week of Great Britain, with a slight dif-

erence, of course—on whose pickles the

atch the rich fragrance of the vinegar,

which is equal in perfume to the rose of

quisite case, or to speak in too high com-

nendation of their excellent arrange-

nibit of varied industries from Japan,

from up in this Exhibition in a manner

that will give them a status before the

and of which the world never deemed

of utility and taste. The Japanese have

seen is to be found in their exhibition in

as silk and tough as iron. All kinds of

which I imagine would be exceedingly

wholesome for bath-gloves. I refer to

those which bathers use to scrub them-

selves with. I will promise any one who

will try the experiment a very lively sen-

sation. I tried it, by way of experiment

on the end of my nose, and removed

enough of the bark in half a second to

"Great people, these Japanese!"

Wonderful bamboo!" I said to my

alongside of her agricultural exhibition.

Nothing within the grounds will at all

compare with it, if we except Great

Britain and her colonies. Such stores of

national wealth, I feel justified in saying,

were never exhibited by a single nation

since the world began. I will just men-

tion a few of the staples she has on exhi-

bition, and will include in them some

articles she has in other departments,

just for the sake of grouping them to-

gether, that you may understand the

ources of her wealth. She has gold,

silver, diamonds, cotton, coffee, sugar,

dyewoods, medicinal roots, tobacco,

cocoa, silk, flax, jute and other textiles,

fruits innumerable, wines of many quali-

ties, wheat, ornamental woods of various

kinds and of wondrous beauty; in fact,

as you go through the numerous aisles,

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligent PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1876.

For the past four weeks we have been wandering about through the Main Hall, crammed to repletion with all sorts of indescribable beauties and wonders, gathered from the four quarters of the earth and the scattered islands of the sea. Maryelous indeed are they-wonders such as few of us can expect to see again -but here is an exhibition of over three hundred buildings, many of them worlds in themselves, containing vast stores of wealth, and grand contributions of genius which must be seen but cannot be described. Buildings whose names afford not the slightest indication of the treasures they possess, or the uses to which they are applied, and the character I here give, applies particularly to the Agricultural Department, a department too little appreciated and too little known, and the treasures of which have been neglected by the great mass of Centennial visitors, many of whom pass whole days in the Main Hall and Art Gallery, admiring pitchers and vases, meerschaum pipes, silverware, statues and paintings things entirely beyond their reach, and which they can never hope to possess.

The building itself, when seen from the distance, looks like some old abbey, being in the form of a cross, and all of its cupolas, steeples and turrets are surmounted by crosses, which give it quite a religious and respectable appearance The building is about eight hundred and twenty-six feet on each of its sides, and contains within its walls as much of interest as any other building on the grounds. It is a positive relief to get away from the glittering gewgaws and things that surround you in the Main Hall. There everything is suggestive of the most extravagant luxury, wealth and ease, the surest index of a nation's ruin. The richest of silverware, the costliest of carpets, the rarest works of art; laces and jewels are around you on every side. Everything about you tells of wealth and ostentation, but the moment you step into Agricultural Hall you are in another world. Your eyes are no longer tortured by visions of wealth away beyond your reach and unpleasantly reminding you of the multitude of grades above you, for while there is wealth untold within this mighty building, you feel that it is among the possibilities, that part of it may one day be yours. Here are no jewels, no gold, no silver, no diamonds but the square products of hard and honest toil, the fundamental elements of individual success and the primary sources

of a nation's wealth and greatness. When most people think of Agricultural Hall, who have not visited it, visions of huge pumpkins, gigantic cabbages, enormous beets and extraordinary potatoes immediately float before their disored imaginations, and you will be some what surprised to learn, no doubt, that there is not one of the articles I have named, to be found within the Agricultural Building, if I except a half dozen dishes of potatoes left there by some ambitious amateur about two weeks ago. It is not only the products of agriculture in the way of cereals and seeds, but by what may seem a strange misnomer of classification, many things are so remote in their relationships, that it requires sometimes pretty acute knowledge of logic to observe its particular bearing on the business of agriculture. In one portion of the hall is a gigantic stuffed giraffe. Two countrymen, the other day, went up to examine him. One said. "Joe. I don't see what that thar critter has got to do with agriculture." "You don't," replied his friend, "Why any fool could see that that beast was an agricultural production. Now ain't grass an agricultural production, en don't he eat grass and yarbs and cocoanuts, and ain't them agricultural productions; and ain't he stuffed with hay, and ain't that an agricultural production; in course it is." And so he walked away. Locke himself never arrived at as logical a sequence.

As you enter the south door, you realize the difference between the building you are in, and all you have seen before. On the left-hand, as if guarding the portals, is the wine exhibit of Sohnlien of Rhiems. Monster bottles crown the gates, such as the Titans might have used millions of years before the present pigmy race was thought of. What mighty draughts these ponderous bottles suggest-down throats like rolling rivers, and into stomachs like boundless seasthey seem to tell of exhaustless plenty which laughs to scorn all thoughts of economy or thrift, and cries out, "Drink again, drink again, and keep on drinking till doomsday rings. You can never, never, drink me dry," and reminding you of the old drinking song,

"Oh that a Dutchman's draught might be, Deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee."

