## Anderson Intelligencer.

PASS UNDER THE ROD.

BY, MRS. DANA.

I saw a young bride, in her beauty and pride, Bedecked in her snowy array; And the bright flush of joy mantled high on her check

And the bright finish of joy manticed high on her check, And the future looked blooming and gay; And with woman's deviation also laid her fond heart At the shrine of idolatrous love, And as anchored her hopes to this perishing earth, By the chain which her tenderness wore. But I saw when those heart strings were bleeding and torn.

and torn, And the chain had been severed in two, She had changed her white robes for the sables of

grief, And her bloom for the paleness of woe ! ut the Healer was there, pouring balm

heart, and wish that, pointing that the heart And wiping the tears from her eyes; He strengthened the chain he head broken in twain, And fastened it firm to the akles! There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God— "I love thee, I love theo—pass under the rod!"

I saw a young mother in tenderness bend O'er the couch of her slumbering boy; And she kissed the soft lips as they murm

And she kissed the soft lips as they murmired her name. While the dreamer lay smiling in Joy. Oh I sweet as the resedud encircled with dew, When its fragrance is finng on the air. So fresh and so bright to that mother he seemed, As he lay in his innocence there. But I saw, when she gazed on the same lovely form, Pale as marble, and silent and cold; But paler and colder her beautiful boy; And the tale of her sorrow was told! But the Healer was there, who had stricken her heart.

hart the fleater was there, who had safeteen ber heart, And taken her treasure away; To allure her to heaven, he has placed it on high, And the mourner will sweetly ober. There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God

"I love thee, I love thee-pass under the rod !"

I saw a father and mother who leaned On the arm of a dear gifted son. And the star in the future grew bright to their gaze, As they saw the proud place he had won. And the fast-coming evening of life promised fair, And its pathway grew smooth to their feet; And the starlight of love glimmered bright at the

end, And the whispers of fancy were sweet. And I saw them again bending low o'er the grave Where their hearts' dearest hopes had been laid, And the star had gone down in the darkness of Nett

night, And the joy from their bosoms had fied. But the Healer was there, and his arms

around, And he led them with tenderest care; And he showed them a star in the bright uppe

world-"Twas their star shining brilliantly there! They had each heard a voice-'twas the voic

their God-"I love thee, I love thee-pass under the rod !"

## NOMINATING THE PRESIDENT.

Sketch of the First National Conventions.

From an instructive and lengthy arti-cle in Harper's Magazine for July, we make the following extracts concerning the political history of this country: Our Presidents and Vice-Presidents were at first nominated by caucuses com-

posed of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives belonging to each party. This caucus system, al-though we often see it decried by Eng-lish writers and papers, was really de-rived by our early politicians from Eng-land. It became the habit of the Parliament leaders of the Whigs and Tories, soon after the revolution of 1688, to meet at taverns or club-houses in order to at taverns or club-houses in order to provide discipline for the party ranks, to discuss and decide on measures, and even on special votes, and to designate the personnel of new ministries. Many an entertaining story of these conclaves, which often partook of a festive and literary as well as deliberate character, has come down to us in the writings of Addison, Steele, Harvey, and Horace Wal-pole; and although they were not known as "caucuses," they were such in form

and in purpose. Even before the Revolution, American olitics had taken a distinct party shape, and what were virtually caucuses were held in the quiet old inns of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, on the part both of the Tories and the patriots. It was often decided in these conferences who should be sent to the General Court, who should be made colonel of militia, who should be delegated to the Continental Congress. At the "Green Drag-on," Boston, notable conferences of the caucus order were wont to be held, in which Hancock, Adams, Otis, and War-

found.

A Chance for the Detectives. conclaves which have so often designated our rulers since. This body met in May, 1832. The Democracy rallied in large numbers at Baltimore, which may be called the City of Conventions, as well as of Monuments, so often has it been chosen for their meeting-place. General Lucas, of Ohio, was chosen president.— One of the first motions passed by this convention was to adopt the famous twothirds rule, which more than once afterward did deadly work with the aspirations of statesmen. The form of this rule as adopted at Baltimore was as follows : "Resolved, That each State be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candi date for the Vice-Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electorial Col-

leges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President; and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the conventions shall be necessary to constitute a choice."

