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

- RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per aunum, and ONE Dollar for six months.

 Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months. months.

 Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more sub-
- Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more subacribers.

 RATES OF ADVERTISING:—One Dollar per square of
 one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square
 for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisement counted less than a square.

 Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to
 advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by
 contract must be confined to the immediate business of the
 firm or individual contracting.

 Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates.

 Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a
 religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be
 theserted gratis.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8th, 1875.

Hampton Legion.

The survivors of this famous command propose to hold a re-union in the city of Columbia on Wednesday, 21st of July, the fourteenth anniversary of the first battle of Manassas The objects of the re-union are to collect the necessary records for compiling a complete history of the command; to take the initiative steps towards erecting a suitable monument to its heroic dead, and to form an association for the purpose of carrying out these praiseworthy objects. Gen. Wade Hampton will preside over the meeting, and Gen. T. M. Logan will deliver an oration. The Hampton Legion was distinguished, not only for the gallantry and undaunted bravery of its rank and file, but the unsurpassed honor of giving to the Confederate army the largest number of general officers ever drawn from so small a command. Lieutepant General Wade Hampton and Stephen D. Lee, Major General M. C. Butler, and Brigadier Generals James Conner, M. W. Gary and T. M. Logan were among the brilliant contributions from the ranks of the Legion, and the men who followed these distinguished officers upon the field of battle were no less worthy in their sphere. The coming re-union will be a memorable event, and every one of the survivors who can do so ought to enhance the pleasure of the occasion with his presence.

A Heavy Failure.

The most startling piece of news during the past week is the failure of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, located in Culumbia, and more generally known as Hardy Solomon's bank. We have seen no estimate of its liabilities and assets, but the failure is undoubtedly on a large scale. The suspended bank has for several years been the depository of State funds, and at one time controlled nearly all the financial operations of the State Treasury. It was always a shaky concern, and was rendered important among banking institutions only from the fact that its position as the custodian of public funds afforded many advantages for speculation and money-making. It possessed none of the customary evidences of soundness and reliability, and derived its credit and respectability from none of the legitimate sources which sustain similar institutions. Always regarded with distrust and suspicion, no intelligent man can express surprise at its failure.

On the 1st of March last, in a communication to the Legislature, the State Treasurer explained his want of confidence in the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and gave significant reasons for withdrawing the State funds from its custody. Yet, we find that the recent fail ure shows a balance due the State of \$200,000, and it remains for Mr. Cardozo to explain the inconsistency of his conduct, when his communication to the General Assembly expressly threw discredit upon the management of this institution, and furnished the amplest ground for entertaining doubts of its solvency and safety as a depository of public funds. He distinctly charged that Hardy Solomon was guilty of illegal conduct, in refusing to honor the official checks of the State Treasurer, because he (Cardozo) refused to pay a fraudulent claim which Solomon presented. Further, after making arrangements with Mr. Solomon for the payment of the January interest on the consolidation bonds, Mr. Cardozo asserted that he failed to pay the entire amount agreed upon, although there were ample funds in his bank for the purpose. But, in the face of these emphatic declarations, the State Treasurer entrusted Mr. Solomon with more than \$200,000. when confidence and security were daily and hourly weakening. Gov. Chamberlain's responsibility in this matter was immeasurably increased when his friend and favorite, Mr. Cardozo, gave explicit warning against the soundness and reliability of Solomon's bank; and the excuse of the State Treasurer that there was a pernicious agreement between Mr. Solomon and various County Treasurers, by which the latter forwarded their moneys through Solemon's bank, ought to have been rendered null and void by the Governor's action in summariby dismissing such County Treasurers as failed to harmonize with the plans of Mr. Cardozo, and ensured the absolute safety of the public

Attorney-General Melton has applied to Judge Carpenter for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the assets of the bank for the benefit of its creditors, and it is understood that Comptroller-General Dunn will receive the appointment. The private fortune of the principal stockholders is considered ample to cover all the liabilities of the bank. Ex-Gov. R. K. Scott is among the heavy losers by this failure, and at one time he was a large stockholder. Private depositors were not very numerous, and many of them withdrew their funds in time. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company transacted some of its business through this institution, and drew a check for twelve thousand dollars on Friday last, which was the immediate cause of the suspen-

The Columbia Union-Herald makes an authoritative statement that the July interest on the consolidated bonds of the State has been fully provided for, and in fact nearly all paid. One hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the broken bank, however, belongs to the interest account out of which past due coupons on the consolidated bonds are paid, and the operation of funding will be necessarily suspended until the meeting of the Legislature.