That there may be no partiality in the way of drinks, while the left portal is guarded by Rhenish wine, the right is flanked by good old Irish whisky-where it stands a wholesome warning to all crusaders, and a fountain of delight to all lovers of mountain dew. Usquabaugh and all those delectable compounds, against which Father Matthew launched the Anathema Marinatha. Passing unscathed between this Scylia and Charybdis, you find yourself confronted by a number of cases suggestive of temperance and good cheer. You have eluded the god of wine, and the demon of whisky, and here you are gazing into cases of chocolate, and cocoa, and extract of coffee, and all sorts of pleasant drinks which cheer but not inebriate. But here is a case that demands something more than a passing notice—not because it is so pretentious, but because it represents a firm of whom I may say, as I said last you feel that, with all her varied and man.





ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876. BY HOYT & CO.

> abundant blessings, the Brazilians ought to be, and doubtless are, a prosperous

and happy people. sun never sets, and whose preserved During the week we have been favored meats are known around the world. with the presence of many of the greatest This is the case of Crosse and Blackwell, generals of the late war. Generals Sherthe great picklers and preservers of Lonman, Sheridan, Hancock, and a host of don. I say great, using the term in the others. The occasion of their coming sense that kings and queens are great, being the reunion of the armies of the for they are kings, queens, emperors, James and the Potomac, and also of the autocrats in the universal empire of calvary corps. A grand ball wound up pickles and preserves. How dainty and the festivities, which was largely attended now toothsome those bottles and packages by the elite of the city. ook, and now, as the attendant opens the door to display some article of goods,

Fifty thousand dollars was voted by the Council of the city of Philadelphia to enable the Mayor to receive distinguished guests from abroad-in other Sharon or the lily of the valley. It words to give them a blow-out. I was would be impossible to describe the numanxious to see the thing go. I will not per of articles exhibited in their exstate my reasons therefor, but just in the nick of time some miserable, parsimoment. It is a splendid exhibit worthy of nious wretch served an injunction on his honor, and this got his honorable back the great house it represents, and especially fortunate in its representative, up, and now he swears that he won't touch a penny of it, even if they were to Mr. Bell, who ably sustains the credit shove it in his pocket, and he says they and honor of the firm of Crosse and Blackwell. A little to the left, after run- may injunct and be- blessed. I am disappointed, sadly disappointed. ning the gauntlet of bottles, kegs and

The row has at last culminated between demijohns, we come to a very fine exthe Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance, and the financiers and here let me say, that two Nations have called to their aid some of the first legal talent in the land. Their lawyers have decided that the United States Cenworld which they never occupied before, tennial Commission have nothing to do with the funds. That Gen. Hawley's ten thousand dollar salary is a myth, and The countries I particularly speak of that the host of Commissioners from the are Brazil and Japan. Both of these various States, who swooped down on the empires have covered themselves with Centennial treasury "like a wolf on the glory. What astonishes you most is the fold," are not entitled to enough to pay magnitude and splendor of their contritheir whisky bills, much less to roast outions. Japan particular excels in the ornamental arts, and in the ability of chickens and eight dollars a day. How some of them will get back home mercy turning the simplest things into articles only knows. Here is a chance for the charitably inclined. Send in your subnever used leather for shoes, and yet scriptions, gents, I'll take charge of some of the finest tanning I have ever

The weather has been fine, and the at Agricultural Hail. The leather is soft tendance exceedingly good, and as the skins are tanned; not only the skins of exhibits in the various departments are animals, but the skins of fishes—the almost complete, I exclaim with Fitzshark, in particular, furnishing a material james, "Come one, come all."

BROADBRIM.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS. Elquent Appeal to the Love of Country and Pride of State.

We make the following extract from the

inaugural address of Lieutenant Governor Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, delivered on the 18th of April last:

make it look like a ripe strawberry. I can Recognizing, in its full force, the hanged relation of these States, and of imagine a bather using a pair of those changed relation of these States, and or this State to the Federal Government gloves in a manner that might make a this State to the Federal Government, and remitting to the tribunal of history the causes which led in bitterness and strife to these changes; and believing as we do, that the political faith we espouse has been handed down from the fathers; rocking-chair uncomfortable for two nentally exclaimed, as I thought of it. that it recognizes in a broad and nation and then fell to admiring the dainty little things made of bamboo, which is the all spirit the Constitution as it is, fidelity to in all to the Japanese and Chinaman. the Union, and obedience to its laws embedience of the Union, and obedience to its laws embedience of the Union of t bracing alike 40,000,000 of people, native or foreign born, rich or poor, as o common countrymen, wherever floats, on land or wave, the flag of our country; in t covers his head and his feet; it furnishes his house, and it supplies everythis spirit to day we invite the earne thing in it. He weaves the fibre into co-operation of all parties and of all racloths; it gives him the finest and silkiest ces in our common purpose to develope our resources, build up the shattered for-tunes, reclaim the waste places, and to prepare the way for the coming of that period in her history when Texas shall of paper; the chopsticks he eats with are made of it; the coffin he finally reposes in is composed of it, and his spirit is wafted off to glory by burning little period in her history when Texas shall take her place the peer, if not peerless, among all the sisterhood of States. Our sticgs of it; and if he was to be cremated, children will live to see that day, as their andoubtedly bamboo would be the matefathers even now catch a glimpse of its splendid dawning. We have but to be rial in which he would invest his final urnings. Delicate little baskets,-things true to our vows upon her altars to real ize this rich fruition ere this generation is "gathered to their fathers." Forty that look very much like plates,-chairs, sofas, divans, hats, walking-sticks, and a years ago scarcely fifty thousand popula-tion, poor and friendless, constituted her houshold, while to-day nearly two million multitude of useful things, are composed of it. In the preservation of meats and people are standing sentinel within her gates. Then she had no commerce; only now and then some strange sail of the fish. Japan does not appear to be quite as successful as the people of Cincinnati or Cape Cod. They have some dried codses found its way into her waters. Now she stands more than six hundred thou-sand bales of cotton to the world's marish there. I don't know whether codfish thus preserved can be considered very healthy food. One thing is certain, it is kets, and receives in return millions of treasure; she sends wheat and all the other cereals even to Kansas and Missouri exceedingly strong food. I would quietly remark to my country friends, when you and the great Northwest, and supplies in go to examine the Japanese dried fish ner cattle trade ten millions of meat-stuffs in value; she has now growing cities of and meats, take along a bottle of Cologne, and if you are naturally inclined to inwharves ships of foreign nations ride at anchor, and our own richly-laden argotemperance, I would suggest that a little whisky might not be out of place-of wealth and enterprise have buil course under medical advice. Next to and are building thousands of miles or railway connecting us with distant States digging ship channels even now to inland Japan comes Holland—square and solid as a Dutch galliot. Now, I confess I orts through which ocean steamship will come and go. A taxable property of three hundred millions of value—s like the Dutch, but if you examine their exhibit here, a man would be inclined to right royal heritage of eighty millions of public lands, with untold mineral wealth think that the descendants of William the Silent and the great Von Tromp had sleeping in their bosom, and a soil as generous as ever rewarded the husband devoted the entire national energy to the business of drinking and smoking .man for his toil-with this and pictures Drinks, drinks, drinks, schnapps, such as these of our real life, why we, on a day and a year like this, not re-joice at the splendid strikes we have thus schnapps, schnapps, kirshwasser, dinglewein, obenflots and tobacco-all the far made, while only yet in the manhood figures represented on her labels are men with bellies like bass drums, and all of a prospect impose grave responsibilities upon each department of the Governthem holding mugs of beer or bottles of Material wealth alone consti gin. Two figures are at the entrance to tutes but a small element of the great her exhibition-a man and a woman. The man sits astride a barrel of gin, and tinue to incalculate, as a government, the widest dissemination of intelligence the woman has a big mug of beer; in among the people, respect for public and private virtue, and faithful obedience to fact it would seem as if drinking gin and beer was the exclusive business of Holthe laws. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of the State govern-A step further on, and we are within cution of the laws for the preservation of the exhibits of Brazil. You will recollect the public order and the punishment o that in my last two letters I spoke of the crime unless fearlessly supported in their beauty of the Brazilian exhibits in the high places. Codes and courts, laws and law-makers, are but things of straw be-Main Hall; but all she has there-and fore the breath of the mob unless sus she has much-fades into insignificance

tained by the virtue and iron heroism of ONIONS WITH SUGAR.—"Wyncoop, in the New York Tribnne, says that the majority of people like onions as food, and but for the perfume, many would eat them who now do not. That they are anti-scorbutic as well as antiseptic is also admitted, and this is the way I prepare them. A few moments before they are to be eaten, they should be sliced quite thin and sprinkled plentifully with sugar; the juice of the onion will dissolve the sugar, and you have a palatable relish which will not rise on the stomach or produce a heart-burn. A trial will afford proof.

This kind of weather makes a mar feel energetic and kindly, and he gets up breakfast, looks over his garden patch, takes his hoe and spade and-puts em in the shade and goes down town to see a

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION. First Day's Proceedings-Organization of the Convention-Speech of Sov. Hayes, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 14. The National Republican Convention assembled to-day in the Exposition building. About five thousand persons were present. The Convention was called to order at 12 p. m., by Governor Thomas F. Pomeroy for temporary chairman. The chairman, addressing the Convention, gave an elaborate history of party, and urged an adherence to honest money. The roll of the States was then called, omitting the States

testing delegations.

A motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the nominations shall begin with two speeches of ten or one of twenty minutes for each nomination, was re-

The Address of the Republican Re-form Club was read by G. W. Curtis. The allusion in the address to specie A motion was adopted that all

dresses, resolutions and memorials be re-ferred without debate.