There was no doubt at all of the renom ination of President Jackson; and the wording of the first part of this resolution is explained by the fact that the contest was upon the nominee for Vice-President. John C. Calhoun had occupied this office, but had separated from the Jackson par-ty, and had become the apostle of nulli-fication. On the other hand, Martin Van Buren, one of the shrewdest of politicians, and the President's most familiar friend, had been rejected for minister to England by the Whig Senate. General Jackson was understood to be very disir-ous that Van Buren should have the second place on the ticket; and as the

convention was composed largely of Jack-son's adherents, Van Buren was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 203 votes, to 49 for Philip Barbour, of Vir-ginia, and 26 for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Johnson, of Kentucky. The result of the campaign thus in-augurated by the first national conven-tions in our history was terribly disas-trous to Mr. Clay, and was the second of the long scries of his defeats in attempt-ing to reach the Presidency. General Jackson was re-elected by 219 electoral votes; Mr. Clay had but 49; Wirt carried Vermont's 7 votes; Peubsylvania cast its vote for William Wilkins; and South Caradias woted for Ich. Eloyd of Vir-Carolina voted for John Floyd, of Vir-

ginia. Martin Van buren was abun-dantly consoled for the rejection by the Senate of his nomination as envoy to London, for he became Vice-President, and was already designated as the favorite of General Jackson for the succession to

the executive chair.

## Influence of the Moon.

Many people religiously believe the moon has an effect direct upon growing crops, and that this influence actually controls the product. The theory is, every vegetable that bears above ground should be planted in the light of the moon, and those that bear under the we have referred. He has virtually pro-claimed to the world the existence of the ground must be planted in the dark of he moon. chiefest of the causes which led to the lynching-the weakness, inefficiency and corruption of the Edgefield county gov-

We met recently a very intelligent gentleman from Virginia, who said he had been reared in a Dutch settlement, had been reared in a Dutch settlement, that adhered righteously to this doctrine; he said they even cut timber for planks in the light of the moon, and for fence posts in the dark of the moon. He, him-self, had tried two experiments on this which the moiled tree planks (one ernment. subject. He nailed two planks, (one from timber cut in the light of the moon, and the other from timber cut in the dark of the moon,) on his fence, and the one cut in the light of the moon lasted a lon-

ger time than the other. The reverse was the result of similar experiment with ence posts. He also took two planks from the same stock, and laid one upon a grass plot in the dark of the moon, and in a certain

still before his eyes, and he need fear no serious consequences. His stealing was of that sublime order which has continutime the grass was dead, and the surface time the grass was dead, and the surface of the ground under the plank covered with worms and bugs. The other plank was laid in another part upon the same grass plot in the light of the moon, and at the proper time turned over for exam-ination, when the grass was alive, but bleached, and no bug or worm to be found ally baffled the efforts (?) of our State government. Were Moses or Scott Gov-ernor, he could feel perfectly safe, for when the law had been vindicated by his conviction, it would only be necessary to pay a reasonable sum to either of these worthies to obtain a full pardon. At