- Dr. John T. Darby, the well known Co-lumbia physician, has been invited to fill the chair of surgery in the University of the City of New York, and will enter upon its duties in September.

The News and Courier.

A statement has recently appeared in various journals to the effect that a controlling influence of the Charleston News and Courier has lately passed into the hands of G. I. Cunningham, the Republican Mayor of Charleston. This statement unchallenged was destined to seriously effect the position of our esteemed contemporary as a representative of the conservative masses, and we are gratified to know that it has met with a flat denial from the proprietors, who make this emphatic declaration: "Mr. Cunningham has no pecuniary interest, large or small, direct or indirect, in the News and Courier; nor, while we live, shall any person ever have any control, in any way, over this paper that can hamper its freedom of action as the representative of the Conservative Democratic party in South Carolina."

End of the Beecher Trial. The great scandal trial of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, which has been in progress in the city of Brooklyn since January last, came to an end on Friday last, resulting in the disagreement of the jury and consequent mistrial. It is understood that nine of the jury favored acquittal and three were for conviction. In many respects, this trial was the most remarkable during the present century. The prominent position of the defendant as a popular minister, the great duration of the trial itself, the learning and ability of the counsel engaged, the character and intelligence of witnesses introduced, and the lengthy deliberation of the jury without finding a verdict, all combine to render this trial celebrated in the judicial annals of the country. Months were occupied in the examination of witnesses, weeks were devoted to the argument of counsel, and eight days and nights were fruitlessly employed by the jury before a conclusion to disagree was finally reached. The failure to find a verdict in his favor is a practical condemnation of Mr. Beecher, and will be accepted by the public as proof conclusive of guilty conduct, for the opportunity was offered to enable an innocent man to establish beyond doubt his freedom from corrupt and unholy practices. We have never encumbered these columns with the filthy details of the slander, and we would fain trust that the decency and respectability of American journalism is not again to be contaminated with the sickening and revolting stories which have been given to the world since the opening of this disgraceful scandal.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The citizens in the vicinity of Golden Springs, Anderson County, S. C., held a meeting on Saturday, the 3rd inst., for the purpose of organizing a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. The meeting was attended by a number of influential citizens. The following officers were elected:

S. T. Richardson, Worthy Master. John D. King, Overseer. Dr. James M. Richardson, Lecturer. W. M. Richardson, Chaplain. John G. Richardson, Steward. W. W. Seawright, Asst. Steward. D. Edward King, Secretary. John C. Smith, Treasurer. S. J. Johnson, Gate Keeper. Mrs. Charity Seawright, Ceres. Mrs. M. L. Richardson, Pomona.

Mrs. Hannah King, Flora. Mrs. Emily C. Stone, Lady Asst. Steward Worthy Master, Dr. H. I. Epting, who was

deputized to organize the above Grange, said: authority to organize you as Patrons of Husbandry. May the Great Master of the Universe inspire you with wisdom to enable you to work faithfully, and imbue you with that fraternal spirit which is so essentially requisite to an organization like ours! You are about to enter an organization which is awaking thought throughout our whole country. An organization which has for its fundamental objects mutual instruction, thereby to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes. But before you can realize the highest benefits of the Order, you will have many obstructions in your path, which will tax to the very utmost your patience, your perseverance and your valor. To overcome these obstacles, every means which talent, place and wealth can command must be freely used. Let me urge upon you to show to your members, as well as to the outside world, that material and moral gain must and will result from your or-

ganization. Labor is the only true source of the civilization of man, and adds more to his health, comfort and happiness than any thing in existence, and the only means by which we are enabled to reach the very highest degree of human intelligence. It is the most honorable of all the occupations, and the only one by which man is enabled to realize all of his productive powers. What is it that has transie wild forests and unproductive soils into vast fields of fruitfulness? It is the strong arm of the laboring man. What is it but la-bor that has built all of the most magnificent cities that ever existed upon the face of the Globe? What is it but labor that has built all the ships that ride so majestically over the billows of the mighty deep from shore to shore? What is it but labor that has built the railroads throughout our whole country, which enables the "Iron Horse," with a long train of cars attached, to dart successfully at the rate of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and even sixty miles per hour? What is it but labor that has erected the telegraph wire, which not only enables us to dart our thoughts from the Eastern to the Western Continents, but around the entire Globe in the twinkling of an eye? What is it but labor that builds up our country in every respect? Without it man is a poor and wretched creature-the slave of his own physical wants and elements, and deserves only to be

