customers during the summer and fall months. Country merchants and others visiting the city will be benefited by accepting this proposition, and all the world knows that the kindest welcome and most complete entertainment are inevitably certain at the Charleston Hotel. We have been a constant patron for a number of years, and cheerfully commend its present management as fully equal to the task of making one feel entirely at home on the most crowded occasion.

THE GRANGE MEETING.

The representatives from a large number of subordinate Granges convened at this place on Saturday last, with a view of perfecting the organization of the County Grange. The meeting was called to order by R. W. Simpson, Esq., the Worthy Master elect, who explained the nature of the meeting, and the progress made towards securing the dispensation to organize a County Grange. The Executive Committee of the State Grange were instructed, at the last annual meeting, to devise a plan for County Granges, and a circular has been prepared for the adoption or rejection of the subordinate Granges. The constitution requires that three-fourths of all the Granges shall endorse the proposed plan before the action of the Executive Committee is made valid and binding. Only a small proportion had taken definite action, and until the plan is ratified by the requisite number of subordinate Granges, no further action can be taken towards completing the Anderson County Grange, as the dispensation cannot issue. After an informal discussion, it was agreed to defer the matter until information was received that the proposed plan of organization had obtained the requisite endorsement, when the presiding officer is authorized to convene the delegates, and proceed with the organization of the County Grange.

A letter was read from Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, explaining his inability to accept the invitation to address this meeting, in consequence of his absence from the State. He was a delegate to the recent meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis, and would be absent until the 15th of June.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and request him to address the meeting. Messrs. A. B. Bowden, J. T. McFall and G. G. Richards were designated as the committee to extend the invitation, and in a short time these gentlemen returned with Gen. Lee, who was introduced by the presiding officer, and was received with much enthusiasm. Gen. Lee stated that he was unaccustomed to making speeches, as he had followed the profession of a soldier until the close of the war, and since that time he had been diligently engaged in farming. He could not refuse, however, to address a few words to a body of intelligent farmers at his old home, especially as he was connected with the Grange movement in Mississippi. He alluded to the apparent prosperity of this section of the country, which is unequalled by any other portion of the Southern country, attributing this success to our system of small farms, and the hopeful, energetic and patient spirit of our people under discouraging surroundings. The spirit of a people is a correct index to their material prosperity, and with an improved condition of public affairs, he thought the day of unexampled prosperity was dawning. He said that the greatest need of this section was immigration of the right kind, and he preferred that efforts should be made to secure that immigration from the Northwestern States, which would bring men of capital and intelligence to purchase our surplus lands, and thereby enhance the value of those under cultivation. His remarks were pointed and forcible in this direction, and were mainly devoted to an explanation of the mode and manner of securing immigrants, based upon the experience of himself and others in Mississippi. Hundreds of people in the Northwest are seeking homes, and their attention is now directed to the Southern States, where land is cheap, the climate mild, the soil fertile and its productions unexampled. More than all the health of this section is not equalled by any other, and statistics show that the average death rate in the Southern States, including the fevers and malaria of the low country, is far less than that of the Northern or Western States, with their rigorous climate and its incidental diseases. To turn the tide of immigration it is only necessary that organization and proper effort be made to herald the advantages, and every one we can induce to come here would be an immigration agent, constantly extolling the superiority of our climate, soil and productions, and inducing others to bring their capital, brain and muscle to aid in the development of this most desirable section. The Grange supplies the machinery of organization, and it is the duty and interest of every one connected with this order to lend a helping hand in this great work, which is the prime necessity of the hour. By engaging at once in a movement to secure immigrants from the Northwest, we can strike the current now favorably set towards the Southern States, and bring these people by the hundreds and thousands. A little delay will enable other portions of the South to get ahead of us, and it will become more difficult to gain the attention and present the attractions of this vicinity. We must extend the invitation in a cordial manner, and make known the fact that we desire immigration from that quarter, which can best be done by sending a capable and energetic agent among them, who will present our advantages intelligently, and make a firm foundation upon which to build a permanent success.

We have only given a faint outline of the remarks made by Gen. Lee, which were listened to with deep interest by all present. The thanks of the meeting were tendered for his timely and instructive speech, and the meeting adjourned.

The prisoners, William M. Martin, Elias Drake and Charles Calhoun, convicted at the recent term of the Court, were conveyed to their quarters in the Penitentiary on Tuesday morning last, by Sheriff Metcalf and Constable James R. Drennand.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