present the pardon is out of the question, as Governor Chamberlain

Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation in which he offers a reward of two hundred dollars each for the arof two hundred dollars each for the arof two hundred dollars each for the ar-rest, with proof to convict, of the parties engaged in the lynching of the Harmon murderers. This strikes us as going just a little too far in attempting to vindicate the mejesty of the law. Rewards for the arrest of parties charged with crime, are proper only when the accused have field from justice, and cannot be apprehended without some special effort. No such to the post office, never missing a day, without some special effort. No such effort has yet been made, and no such effort is needed in Edgefield. If the sheriff of that county is fit for his office, and has won the confidence of the peo-ple, he will find it not at all difficult to ring to trial any parties for whom lawful warrants of arrest shall be issued .-He himself, with a deputy, besides the coroner of the county, was present when the prisoners were taken off to be lynched. ing. She was there on time. When we clerk handed out the missive, she had no idea it was intended for her, and looked She was there on time. When the all around the crowd, who are usually at Certainly the presence of these witnesses would seem to relieve the affair of all of the windows, expecting some of them to take it; but when the clerk insisted that would seem to relieve the allar of all of that mystery and difficulty which should always exist, to justify the executive in any such extraordinary course as that just taken by the Governor. Until a faithful effort had been made by the authorities of Edgefield—and we think it clear that thing and exclaimed, "Bress de Laud," and as she backed out of the crowd with no such effort has been made-it was the letter high above her head, her counwrong for the executive to call in the aid of special detectives, to whom is offered an immense reward to capture the altenance open from ear to ear, she ejacu-lated, "Ise got it! Bress de Laud! I knowed de guvvernmint was gwine to leged offenders against the laws of the State. It has been said, and we have no gimme a letter 'fore long. I seed dat let-ter last night on de candle-dat I did," and she waddled off down the street reason to doubt the statement, that the parties engaged in the lynching are wil-ling that their action should undergo judicial investigation. Such investigaand she wadded on down the street hunting for some one to read it for her. she finally got a gentleman to open it, but as the writing was entirely unintelli-gible, he could do nothing but tell the writer's name. She pondered a long time over the name to remember who tion has been made in other cases of similar character in this State, and we see no great obstacles in its way in the case now in hand. Altogether, there would "Jeemes Higgins" was, and where she had known him. She tried several other gentlemen, all failed to decipher the hier-oglyphics. At last she said: "Well, dat seem to be no good reason for the Gov-ernor's action at this time. It bears strong marks of a desire to make a sensation, and to put money into the pockets of certain detectives in Columbia who Jeemes Higging must be a mighty smart young cullued pusson to write a letter what dese white gemmans can't read.— 'Spec he's some o' dim ginruls in de army have been the special pets of the State government ever since reconstruction. We are free to admit that we consider who knowed me when I was a gal, an' he 'membus poor ole Polly yit,'' and she assumed such an air of dignity as to make it excruciating to look at her. She took her letter and went home. She Governor Chamberlaiu above the reach of these considerations, but he has, in his zeal to enforce the law, entirely lost sight of the fact that his action is extraordinaof the fact that his action is extraordina-ry in itself, and is a virtual admission on his part that the sheriff of Edgefield and his deputies are mere figure-heads, una-ble to do aught else in the discharge of comes to the office no more now.

Looking for a Letter.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16th, 1876. their duties than the execution of the mere formalities of the law. We are sure

that with a proper effort by competent and faithful officials, all could be done TO THOMAS P. BENSON, County School Commissioner of Anderson Co. : DEAR SIR-Section 49 of an Act entitled "An and faithful officials, all could be done that is necessary to accomplish all the ends of justice in the matter of the Edge-field lynching. But the Governor has virtually admitted the worthlessness of the officials in Edgefield—a fact long since attested by Judge Mackey and others—and that admission may in some degree evenue his extraording action Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina,' approved March 6th, 1871, provides that "An annual meeting of each School District shall be held on the last Saturday in June of each year, at 12 o'clock m., notice of the time and place being given by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, by degree excuse his extraordinary action embodied in the proclamation to which posting written or printed notices in three public places of the District, at least ten days before the

> Section 51 of the said Act provides thal "The in habitants qualified to vote at a school meeting law-fully assembled, shall have power-1st. To appoint a Chairman to preside over the

2d. To adjourn from time to time.

Published along with the extraordina-ry offer mentioned above, is a proclama-tion holding out a reward of one thousand 3d. To choose a Clerk, who shall possess the ualification of a voter.