classed with the lowest order of humanity. In entering an organization like this, you must have in view the object of arresting at once all litigation in and among the members of the Order. We ought, by this time, to be fully convinced that it is to our interest, to stand aloof from those professional gentlemen, who always locate at our Court Houses, and who are often instrumental in exciting litigation and discord among neighbors, solely for their own pecuniary benefit, and who have always been a curse to all civilized people. You should not permit one of them to enter your ranks unless his chief interest is that of a farmer, and it is your duty then to watch him, for he will do as he always has done from the remotest period of history-come, nine times out of ten, as a wolf in the garb of a sheep. You should also have an eye to the mer-

chant, however he is not as injurious to the farmers of our country as the class that I have just mention. But if you permit many of them to enter your ranks, especially those who have little or no interest in farming, they may shatter the strongholds of your organization, and eventually produce a lien that will cover your entire property.

It is your duty as Patrons of Husbandry to

revolutionize your farms so that you will be out. This they will do to a certainty if they enabled to produce as much upon one acre as you are now producing upon five. Then, by practicing domestic economy, you will ulti-mately be enabled to buy everything for cash, his supporters and will turn their own batteries and important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and a will be supported as a feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and a will be supported as a feature of our agriculture. The Judge Snaw on a will of hadded copying and a will be supported as a support of the support of th and the merchant will be indispensable to you. 'against them.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. Gov. Chamberlain and Reform.

When we consider to what class of voters

Mr. Chamberlain owes his present position; when we remember that perhaps not a single white native-born citizen voted for him who has the right to hold up his head and demand the respect of the tax-paying citizens of this State; that a vast crowd of those who for many years have fattened upon the poverty of an unfortunate people, took him upon their shoulders and hoisted him to the seat he now occupies; when we inquire into the probable motives of Whittemore, Moses, Parker, Worthington, Cardozo, etc., in selecting him as their flag-bearer; when we remember that reform would be financial ruin to every one of them, and that they would almost perish if driven off from their unholy plunder of the treasury, we are obliged to look for the reasons why that crowd should permit any reform through their Governor, or why that Governor should be willing to punish the men with whom he has so long associated, and to whom he owes all that he is, in respect of political preferment. The people of South Carolina are eminently confiding, crushed and ruined as they are; they caught with avidity at Scott's second-term messages, and their hopes kindled at their encouraging promises only to die a sudden death under the accumulation of the frauds which he promised to suppress. Then there were some who, in their desperation, tried to think that our young "native" would respect his mother, and feel for his brothers in affliction. We all know how his administration set at defiance every virtuous and patriotic principle, and the terrible prostration of the public interests which ensued. Now, the very same crowd that imposed upon us a Scott and a Moses has given us Mr. Chamberlain, and our drowning people are again catching at the straw of a mellifluous message! We must have something better than loud-sounding professions before we surrender at discretion, for, granting all that the Governor claims for himself, we see difficulties in the way which he cannot surmount; and secondly, he dares not to attempt a

If we understand the meaning of the term, it consists in abolishing all unnecessary offices the reduction of the salaries of all those that remained; the election to office of intelligent white men, who are tax-payers, and who would accept office in the spirit of faithful servants to the public; the reduction of the taxes to the very lowest point necessary for defraying the expenses of an economical government. These are some of the most prominent features of any real reform, and it is only necessary to ask if Whittemore and his crowd could live in this State another day under such a sweeping of the Augean stable. And yet, this very crowd must assent to the legislation which will secure these most valuable objects. They are in a large majority, and nothing can be done against their consent. The negroes keep them in the Legislature, and the Governor may sing all the syren songs to the Conservatives which he can invent, and yet Mr. Whittemore and his crowd have all the power, and the only question is, how will they use it? To rob themselves of present advantages, or continue to rob the white tax-payers? We have only to inquire of the human heart, and the answer