Gen. Logan then addressed the Convention. He said the attitude of the opponents of the Republican party showed that the time had come again when every patriot should buckle on his

The speeches made were of the usual character, with some strong points in favor of hard money and civil service reform, which were applauded. The great-est demonstration was over Curtis and his reform club resolutions. The allu-sions to the "late war" as "freeing four tamely received. The orators made no special allusion to the individual candi-

and Territories with contesting delega-tions were omitted.

When Curtis read his address of June 6th, already published in the papers, the

allusion to a return to specie payments, the broken promises of the President and Congress, the proposition to put the political power of the country into the hands of the Democratic party, unless the Convention, by its nominations, ex-presses a determination to reform things generally, were received with applause. Upon retiring from the platform, Mr. Curtis was followed to his seat by a storm

of cheers.

A delegate from Missouri said: move that the document just read by the gentleman be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate."

A delegate from Montana said : "I dethe address be adopted as the sense of this Convention." Cries of "No, no." The chairman. "It is referred to the

Mr. Loring, from the committee on permanent organization, reported as fol-

For president, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (the late clerk of the House, and a Blaine man.) For secretary, Irving M. Bean, of Mississippi. Also a long list of vice-presidents. Mr. McPherson on taking the chair made a brief speech. brief speech. The committee on rules stated that they were not ready to report,

o'clock to-morrow.

Governor Hayes, in the Convention to-day, opened his speech as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I wish to believe as my gallant and eloquent friend Logan has said, that the Republican party has but to nominate and go home and elect. I should be glad to believe this, expressed in so strong language as any sanguine temperament could de-vise; but I am not so sure it is precisely so. There has been growing up for some time in the country a widespread and serious dissatisfaction. It is simple common sense to recognize it. [Applause.] An officer going into battle understand-ing his ground and the power of his enemies, [applause] is well on his way to victory. Now, gentlemen, when you have nominated your candidate and laid down your platform, if your platform ex-presses, defines and propounds sound Republican doctrines, and your candidate be an able, honorable and true Republican, I shall go to work with all my heart and strength to elect him. But now is the time; this afternoon, this night, to-morrow, are precious hours for

you to decide."

The Rev. Highland Garnett said:

"Mr. President: Try, in your deliberations, to put in a little plank that will give security to the freedmen of the South, that the sufferings which they endure in consequence of the rascality and villainy of the managers of the Freed-man's Savings Bank shall be set aright. [Applause.] Don't forget to see that you do it, and you will have the gratitude, love and respect of that much injured people."

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, in the course of his speech, said: "As to the candidate of this Convention, we of Ohio ask only this. We fight nobody. We assail no man's reputation. Who ever you nominate we will try and help to elect him. Applause.] All we want is a man in the first place who is honest. [Cheers.] In the second place, we want a man right and what is wrong. [Applause. And in the third place we want a man intelligence, who is brave enough and strong enough to carry out his convic-tions. [Cheers.] Give us a man of great purity of private life and an unexceptionable public record, and count on Ohio next November. [Great cheering.] I enter into no particulars, but you know Convention who does not know, that you can so conduct yourselves within the four months work before us will be una-vailing." [Applause.]

Second Day's Proceedings—Adoption of the Platform—Nomination of Caudi

The committee on credentials had considerable discussion before excluding the Spencer delegation, from Alabama. rejoicing over this gain of twenty votes. The convention is engaged with committee reports. No balloting till evening, possibly not till to-morrow. The committee on rules are debating a propose to reconsider the vote on the ru changing votes once recorded.

Half the seats in the spectators' por-

Geo. T. Hoar, of Massachusetts. sented the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. It was moved and adopted that Mrs. Sayler J. Spencer be heard ten minutes. [Applause.] At the conclusion of her speech, the committee on rules reported.

The following rules were adopted: The States will be called alphabetically, next Territories, and the District of Columbia.

- In these hard times, when borrowing so difficult, we'd like to know whether distance still keeps up its time-honored The Territories will have two votes. The - The man who gets into prison will be more guarded in future. votes of each delegation will be reported by its chairman. The report on creden-

THE BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE. tials shall be disposed of before the platform committee reports. The platform and resolutions shall be disposed of be-fore the nomination of candidates.— June 28th, 1776.

it shall so stand until the ballot is an

nounced, unless in case of numerical

error. Ten minutes' speech allowed on

each nomination.

There was a minority report in the

Alabama contest. The vote on the adop-tion of the minority report was yeas, 354;

nays, 375.

Hawley, of Connecticut, from the com-

part of the Republican party since, under Providence, it was called upon to purge the country of slavery and establish a

government by the people for the people, and declared the United States is a

tection of our citizens everywhere, to

mends a constitutional amendment against appropriations for schools under

poses; asserts the duty of the govern-ment to protect immigration; suggested

pation in government; reaffirmed duty

of suppressing polygamy; duties to sol diers recognized; deprecates sectional strife; arraigned the Democratic party as the same in character and policy now

as when sympathized with and allied to

treason, and accused it of being unworthy

and incapable: Grant deserves the con

tinued gratitude of the people for hi

patriotism and services.

The question was next stated to be of

the financial resolution.