The seventh anniversary of Anderson Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, was celebrated by a grand picnic at the University on Saturday last, the 29th inst., and the occasion was the pleasantest and most enjoyable of the season. Saturday morning dawned bright and beautiful, and everything seemed to portend a happy day. At an early hour the streets were thronged with the youth of both sexes who had come in from the adjacent country to enjoy the festivities. Among the number were many representatives of other Divisions, who were present to take part in the procession. At about 10 o'clock the members of the various Divisions met in the Division Room, over the store of Messrs. Bleckley, Brown & Co., and received instructions concerning the march, business of the day, etc. After donning their regalia they descended to the Public Square, and were formed in procession by Mr. J. G. Cunningham, Marshal of the day. The procession numbered from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, including a number of Good Templars, in their scarlet regalia, and about forty lady visitors, whose genial presence lent attraction to the scene. Everything being in readiness, the command was given and the procession filed into Main street, and marched with banners flying up to the University entrance, where the command to halt was given. An opening in the ranks was then made by stepping to the right and left, and the whole procession entered the spacious chapel in inverted order, and took seats on the right, the seats on the left being already appropriated by a vast concourse of persons who had come to hear the addresses. All being seated, an ode was then sung by the members of the different Temperance organizations, after which prayer was offered up by the Rev. D. E. Frierson. Worthy Patriarch A. J. Watt, in a few brief but appropriate remarks then introduced the following speakers in order: Messrs. J. Baylis Lewis, E. B. Murray and J. C. C. Featherston, who, in beautiful and eloquent addresses, depicted the many evils growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors; the deleterious effects on the human system; and the moral and intellectual powers. They portrayed the severance of the tenderest social ties, the degradation of character and the destruction of talent and ability by the indulgence in all alcoholic drinks. They censured moderate drinkers as setting bad examples, and said that this class could not but perceive the great injury they were doing, not only to themselves, but to others. They gave brief histories of the temperance cause, and hoped that ere many years were numbered with the past, such an evil as intemperance (which kept in existence asylums, poor houses and prisons) would be known no more throughout the length and breadth of the land. They were listened to with great attention, and much applauded.

After the speaking the committee of ladies, appointed to arrange the dinner, reported their duty performed, and the welcome tidings were conveyed to the waiting multitude by Mr. A. B. Towers, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The dinner, which consisted of both delicacies and substantial, admirably arranged on a lengthy table under the shade of the magnificent oaks which adorn the grounds, was soon disposed of, and the vast crowd, which numbered between five and six hundred persons, either strolled about in the shade or went back into the chapel to witness the dancing which soon took place. On account of the excessive heat the dancing did not continue long, but was substituted by skating, which accomplishment was quite novel to many present. While the merriment occasioned by the fall of some awkward skater was being enacted without, a different scene was being enacted within. Apart from the groups reclining beneath the oaks, discussing the merits of the picnic, etc., there might have been seen couples promenading, who seemed to enjoy the day the most in the pleasures of discoursing on the weather, etc. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the assemblage broke up and repaired homeward, highly delighted with everything that transpired throughout the day.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

The trial of William M. Martin for the murder of Stephen Chastain, Jr., last fall, ended on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., and the jury after being out for upwards of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, but unanimously recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The defense was ably conducted by Maj. John B. Moore and Messrs. Murray & Murray, whose arguments occupied the attention of the Court for about four hours. They first took the ground that as the killing was done in sudden heat and passion, the question of murder could not possibly arise, since no malice, either express or implied, had been proved, and they further argued, and produced many authorities to show, that in similar cases where the party killed was the aggressor, it was adjudged to be justifiable homicide. Some of the witnesses testified that Chastain threw Martin down and was choking him severely, while others said that Chastain stabbed Martin in the back, and he shot him to save his life. Summing up the testimony of the many witnesses, it seems that both parties had been drinking freely, and that this led to the difficulty which ended in the death of the unfortunate Chastain. Solicitor Blythe conducted the prosecution in his usual able manner and argued for more than an hour.

The last case on the criminal docket, (Charles Calhoun for Vagrancy,) was taken up on Thursday morning last, and disposed of in short order. The prisoner was represented by Maj. Moore and Messrs. Featherston & Brown. The jury, after remaining out only a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Civil and Appeal dockets were then called, and so many of the cases as were ready were disposed of by Friday evening last, at which time the Court adjourned until the third Monday in October next. Many of the cases on the Appeal docket were referred back to the Trial Justices, and a few of the Civil cases were ordered for reference to inquire into accounts, etc. The prisoners were brought into Court on Friday evening, and received the following sentences: William M. Martin, Manslaughter. Sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. Elias Drake. Rape. Sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. Charles Calhoun. Vagrancy. Sentenced to one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary. Jeremiah Satterfield. Retailing spirituous liquors without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. Franklin Moore. Same offence. Sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. Judge Cooke and Solicitor Blythe deserve the greatest credit for the able and satisfactory manner in which they dispatched the business of the Court, and his Honor succeeded in clearing the entire civil docket, where the cases were ready for trial.

We learn that twenty-five new members were received into Belton Division, Sons of Temperance, on Saturday night last.

ANDERSON THEATRICAL COMPANY.