is before us. There are about thirty Conservative voters in the Legislature-eighty-five colored represent tatives and thirty-one white allies, from whom Ludies and Gentlemen: I am here with the the tax-payer has nothing to expect, but legal ized robbery. What can Mr. Chamberlain do with such a crowd as this? He is perfectly impotent to carry out any measure whatever, which may not exactly conform to their notions of what is due to the pockets of their self-constituted guardians of "our beloved State." And he will not dare to face the men who put him in office with a proposition to put themselves out, and it is simply ridiculous to talk about "reform," whilst the life of the State is in the hands of those who see their own financial ruin in any such measures. No one is more sensible of this than Mr. Chamberlain himself, and he must know that all the promises he is making, and all the hopes he is encouraging are entirely dependent upon the nod which shakes the ambrosial curls of Mr. Whittemore and his allies. Guided by our knowledge of the human heart, we can imagine that Mr. Whittemore would not seriously object to the Governor's making as many demonstrations as he pleased, to gratify the Conservatives, and make a show of working in their interests, and by that means keep them quiet with the lamp of hope still burning before them. Indeed, it is the very condition to which an astute robber would desire the Conservatives to be reduced, for to operate upon them whilst they are under anæsthetic influences, would be far easier than to overcome an active resistance. Suppose it were understood that the Governor was to make all the noise he pleased about reform, and "do" all that he pleased, provided he failed in everything he attempted, and that in the face of all this Whittemore and his crowd should rush their measures through, and they, too, make a show of fight against the Governor, taking care never to hurt him, would not such a scheme as this be the very thing that crowd would want? Whilst Mr. Chamherlain would be gently rocking the Conservative cradle, and permitting his unconscious proteges to be robbed at pleasure, would it be any compensation to them that he actually shed tears over their misfortunes, when they awoke to a comprehension of things may be already planned out, for the voters who elected Mr. Chamberlain knew their man, and if they had not seen their private advantage in having him where he is, they never would have voted for him. And he was elected with the very same professions in his mouth that he is making now, and he could not have been voted for by men to whom reform would be ruin if they believed he was sincere in what he said. To be sure, there are faint rumors afloat that they are now organizing an opposition to him. The fear is that all such measures are mere shams. If they are in | fication. earnest, they have the power to turn Mr. Chamberlain out of office and will do it, not

Our hope of reform is not in Mr. Chamberlain or his former associates. He neither can nor dares attempt to do any thing in that direction. His present course may succeed in

putting the Conservatives to sleep, and making them more easy victims, but it can do nothing more. And this, too, when the whole civilized world is looking at South Carolina in amazement as a State turned over to robbers of every color, and fast sinking to a condition of barbarism. This has aroused the sympathy of the Northern white people as well as their patriotism. They cannot see their own color degraded and ruined simply for the sake of another race, having an equal chance in the battle of life and the same opportunities of material prosperity. Nor can the lovers of the republican principle patiently look on its precipitation into such a sewer as all law, decency and morals have fallen under the administration of the laws which have prevailed here ever since 1868. Their sympathy and patriotism are aroused, and the mighty powers of the Northern white people are about being put forth to rescue us from the horrible fate under which we have so long been suffering. Can we afford to say to them that our danger is past and that reconstruction has at last proved itself a success? Can we consent to live under its dark and hideous shadow so long as we have life enough to protest against it, and invoke the spirit of civil liberty as it exists in the more favored sections to shed the light of its life-giving beams upon the darkness which surrounds us? No! With an unscrupulous enemy at our very door, it is no time to sleepwe must watch more carefully than ever; we must continue to sound the alarm until all danger is removed, and that can only be when the Conservatives and Republicans who pay the taxes can also make the laws which regulate their disbursement. And yet the writer deeply regrets that he

cannot believe with those who have confidence in Mr. Chamberlain. It would be a great relief to shake off the apprehensions which disturb one's tranquility, and sleep the sleep of peace after so many years of disquiet and unrest. But the lessous of human experience teach us that for Mr. C. to stab those who supported him, and with whom he has been so long associated on apparently the most friendly and intimate terms, would be more than we could expect. It would be no less than a moral miracle! That any of us should hesitate to believe what is asked from us, is no more than Mr. C. should be prepared for, for we have suffered enough from pretended friends to listen to the dictates of a proper caution Should coming events demonstrate that even this miracle has really happened, there is not Conservative in South Carolina that will not make ample amends to the hero whom he has suspected unjustly. We want to find a deliverer, and give him our heart's best affections. If Mr. Chamberlain should prove by his acts, as well as his professions, that he is a character from whom the worst of men can expect no aid in their villainous schemes, he will see the Conservatives flocking around him to the very last man, when they are sure he is an exile from the camp of our enemies and not a spy. We shall anxiously await development, hoping for the best and preparing for the worst.