Davis, of Texas, from the minority of

the committee on resolutions, reported a

there shall be no further postponement of specie resumption beyond the date

He thought the resolution of the com-mittee too indefinite, and in effect only

remitted the question involved to the

domain of promise.

Hawley replied that he thought that in declaring the principles to govern a

ter to confine ourselves to defining the fundamental principles without tieing to

adjusted in accordance with events.—
[Applause.] When he said resumption at the earliest practicable moment, he

resolution reported was adopted, and the

whole platform was also adopted.

The chair announced that the next

business was nominations. Motions

Kellogg, of Connecticut, nominated Marshall Jewell, and briefly stated his

R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, nomi-nated Oliver P. Morton, gave a fine re-cord for him, and denied his physical un-

General Harlan nominated Bristow .-

Richard H. Dans, of Massachusetts, also

seconded the nomination. He knew no

one so sure to carry Massachusetts. [Ap-

plause and hisses.]
Maine was called upon, when a scen

of the wildest enthusiasm ensued; delegates and spectators rising to their feet

and waving hats and fans, and cheering

long and loud, dying away only to be re-newed, and closing with three cheers for

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took the

platform. He said he, too, was satisfied with the loyalty of Mr. Bristow, but if

Messachusetts can't carry any nomines

of this convention, he was not satisfied

with the loyalty of Massachusetts. If they can't carry it by 75,000, they had better sell out Fanniel Hall for a Demo-

cratic hall [applause], and remove the monument from Bunker Hill. He urged that the demand now was for a President

of political and statesman experience [applause]; a man of integrity; one who knows enough to know that the national

debt must be paid through the prosperity o

the American people; that money must be made not by law but by labor. Noth

ing could be more effective and impressive than the speaker's statement of the re-

quirements of the people and the Repub

lican party, growing out of the necessi-ties of the hour. Each sentence was

forcibly epigrammatic, and elicited its

round of applause, especially when he said the party demands a candidate of

spotless purity, but does not demand that

he shall present a certificate of character

Frye followed in support of the nomina

tion of Maine's idol son.

Mr. Woodford, amid great applause

presented the honored name of Roscoe Conkling. He said he was broad in cul-

ture, eloquent in debate, wise in council, fearless in leadership, as true to the old

Republican party as the needle to the

pole; he needs neither defense or eulo-

After the nominations the convention

The convention hall cannot be lighted.

A SOUTHERN WEDDING .- The Char

lotte (N. C.) Observer of Friday last, says: "Few more brilliant marriages take place than the one witnessed last

evening in this city at the residence of

Gen. D. H. Hill, the bride's father .-

The bride, Miss Eugenia Hill, was one of

the most cultivated and accomplished

young ladies in this section of the State.

Her cordial manner, modest demeanor,

and natural kindness of heart had ren-

dered her universally popular wherever known, and besides being connected with

the largest and most influential family

in the State, the wedding was attended

occasions. The groom, Mr. Thomas J. Arnold, a nephew of the lamented Stone-

wall Jackson, is a young lawyer of talent

and daring Hill, the other the nephew of

the immortal Jackson, conspicuous offi-

the happy couple upon this most impor-tant event of their lives!"

surprising that quite a number of

with more than usual interest upon such

adjourned until to-morrow.

he is a positive quantity in the body

from the Confederate Congress.

adjourn were voted down.

Great applause.

Vermont,

meant it. [Applause.]
The substitute was voted down.

substitute resolution, declaring

BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

That was a proud array of the British Navy, when the combined fleets of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker darkened the horizon, in the offing of Charleston harbor.
Sullivan's Island is directly in the

mouth of this harbor, and commands all the channels leading into it. Here a small fort of palmetto logs had been has-tily fitted up to check the advance of the mittee on resolutions, reported. The re-port opened with congratulations on the fleet. Its garrison consisted of 400 men. mostly "backwoodsmen," under the com-mand of Col. Moultrie. Gen. Lee, but recently assigned to the command of the Southern department, had inspected this fort, and advised Gov. Rutledge to recall the garrison, "as it was nothing but a slaughter-pen!" Gov. Rutledge prompt-ly replied that he would "sooner cut off his right arm than sign any such order." national league, and the Republican party is the defender of popular government. The report proceeded to state in detail the duties of the party in the pro-

steady progress and to specie payment.
[Applause.] Senators and Representa-tives should not dictate appointments; "sharp-shooters," under Col. Thompson, scattered over the Island, and screened by sand mounds, blown up by the wind, and by mystle bushes. These were to give their attention to any land attack.

fitness and capacity to be passports to office and its maintenance; unfaithful officers to be swiftly punished; recom-The British sent a reconnoitering party in boats to Long Island, lying just to the north of Sullivan's and separated from it by a very narrow inlet, not more than sectarian control; [great applause, and re-read in response to loud calls, and cheers renewed;] reaffirms opposition to further grants of lands for railroad purtwelve yards wide. They visited this inlet at low tide, and reported it favorable. Sir Henry then embarked with 2,500 men in his boats, and landed on the beach of Long Island, with much parade. But the tide had risen some six of Mongolian immigration on moral and political grounds; favored respectful confeet in the meantime, and when they reached the inlet, it was impassable. They made no effort to bridge this nar-row pass, either with their boats or other-wise, but promptly re-embarked for their ships. Col. Thompson's men peppered them pretty briskly with their deer-killing rifles, and they may have though that this, his whole force, was a mer-While this was going on, the bombard

ment of the fort had begun most furious ly. Those of us who are now grey-headed short when our sires described the incesest calibre, from that lowering semi-circle of their choicest "men of war." Their curved line of battle was in "point-blank range" of the low sandy beach of Sulli-van's Island; and the elevation of Fort Moultrie was very little above the hulls

of their own vessels.