4th. To raise by tax, in addition to the amount apportioned by the State to their use, such further dollars for the capture of McDevitt, the defaulting treasurer of Edgefield county. This may be all right and proper, and we sums of money as they may deem proper for the support of Public Schools, said sum not to be more than three dollars for every child in the District rather think that were the offer made to the fugitive himself, and a little time given him to arrange his finances to his between the ages of six and sixteen, as ascertaine own satisfaction, he would at once strike a bargain, return to South Carolina, and by the last enumeration ; said sum to be collected by the County Treasurer, and to be held by him subject to the order of the Trustees, countersigned by the County School Commissioner-such sums of go through the form of a trial. The ex-ample of Parker and others like him is money to be used as shall be sgreed upon at the meeting, either for the pay of teachers' salaries, or to purchase or lease sites for school houses; to build, hire or purchase such school houses; to keep them in repair and furnish the same with Keep them in repair and appendages; or to furnish blackboards, outline maps and apparatus for illus-trating the principles of science, or to discharge

> 5th. To give such direction and make such provisions as may be deemed necessary in relation to the prosecution or defense of any suit or proceed-ings in which the District may be a party.



any debts or liabilities lawfully incurred.

ren were leading and inspiring spirits. For the first three Presidential elections, however, there were no nominating caucuses of Congressmen, for the reason that the candidates were very clearly designated by the events of the Revolutionary and Constitution-forming period. It was in the year 1800, when a suc-

cessor was to be chosen to President Adams, that the first caucus recorded in our history was held. It met at Philadelphia, was called by the Republican opposition, and comprised thirty-seven members of the Lower House and nine Senators. There was nothing very strict or formal about the meeting. These gentlemen met to discuss candidates, very likely in one of those coffee-houses which early Congressmen used to frequent in the Onaker City, and there seems to have opposition, and comprised thirty-seven been no very sharp rivalry for the places on the ticket. The caucus was one of accord that Jefferson should be presented

to the people for the Presidency. \* \* \* The first caucus in which there was a contest was held in January, 1808. Jefferson was about to retire from the Presidency. It was certain that the pominee of his party would be elected. Virginia, that had already furnished two out of the three Presidents, supplied the rival candidates to the Republican caucus.— One was James Madison, who, having begun as a Federalist, had become a strong political adherent to Jefferson, and was now Secretary of State. The other was Colonel Monroe, who had been min-ister to France. The caucus comprised ninety-four Senators and members, and Madison was nominated by 83 votes, George Clinton, the then Vice-President, receiving a renomination for that office.

It was in the year 1831 that the first national conventions to nominate candi-dates for President and Vice-President met. The example was set curiously enough, not by either of the regular polit-ical parties, but by the faction which came into existence solely to oppose the secret order of Masonry. It is worth while to notice that it was this movement which gave an opening to the public ca-reers of two men who afterward rose, one to the Presidency, the other to the Senate and the Secretaryship of State. These were William H. Seward and Millard Fillmore. The Antimasonic party grew out of the excitement produced by the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, a member of the order who was Morgan, a member of the order who was supposed to have divulged its secrets. In September, 1831, a national convention of this party assembled at Baltimore.— John M<sup>3</sup>Lean, of Ohio, since judge of the United States Supreme Court, was adopt-ed as their candidate for the Presidency, but he promptly declined. The conven-tion then tendered the nomination to the famons Maryland lawyer, William Wirt, formerly Attorney-General, who accepted it ; and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, was added to the ticket as candidate for Vice-President.

The caucus system was now evidently The cancus system was how evidency extinct; no party would have dared to attempt its revival. The system of na-tional conventions, exemplified by the Antimasons, was seen to be the only feasible substitute. As the supporters of Jackson now called themselves "Democrats," so his opponents adopted the des-ignation of "National Republicans."-The latter party was first in the field to call a national convention, and this con-vention met at Baltimore in December, 1831. Its session was brief, for public opinion had already marked out Henry Clay as its candidate. Clay was nomi-nated on the first ballot, and John Sergeant was given the second place on the ticket. Thus the opposition to Jackson, which was strenuous and hot, was yet divided at the start of the race between Clay and Wirt.