It is pleasant to see that such men as Reed Frierson, Shaw and Parmele have been called into service, in a great degree through the instrumentality of the Governor; but he did the same and much more for Cardozo, who has not gained the confidence of the public. Whether these are crumbs, artfully thrown out as decoys, remains to be seen. At present, it makes the heart sick to look at the virtue and intelligence of the Conservatives so completely ignored, whilst their houses, over which they are no longer masters, are filled with strangers of every color, and the doors are slammed in the faces of the only people who have the right to enter! Mr. Chamberlain says he has not appointed Conservatives because they don't desire to be appointed. In this he is sadly mistaken, for there are hundreds of them all over the State who would prefer to discharge the duties of the county offices without one cent of compensation rather than to witness the fraud and mismanagement now prevailing through the appointments made in deference to Whittemore and his crowd. Nor are we so blind as not to see that these men are going to remain in office just so long as they can be of service in elections; and we believe that the only reform in reserve for us is the success of this crowd in all the plundering schemes they want, only moistened by the tears of the Governor, that the Conservatives may lie quietly in the cradle, under the soothing of his appparent sympathy, until the very last dollar is wrung from them they have

In this section of the country many of those who hold different opinions were Mr. Chamberlain's supporters-office holders, rejoicing in the fatness of taxes paid by the hard working poor man, and seemingly contented with the prospects before them of losing their office through Mr. Chamberlain's instrumentality, and his love for the Conservatives. This endorsement of Mr. Chamberlain is not entirely satisfactory. We shall look for something more disinterested.

If any of us are slow to believe professions. Mr. Editor, it is because we have so often been deceived, and have found it dangerous to trust those we have always seen in the ranks of our enemies. And we look in vain, at the present time, for any reasons to confide in Mr. Chamtheir irretrievable ruin? All this state of berlain, for all past experience of the motives which influence human conduct, teaches us that he neither can nor will do any thing for the Conservatives, except by the consent of the crowd which elected him; and thus we are brought at last to the very condition we were in before his election, viz: a complete and hopeless subjection to the crowd led on by the ring at Columbia. It does not help the matter, that the fur on the cat's claws make the manipulations we are undergoing a little softer, if, after all, we have to become food for the cat, whenever his appetite demands such grati-

A VOICE FROM PEE DEE.

Prof. James H. Carlisle has been elected merely make an effort and artfully fail, as is President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Shipp, who has accepted a place in the Vanderbuilt University, Nashville, killing of Col. White, and who was a few days the fashion in certain criminal prosecutions of the same class of people, but actually turn him believe, as some of the Conservative do, that

- The wheat crop of the South is becoming Mr. Chamberlain has suddenly turned against will be 5,000,000 bushels this year.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The Jury System. The system of trial by jury is one deeply impressed in the jurisprudence of many civilized countries. It is in an especial degree characteristic of English-speaking peoples. There is no institution which, in popular estimation, so contributes to and fortifies the preservation of human freedom. Indeed, the essence of popular liberty is therein contained so perfectly, that it is sometimes seen, and not unfrequently of late, that the province of the jury is enlarged to an extent never contemplated in the constitution and the law. Juries have been known to create law, as well as to enforce law, as originally intended in the establishment of the institution. This results from some vague conception that the popular sovereignty could there be most safely trusted. But an attempt at legislation on the part of a jury is violative of those principles, without which liberty cannot be maintained. In all free countries, law is king, and where law is not king a despot will be king. The only security a people can have for the preservation of their rights and liberties is the enforcement of the law as it is. But it has always been admitted that juries have been safe depositories of the power to determine justice in civil cases, and the punishment of criminals under the law. But the perfection of all institutions consists in their adaptation to the wants of the community. As a country progresses or retrogresses, its external forms must needs modify; and that modification should proceed in a regular and constitutional mode, and not as a consequence of licentious action. One of the rules governing the action of juries is, their decision must be unanimous. In the past this was wholesome and salutary, but it is scarcely possible to preserve it unimpaired, so changed are circumstances. Discussion of all questions has become so generally prevalent, party spirit so influential, the means of conveying opinion so easy from extra-judicial sources, that it is