According to announcement, this talented company rendered in Masonic Hall, on Saturday night last, the celebrated drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," and the limelight farce of "My Turn Next," for the benefit of Anderson Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance. A large and appreciative audience were present, consisting of the members of the Temperance Order, and many of our citizens who, remembering the well-remembered performances of previous occasions, were determined to witness them once more. The spacious hall was brightly illuminated with chandeliers, and the walls of the stage were beautifully decorated with flowered paper and paintings. The play was enacted with more than usual animation, the various characters vying with each other in the rendition of their respective parts. Many were there who never before witnessed such scenes, and were much impressed by the different phases in the life of the drunkard as terribly personified in the character of Joe Morgan, who once had been a well-to-do man, but who, by the frequent and excessive use of strong drink, brought degradation upon himself and family. Sammie Swicheel, the humorous character of the play, surpassed himself on the occasion and elicited much applause, and brought peals of laughter from the audience by his ludicrous appearance and his many witty remarks. The farce which followed was splendid in the characters of Tim Bolus and Tarzium Twitter. The latter, a nervous druggist, marries a widow, whose former husband, it seems, went under many assumed names, and after bringing her home he is informed by different individuals that they knew her by different names, and each one said that her husband disappeared very mysteriously—his disappearance being connected with the eating of mushroom catnip. At supper she has the dread-dish, and Twitter, thinking that she means to poison him, exclaims, "My Turn Next." In this farce, all the characters engaged rendered their parts admirably, and at its termination the well-pleased audience went to their homes highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the "Harmonia Club," and was of the finest order, being equal to that of many first class orchestras.

BRIEF MENTION.

Middling cotton is worth to-day (Wednesday) 14 1/2 cents, cash.

The meeting closed at the Baptist Church on Sunday night, resulting in six accessions to its membership. The ordinance of baptism will be observed on next Sunday afternoon at the usual place.

The Carusel, or flying horses, left town on Monday last, and many wistful glances were cast after the dray upon which they were being conveyed to the Depot by the youths who had enjoyed their sojourn by frequent rides.

We learn that Henry Burton, the colored man who attempted to outrage a young lady near Mountain Creek some time ago, and escaped, was captured by constable Brooks in Abbeville County last week, and brought to this place and lodged in jail.

The Hon. L. Cass Carpenter has appointed Mr. James H. McConnell as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District of South Carolina. A better selection could not have been made, as Mr. McConnell has always been an able and efficient officer, and we feel confident that he will discharge the duties of his new office satisfactorily to the late.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Andrew H. Cornish took place at Pendleton on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends. The religious services were conducted by Rev. F. Stevens, of Anderson, assisted by Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville. His remains were consigned to the grave with the usual honors of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an exemplary and beloved member.

Divine worship, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, was celebrated at the residence of Capt. John McGrath on Sunday last, by the Rev. A. M. Folchi, formerly of Charleston, but now of Greenville. About fifty members were present, and the ceremonies were solemn and impressive. A Catholic Church is to be erected at Greenville at an early day, and after its completion steps will be at once taken to build one at this place.

The examination of the pupils of Belton Academy took place at Belton on Thursday last, and was creditable alike to all concerned. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Dr. W. C. Brown, M. E. Mitchell and Warren D. Wilkes, Esq. This flourishing Academy is under the able management of Mr. C. B. Williams, the Principal, and although it was begun but a short time ago, it is destined to become an institution of considerable note.

The Town authorities have entirely renovated the old Market House on Main Street, and it now presents a neat and handsome appearance. Both the exterior and interior of the building have received new coats of white wash, and the blinds have been painted green. The floor is nicely sanded, and the interior is divided into two apartments—one for butchers' stalls and the other for the buyers, the two being separated by lattice-work. This improvement has been badly needed, and we are glad to see that our "city fathers" have taken a step in the right direction.

We are sorry to learn that our respected townsman and fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas M. White, met with a severe accident, by which his arm was broken near the wrist, on Friday night last. It seems that Mr. White had just finished supper, and came out to sit down upon the lower piazza of the old Benson House, where he resides, when he put one foot down, thinking to touch the steps, which he imagined were just beneath him, and fell on his arm and wrist, breaking one bone of the arm near the wrist, and injuring his side. The piazza from which he fell is about six feet from the ground, and he narrowly escaped striking his head against a large stone which was lying on the ground below. He is now able to be out, and we hope that he will soon recover from the injuries he sustained.

— Nevada is overrun with emigrants who are vainly seeking employment.
— The total number of prisoners in the Penitentiary on Thursday last was 274.
— Two thousand five hundred persons perished in Asia Minor by an earthquake.
— A fund of \$13,000 has been raised by the women of Richmond for the erection of a monument to General Robert E. Lee.
— The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston will take part in the Bunker Hill centennial celebration at Boston on the 17th inst.
— The Pennsylvania Republican Convention last week declared against a third term for President Grant. The resolution was received with cheers.
— The ladies of Texas are endeavoring to collect money for the purpose of purchasing a home for Jefferson Davis in that State and presenting it to him.
— Measures are to be taken by the Kentucky Legislature to restore the tomb of Gen. Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, which has been neglected and has gone to ruin.
— Rev. Dr. Palmer, the well known Presbyterian minister of New Orleans, has just completed the memoirs of Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, a work upon which he has been engaged for some time.
— The Greenwood *New Era* says that Dr. J. W. Ligon has a field of seventy acres in "rot-unters" oats, and the yield is estimated at ten bushels per acre. Seven hundred bushels gathered where one has not sown is calculated to demoralize.
— It is understood that the Georgia Press Association will hold a meeting some time in July at Atlanta, from whence it is proposed to have an excursion to Toccoa Falls, Greenville, S. C., or some other point on the Air Line Railroad.