The Legislature of New Hampshire is sued the first call at this time for a Dem-ocratic National Convention—the first of that long series of powerful and exciting

If this sort of judicial astrology is a humbug, does science tell us the where has shown no tendency to abuse the power vested in him, but still there are fore of these results? The Memphis Southern Farmer has no

many chances of escape, should the worst come. Proof of guilt is by no means sure to be followed with a conviction, as faith in these old sayings, and says: "Tor ages there has been a popular be-lief, especially among agriculturists in the more unintelligent portions of the country, that certain kinds of seed should was shown in the case of Sparnick, of Aiken, and Bowley, of Georgetown.— Even after conviction, there are many chances of escape. In these hard times, be planted in the light, and other kinds the price of a jailor or a penitentiary guardsman would not be exorbitant, and in the dark of the moon. This rule was almost universal a generation ago. Even with the extensive means which McDevitt surgical operations were performed on live stock only as certain signs of the seems to have thievishly acquired, he would have little trouble in procuring an accidental exit from his place of confine-ment. We may hear from him yet.— The offer of one thousand dollars may induce him to surrender himself to one of his friends in Columbia, with whom he will divide that sum upon such terms as shall be proper. And while the State vegetation is doubtless a remnant of the old system of astrology and has nothing authorities have their hands in, it might old system of astrology and has nothing to uphold it but unreasoning credulity. Those who pay no attention to the moon, but a great deal to plauting, under the proper preparation of the soil, and its cultivation afterward, generally succeed. The spectroscope has demonstrated that the moon is a dead planet. Its surface has been toorn by releasing so that be well to make a special effort for the apprehension of Parker. We have no doubt that there are many persons about the Republican headquarters in Colum-bia who have a positive knowledge of his whereabouts, and we feel equally certain that were proper means employed by the State government the ex-treasurer could be brought to justice in a short time.has been torn by volcanic action, so that caverns exist ten thousand feet deep.-But possibly Parker knows too much, and, if forced back to Columbia, might tell all. He might thus implicate others, and some unpleasant developments might be made. Suspicions of the existence of Yast mountain ranges lift themselves up, as well as solitary peaks, from fifteen thousand feet to three miles in height. There is no water on the moon-no life, animal, or vegetable. There is no light there except that of the sun, which re-flected on the earth possesses no appre-ciable degree of heat. Hence a thorough fears, on the part of the State authorities, that Parker might talk too freely, have long existed, and these suspicions are excited anew by the action of Governor Chamberlain respecting McDevitt's flight, in strong contrast as it is with the shamepreparation of the soil, sound seed, pro-pitious weather, and skillful planting and ulture, are worth infinitely more than all the possible influences that the moon can exert. In the work of the farm, ul inaction that characterized the course of the State authorities when Parker was easily within their reach. We believe then, let planting in the moon be henceit to be not yet too late to bring him to forth entirely abandoned."

justice, and the State government owes it to the people whom Parker robbed, and to justice itself, to make a proper PEAS AS A FARM CROP .- The idea has gotten hold on the public mind that it is a good thing, but a costly one. It is true that, when considered simply as a preparation for wheat without calculaeffort to that end. Parker is a much greater criminal than McDevitt, and the endeavors to have him brought to trial for his crimes should be more strenuous ing on any immediate return except in proportion .- Winnsboro News. through the increase of the wheat crop, the outlay of money and labor might form a considerable item; but I am con-WHAT OUR PRESIDENTS WERE fident that a return much more immedi-WORTH .- Washington left an estate valate, and even, if possible, more valuable may be realized. If farmers would give ued at over \$800,000 ; John Adams died ued at over \$800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about \$75,-000; Jefferson died so poor that if Con-gress had not purchased his library at \$20,-000 he would have been a pauper; Madi-son was frugal, and left about \$150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quin-ev Adams left about \$55,000; Jackson died worth about \$80,000; Van Buren left some \$400,000. It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at one field to the pes, to be drilled in with one hundred pounds of super-phosphate to the acre, and after maturity, feed down