scarcely conceivable to bring twelve earnest and honest men to a unanimous verdict in any cases, civil or criminal. And hence, it is seen that mistrials are becoming not uncommon, to the serious injury of public justice; or frequently the necessity of a compromise compels partial injustice. How is this to be corrected? No one has suggested any substitute superior to the jury; it has been recommended that a verdict only require a majority or twothirds of a jury. But whatever the form it may assume, some change is needed, and if wisely determined, will result in a marked improvement. Citizens are frequently indisposed to sit upon juries because they are opposed to capital punishment; but such prejudice is unreasonable. The punishment of crime is determined independent of the jury-by the Legislature. The province of the jury is simply to determine the facts and law of the case with which an opinion upon the propriety of the law has naught to do. As an honest man he can determine facts without regard to opinions or prejudices. But many jurors, even of those who are not theoretically opposed to capital punishment, are so reluctant to find a verdict, which the law has determined must result in death, that the guilty often escape. This indisposition to see the facts squarely is a reprehensible weakness, and results from an undue and unreasoning sympathy with offenders. Sympathy, as well as justice, is the tribute due to the injured and not to the wrongdoer; and it is incumbent upon all citizens who live in obedience to the law, and who re spect the rights of others, to sustain all officers of justice in the strict enforcement of the law. A consistent administration of law restrains the lawless elements of society; it also takes away the temptations of revenge or individual justice from injured parties, and refers for a decision to a safe, because constitutional, mode of procedure. Juries should seriously consider their responsibility to law and justice, and resist the voice of a weak sentimentality that scarcely discriminates between the good and bad. And if it become necessary, the Legislature should intervene, and by well-considered action, improve the administration of the law. Conservatism must admit that action is sometimes needed in order to preserve; and the jury system is no exception to the general truth that the spirit and object of all insti-

forms in which such institutions may have

ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

Efforts are being made to connect Laurens and Newberry by telegraph. - The census of the town of Abbeville shows a total population of 1,530-whites, 613; col-

tutions are to be regarded rather than the mere

ored, 917 A Saloon keeper in Louisiana has just been compelled to pay \$1,200 damages to a wo-man for selling liquor to her husband.

- The St. Louis Times jocosely remarks that Bostonians think that the man who will be the next President attended the Bunker Hill Cen-

tennial-and yet Grant wasn't there. - Mr. William Markham, an old citizen and heavy capitalist of Atlanta, is about to erect a splendid new hotel, on the site formerly occupied by the Washington Hall. The new hotel will be as fine, but not so large and unwieldly as the Kimball House.

- Mr. O. T. Jones has been appointed census-taker of Pickens County by Gov. Chamberlain, which is an appointment worthily bestow-ed, says the Sentinel. Mr. Jones is a one-legged Confederate soldier, and we'll qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

- Col. Hart Maxey, an estimable and well known citizen of Columbia, died last week after a brief illness. He was a son of Rev. Jonathan Maxey, the first President of the South Carolina College, and distinguished in his day as one of the best educators in the whole country.

- The next election for State officers will take place in Kentucky on the 2d day of August. California follows on the 1st of September. Arkansas, on the 6th, Maine on the 13th of the same mouth, and Ohio and Iowa on the 12th of October. Then comes Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and several other States on the 2d of November.

- White Hall township, in Abbeville County, voted a school tax of one thousand dollars, and the Greenwood New Era says that Amos Leonard, an active friend of the cause of education, made a speech, in which he declared that they could not do on a less amount than last year's, because their school-houses were in a "miraculous condition." - The Columbia Union-Herald says that Eli

ago arrested himself on a charge of killing a colored sailor at Georgetown, was taken before an important feature of our agriculture. The Judge Shaw on a writ of habeas corpus and ad- 61 discount for cash. for his home in Georgia.

COMPANY "D," ORR'S REGIMENT.

THE Survivors of Company "D," Orr's Regment Rifles, are hereby requested to meet at Anderson C. H. on Saturday, the 17th instant. It is desirable that ALL the Survivors of said Company will be present, and lend their assistance in getting up the original list, so that we may represent a history of our Company in the meeting of the Regiment on the 21st inst.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Orderly Sergeant.