The garrison numbered 400 men, all told, the great majority of whom had never seen a cannon before they went there. It was a terribly hot day—this 28th of June, 1776—and they retained but little of their clothing. But while the balls were railing upon this devoted "pen," these grim countrymen were ply-ing their 26 guns without intermission. Col. Moultrie was leaning upon a spare palmetto log, but a little above his force. watching the effects of his guns. He too, was in his shirt-sleeves, and gave his orders, still holding his short tobacco-pipe between his teeth. One of the gunners aiming his piece, as he would have aimed his rifle, made no allowance for the swelling of the breech, but "drew a bead' along the upper surface. This ball struck the water a little more than half way, and ricocheting in a direct line, it struct one of the largest vessels "amid-ships" and for a time silence her guns.

"That's the lick, boys!" exclaimed bouncing balls, they make the splinters

But their ammunition began to fail, and he was compelled, reluctantly, to slacken his fire. The British, thinking this an evidence of the terrible effect of their incessant shower of balls, only poured in more rapid broad-sides. There was no retreat open for this little

force, as Sullivan's Island was separated from the main land by a channel naviga ble for schooners; yet Moultrie had no thought of surrender. The fight could only be continued by his having a fresh supply of ammunition, and this could only be obtained from the city, some five miles distant. Without hesitation, he manned a boat with a volunteer crew, who rowed there and back in safety through the balls flying all around them; and these brought a goodly supply. With a "yell," which the Confederates would have recognized as ancestral, they re-sumed their rapid firing, and kept their They were getting hungry, too, for they had been called to their guns after a very early breakfast—the actual fight n at 11 a. m .- and now the sun was fast sinking behind the city. The tough, yet spongy, fibre of the famous palmetto logs, had really been strengthened by the well-aimed shots, but the constant jarring

affected their nerves, as only they appreciate who have realized something like it. These eight hours of hard fighting had affected all their senses as they never had been before. Their ears were ringing from the constant and unaccustomed explosions; their eyes were almost bleared the quick returning flashes of the guns; their olfactories oppressed with "villain-ous salt-petre," and called for more exy-gen; and their taste was languished for the longed-for "bacon and greens." But their hearts were unshaken, and many a rough joke beguiled this long protracte trial of fortitude as well as of bravery.

There was an interlude, enabling some of their number to fight the enemy, for s little while, on his own element sels to pass into the harbor, and, if possible, to reach the rear of the Fort. But they all stuck fast on the "middle ground," and soon their most earnest efforts was to return to the front. After much trouble, two of them succeeded in getting off, but the third was abandoned her crew. Her flags were left flying.

all her guns heavily shotted, but flam were seen beginning to burst out near h. stern. These old patriots could not stand the temptation, and, encouraged by the safe passage of the powder boat to and from the city, they asked and obtained leave to pay her a flying visit. Soon three boats, well manned, boarded her, fired her guns at her own people, hauled down all the flags, and with these and such selected stores as their boats could accommodate, they made good their escape, before the bursting of her maga

Their second supply of powder wa

well nigh gone, when, to their inexpressible relief, they saw signs of the enemy's "hauling off." Their guns became sudfrom West Virginia, and we not only congratulate him upon the prize he has secured, but the people of his State upon denly mute; they flung their canvass to this new and charming addition to their bows to the sea, and their sterns to the One the daughter of the brave battered Fort. The last charge of powder was in one of the pieces, and the gunner was sighting, again and again at the flag-ship as she receded slowly in the cers in the Confederate cause, it is not ring relatives and friends assembled to distance, looking up imploringly for the word to fire. "Give them the perting kick!" rang from Moultrie's lips, and give their smiles and encouragement to bang went the last charge of powder from the exulting old Fort! It may be apochryphal, but tradition says that the last shot entered one of the stern light of this flag-ship and took off the head of an officer who was bowing to a compli-mentary toast, just uttered by another, over their glasses of brandy.

sentatives done for the country? The organs of the administration which are edited by the government advertising; the ring Republican politicians who have not yet been locked up in the penitentiaries; the conventions of office-holders, whose only purpose in life is to keep their hold upon the public treasury, and one or two newspapers like the New York Tribune, which are on the fence, with one leg down on the Republican side, solemnly assure us that it has done nothing. They tell us that the House early in the contest, secured so important a foothold in the Southern colonies, there is no knowing the consequences which might have ensued.