to the acre, and after maturity, leed down upon the ground to hogs, the pork real-ized would more than pay the entire ex-pense of the pea-crop, and leave the land almost, if not quite, in as good condition as if the entire crop had been turned un-der, for everything would be left upon the land, except that carried away in the left some \$400,000. It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole \$100,000; Polk left an estate valued at \$150,000; Taylor had saved something from his pay while in the army, and died worth \$150,000; Tyform of fat. I am satisfied that an acre of good peas will make at least one hun-dred pounds of pork, which will pay all the expense attending the crop twice over.—Correspondence of the Southern

ler married a lady of wealth; Fillmore was always frugal, and added to his sav-

ings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about \$200,000; Pierce's es-tate was valued at \$50,000; Lincoln MORAL COURAGE .- Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a about \$75,000; and Johnson \$50,000. rich one and richly attired. Have the courage to own you are poor,

and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when ever you are convinced he lacks princi-

ple; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not his vices. Have the courage to show your respect for honesty in whatever guise it appears, you ain't yearned nuff money to buy de and your contempt for dishonesty, by buttons on dat shirt sence I know'd yewhomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than seek knowledge

6th. To authorize the Board of Trustees to build school houses or rent the same ; to sell any school house site or other property belonging to the Dis-trict when the same shall no longer be needful for the use of the District.

7th. To alter or repeal their proceedings from time to time, as occasion may require, and to do any other business contemplated in this Act." You are hereby most earnestly advised to instruct the Clerk of each of the several Boards of School Trustees in your County to give due notice of an annual meeting to be held in the School District under their supervision, on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock m. I deem it

of great importance to the success of our Free Common School system that these meetings be held in every School District in the State, and that each School District raise a liberal Local or District School Tax for the support of its Free Common Schools, for the following reasons :

1st. The State appropriation made for Free Comist. The State appropriation made for Free Com-mon School purposes for the current fiscal year is, of itself, insufficient to supply the educational wants of the people. In those States having the most popular, satisfactory and successful systems of Free Common Schools, the schools are almost wholly sustained by means of Local School Taxes. 2d. The amount of Poll Tax collected in each of the several School Districts is, of itself, insignifi-

3d. The Local School Tax raised in any School District will be of great service as auxiliary and supplementary to the State appropriation and Poll Tax.

4th. The Local School Tax is paid into the County Treasury, and is directly subject to the order of the Board of School Trustees, countersigned by the County School Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

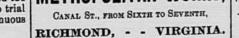
J. K. JILLSON, State Superintendent Education, S. C.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ANDERSON, S. C., June 5, 1876.

Trustees will please take notice of the above or der, and not fail to advertise the meeting at least ten days before the last Saturday in this month, in three public places of their School Districts.

THOMAS P. BENSON, School Commissioner Anderson County.

June 8, 1876 47 METROPOLITAN WORKS



ENCINES, AN

PORTABLE and STATIONARY. Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass & Iron, Forgings, &c.

Ó

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK,

IN all its branches, done by experienced hands. We call special attention by experienced hands. We call special attention to our **Improved Por-table Engines** for agri-cultural and other purpo-ses. A number of second-hand ENGINES and BOIL-ERS of various patterns, in first-rate order, on hand.

Repair work solicited and promptly done

WM. E. TANNER & CO. Aug 5, 1875



De

"Jake, whar you git such fine 'broid-ered shirts as dat you had on at the meetin' last night?" asked Pete as Jake UST RECEIVED, a select assortment of JUST RECEIVED, a sciect assoriation of Spring and Summer Goods, such as Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Rib-bons, Collars, Cuffs, &c., which will be sold at the lowest figures for cash. I ask my meetin' last night ?" asked rete as Jake stood at the post-office door, trying to stick a bent brass pin in the back of his paper collar and fasten that article in position. "You doesn't 'pear to 'preciate my circumstances, Pete." "I knows dat friends and customers to examine the stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Mantua-Making and Stamping attended

I 'preciates dat," rejoined Pete. "You's off de track, Pete, and dar you'll stay till your mudder gits to be washer woman! You hear dat?" - He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.