8. LANDER.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, by Rev. E. F. Hyde, June 30, 1875, Mr. C. W. C. KING and Miss M. L., daughter of Mr. B. Hix, all of Anderson Co.

OBITUARY.

CLARENCE GREGORY, infant son of Rev. na Conference, died in Anderson, S. C., on the 2d instant, aged one year and six days.

Comparative Rain Fall during the First Six Months of the Past Three Years. rom January 1st to April 30, 1873... Total to June 30, 1873. .28.29 From January 1st to May 31, 1874. During June, 1874... Total to June 39, 1874 ... From January 1st to May 31, 1875. .23.93 . 4.29 During June, 1875... Total to June 30, 1875.

Williamston Female College FOR SALE.

OUSE AND LOT in Pendleton Village, belouging to H. P. Walker. House conains six rooms, and is in good repair.
Also for sale, HORSE and SINGLE BUGGY. For terms apply to L. L. GREEN, Pendleton, S. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made thirty days after date to John W. Daniels, for a Charter incorporating Deep Creek Grange, No. 251, Patrons of Husbandry, in accordance with the Act of the Assembly in such cases made and provided.

By order of the Grange.
S. NEWTON BROWNE, Sec.
July 8, 1875
51
5

WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE

Williamston, S. C.

FALL SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 2, 1876.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President.
REV. S. A. WEBER, A. M., Resident Prof.
July 8, 1875

LUMBER! LUMBER!

AM now prepared to furnish PINE, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER on the Blue Ridge and Air Line Railroads at Seneca City, in any quantities desired. I will appoint an agent at Anderson and Ninety Six soon. For further information, see me at my Mills, one and a half miles west of Seneca City,

Mills, one and a nan interest or address me at Seneca City.

WM. J. HARBIN.

Notice to Contractors.

THE contract for building a new Bridge across Rocky River, one and a half miles East of the Court House, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder on the spot, on Thurs-day, the 29th of July inst. The contractor will day, the 29th of July list. The contractor will be required to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of contract according to specification. Specifications may be seen by calling on either of the Commissioners, and will be exhibited on day of letting contract. The right to reject any or all bidders is reserved.

O. H. P. FANT,

July 7, 1876

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE. N. C.

Chm'n. Commissioners.

During the Session 1874-75 One Hundred and

Twenty-five Matriculates.

NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPT. 15, 1875.

THIS INSTITUTE is now fully equipped with apparatus for instruction and with arms for military drill. The Superintendent and Proprietor is assisted by an able and experienced corps of Instructors. For Circular,

Col. J. P. THOMAS, Superintendent. 51

WILHITE & WILLIAMS. DEALERS IN

Drugs. Medicines, Chemicals, etc.. Also, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, DYE STUFES, &c.

Also, a full lot of PERFUMERY and TOIL-ET ARTICLES, CIGARS and TOBACCO Pure BRANDIES, WINES and WHIS-KEYS, for medicinal purposes strictly, and other articles usually kept in their line.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded. Also, a choice selection of BUISTS NEW CROP TURNIP SFED.

July 8, 1875 SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MON-DAY in AUGUST NEXT, at Anderson Court House, ONE TRACT OF LAND,

Containg 46 acres, more or less, situated in Anderson County, bounding lands of Henry Robinson, Daniel Ragsdale and others. Le-

vied on as the property of Wm. Cummings at the suit of Jos. Ellis and John Cowan, Executors, for the payment of a security debt. Terms Cash-purchaser to pay extra for pa-

WM. McGUKIN, Sheriff.

PENDLETON FACTORY,

1875.

WOOL CARDS. OUR WOOL CARDS have been ground and

overhauled this season, and are in as good order as they have been at any time during the last four years. The services of a first-class carder have also been secured; and, it being carter have also been secured; and, it being early in the season, we can make prompt returns of all packages sent by Railway. Arrangements have been made with Mr. H. B. Fant, at the Anderson Depot, for forwarding all packages entrusted to him. Freight charged only one way. Persons visiting the Cards will not be delayed.

Second Hand Bagging and Ties for Sale.

We also have on hand several hundred pat-terns of Bagging and Ties in excellent condi-

2 pieces Bagging and 5 Ties, - 3 pieces Bagging and 6 Ties, -We will sell in lots of 20 or more patterns, to strictly responsible persons, on 60 days time.

B. SLOAN, President.