Tradition says that their watch-word

to the pæans in honor of other exploits far less heroic in character, and much

from Portland, Maine.
In contrasting this battle with that of Bunker Hill there are analogies and reflections which may be edifying to the

battles in their respective colonies, and both were fought before the Declaration of Independence. In both the fighting was done by natives of the soil, in repre-

her proud navy, her greatest boast, could be whipped and driven back. Massachusetts could boast that her sons would "stand to their arms," when a royal army was marshalled against them, "with all the pomp and circumstance of

glorious war."
South Carolina could respond by pointing to her sons standing to their guns, with the proudest fleet of all the world arrayed against them, and under one of the south barbardments then on re-

every office that was not absolutely necessary, and, so far as it could do so, stopped the leaks in the public treasury. Third. It has not legislated a freedman's bank into existence, and placed it in the power of a lot of men to steal the earning and earning of the men to steal the earning and earning of the state Like the "foolish virgins" about their oil, in both there was a deficiency of am-munition; but South Carolina had time to "send to those that had," and to cor-rect the fatal mistake. ings and savings of the poor colored men of the South amounting to millions of dollars. On the contrary, it has taken the robbers and swindlers who did that

rect the fatal mistake.

At very close range, Bunker Hill witnessed the death of 226 British.

At very long range, Fort Moultrie caused 225 dead bodies of the enemy to

infamous work by the throat, exposed their rascality and directed the officers of Massachusetts rejoiced over Fort Moul-trie, and South Carolina was proud of the government to send their names before the grand juries. Bunker Hill. Grant's Cabinet and dragged out of it one of his trusted advisers, who abused his high place; who robbed the dead

us, and we enjoy the rich fruits of all their toils and sacrifices and blood.

Why will politicians persist in obstruc

to be celebrated on the 28th of June 1876. South Carolina and her metropo aid in his own re-election. It has exposed the villainy of Williams, the ras-cality of Davenport and the general corlis, in their present desolation, will de their best; but neither of them is in a ruption of that entire branch of the public service. Sixth. It has stretched its hand across condition to exhibit much pageantry to the world. The hearts of their sons will be in it, and there only can any monu-ment to these .Revolutionary sires be the water to London and saved the honor

missioners.

Eighth. It has instituted a rigid scrutiny into the management of the Navy Department, exposed the corrupt operations of the Cattells and other plunderers, and before the investigation closes will expose whatever is rotten and cor-rupt in the service. Ninth. It has laid bare the straw-bid system in the Postoffice Department, and proved that the country has been annualfollars for carrying letters which were never written over routes that never had

Tenth. It has exposed the infamics of the Indian ring, shown how the Indians are driven on the war path that army contractors may be enriched and the

reasury bled. Eleventh. It has substituted silver for the wretched fractional currency as a step toward specie payment; matured a tariff bill which, if the Senate would agree to it, would do more to start our idle mills and furnaces and factories, and restore prosperity to all classes than any measure which could be devised. It has taken the control of our Indian affairs out of the hands of the thieves who had charge of them so long, and placed them

where they belong-in the War Department. It has re-organized the army and closed a thousand avenues of fraud and corruption in every department. Twelfth. It has taken Jas. G. Blaine. Speaker of the last Congress, the fore-most corruptionist of the legislative de-partment of the government, and the leading Republican candidate for the Presidency, and proven him to be a lob-byist, a trafficker in legislation, the associate and business partner of men who

These are some of the rascalities and acts of corruption the present House has exposed; the reforms it has instituted; the bad men it has punished; the great services it has performed for the country.
Done nothing? No House for a quarter of a century has done one-tenth as much or deserves better at the hands of the

people.-Baltimore Gazette.

worship in their own way and prevent other people worshipping in there'n.

VOL. XI---NO. 49.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the influence of this Southern American victory on the whole revolutionary strug-

gle. If this combined fleet had succeed-ed in the capture of Charleston—which at that time held front rank with the

for the day was "Die in your tracks," and these meant what they said. The three hundred at Thermopylæ left as their epitaph, "Tell it at Lacedæmon, that we died in obedience to her laws," and suc-cessive generations, all down the centuries, have admired and extolled their devoted patriotism. These four hundred were under the same inspiration; but because they were not killed, but gradually drove back the combined fleets of the "mistress of the seas," they have been allowed to sink to the level of daring partisans, and must stand aside to listen

less imposing in results.

South Carolina in the days of her pros perity, should have imitated Mass setts, in erecting an enduring monument to mark the spot. Posterity looks upon a magnificent column, thirty feet square at the base, and two hundred and twenty feet high, all "Quincy granite," to mark the spot of the first Northern American battle in the war of the Revolution, while the very site of this, the first and greates of Southern American victories, has well nigh disappeared from the map of the country. It required petitions to more than one Congress, before a break-water was constructed to stay the encroachments of old ocean on this historic Island; and then it was built of rocks

student of history.

In the first place they were the first

the Nation to still lower depths of financial and political ruin. Let us see what the present House has and has not done:

First. It has not elected a Speaker like Schuyler Colfax, who used his high office to enrich himself; who was bribed and bought by every band of adventurers and swindlers who came to Washington during his term of office; who was caught in the credit mobilier iniquity; who was detected in stationery frauds in the House and exposed as a broker, receiving regular commissions from a New York paper establishment. It has not elected a Speaker like James G. Blaine, who used for, even in these primitive days, men talked of the "North'erd" and "South'-At Bunker Hill it was first shown that

sold rulings and legislation for so much cash down in the shape of railroad bonds. the soldiers of Great Britain could be repulsed and killed, too. At Fort Moultrie it was shown that has not been devising ways and means, day after day, to get money out of the treasury. On the contrary, it has cut down the extravagant estimates of the departments, and if the Senate will pass

the fiercest bombardments then on re-

be consigned to old ocean. In those days of the "olden time."

That generation of large hearted pa-triots has long since passed off the stage; but the scenes of their triumphs are with

The associations of this centennial year tend to a lasting revival of feelings and sentiments long smothered and well

ting any return to this primitive fraterni-The centennial of this great battle is

of the country by collaring the minister and embassador extraordinary, who was In the hottest of the fight, Sergean

using his influence as our representative to "bull" a worthless mining stock and rob the English people. It compelled the President to accept his resignation and send Robert C. Schenck into an ob-Jasper leaped down from the parapet of the Fort, rescued the flag which had been shot down and nailed it to its staff, with the memorable words, "Boys, don't let us fight without a flag!"
South Carolina has invited her ancien scurity from which he will never again

ally, Massachusetts, to participate in the approaching celebration, and to claim her undivided share in the glorious memof Columbia ring into a thousand atoms; indicted Babcock for complicity with ories of the day. Pointing to the flag-staff on the identical spot where Jasper stood, she will say—and oh, that her words could resound through the length safe burglars; made Harrington a fugitive from justice, and exposed the rotten-ness and corruption of the present comand breadth of this great Republic "The 'old flag' is now safe, and safe for-ever! Let us have peace!"

MORE EDUCATION AMONG FARMERS none Education Among Farmers.

It is a fact shown before the British Parliament, that "while the rental of land in Ireland had doubled during the previous hundred years, and that of England tripled, the rental of Scotland had sextupled itself in the same time." This is attributed mainly to the vastly su-perior school system which Scotland has possessed, and the skill and enterprise it has fostered among the people. It is a fact that a truck-farmer within a dozen

niles of any of our large cities will get a clean profit of two or three hundred dollars from an acre, while the average old-style farmer hardly gets that amount of profit from his hundred acres or more These facts are worth studying by the larg class who do not see the use of agricul-tural papers and teaching, etc., and think nuscle is the main thing in successful farming. The truck-farmer studies his market, knows what is wanted, learns how to raise it, when and where to sell it, believes in manure, buys it, believes in knowing all about his business, takes his paper, reads and thinks, don't kick at

facts because they are printed, keeps his eyes open and drinks in knowledge from men and books. He keeps learning and succeeds in his business. a large class of our farming population completely stereotyped. Many take no agricultural paper, attend no fairs; farmers' club, try no experiments, have no faith in improved tools and stock, and are hardly able to tell at the end of the year whether they lose or gain in their ousiness. Success in cultivating the soi is already, and is to be more and more dependent upon brains. Men who read and think most, plan most wisely and ex-ecute skillfully, will succeed best. We need all the help we can get from the teachings of science, from journals, from fairs and clubs as well as from the daily experience of the fields.—American Agri

- An original poem is never too long per offices is derived from the sale o

DEMOCRATIC DEEDS. What the Present House of Represen-

What has the present House of Repre-

nothing. They tell us that the House has forfeited public confidence, and proved by its deeds that the majority in

it ought at the next election to be swept away, and the benches it occupies filled

by men "who were true to the country in

its hour of peril," and who, when the hour of peril passed, robbed it upon the right hand and the left; who turned

right hand and the left; who turned every one of its departments into a den of infamy; used its highest offices for the purpose of making money; plunged the whole country into financial panic, from which it has not yet recovered; turned by its vicious legislation millions of men into the streets to beg; filled the workhouses and jails, and brought dis-

grace and shame upon republican insti-tutions at home and abroad. The men who did all this, so-called independent journals like the *Tribune* are asking the

country to again place in power and give

to them again the opportunity to continue their work of destruction, and drag the Nation to still lower depths of finan-

his position to influence legislation in favor of railroad subsidies; who acted as

the agent of a fire-arms company; who

Second. Since it met last December it

its bills, has reduced the running expen-ses of the government nearly forty mil-lions of dollars per annum. Instead of

making places for the creatures of the administration, creating offices for men to live in idleness at the expense of the sorely-taxed people, it has abolished

every office that was not absolutely nec-

demanded money for every appointment he made, and brought him to trial for

his many crimes!

Fifth. It has shown how the funds of

the so-called department of justice have been used for the purpose of controlling elections in the South and in the North;

how the President put his hand into the

Seventh. It has shattered the District

attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Re-jected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the All communications should be addressed to "Ed-tiors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts. money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of Anderson, S. C.