

Anderson Intelligencer.

The Situation Moved from an Independent Standpoint.

Gov. Chamberlain has at last made a feint towards peace in South Carolina. It is a step not taken without consideration of a certain kind. Patterson suggested it, Grant approved it, and Chamberlain, not without a brief struggle with his conscience, orders that the rifle clubs be disbanded. Only a week ago the Governor did not share in the apprehensions of Patterson as regards the future of South Carolina. On the contrary, he said most emphatically to a reporter that he could not believe that either party would seriously contemplate any overt act which would lead to a collision, as such a conflict would necessitate a war for both parties. He added: "The Democrats have everything to gain by pursuing a pacific course, and while there may be occasional disturbances, like the affairs at Hamburg and at Aiken, I do not believe there will be any general disturbance." Since these views were expressed South Carolina has been quiet to a degree exceptional in a political campaign. A sheriff's posse secured order in Barwell and Aiken; the determination of the white people to protect the colored Democrats from negro mobs has maintained peace in the streets of Charleston, and every day the registers are filled with a quiet in the Combahee. In fact, the only serious breach of the peace that has occurred since Governor Chamberlain returned to his seat of government was the brutal whipping of Emanuel Robinson and other negroes of Gov. Law township for declaring their intention to vote in the Democratic primary, the lash being applied by zealous Republicans of the same color. What, then, has brought the Governor around to Senator Patterson's way of thinking and led him to issue this warlike proclamation? It is simply the discovery that unless something be done to break up the wonderful Conservative organization, and to stir up the whites to resistance, Gen. Wade Hampton will be the next Governor of South Carolina. A pretext for the intervention of the military arm of the Federal government must be made, and Governor Chamberlain has consented to do his part in this direction. Another bloody fight like that at Hamburg would be a godsend to him and his blacks, and their entire equality before the law. Gen. Hampton is known to the negro throughout the State as no other of the native South Carolinians. He is familiar to every colored citizen, and is respected by them all. We doubt not that in casting away the prejudices against the negroes fostered by his standing under the conditions of slavery, imposed, and in his ability to win the respect of the black voters as to what he is for, and in his gathering to his support a large following of these previously-mistaken people. One has only to read Gen. Hampton's speeches, bearing in mind his proud truthfulness, to see how fair, considerate, and honorable his intentions towards the negro are, and how sincere his purpose to defend their rights equally with those of their fellow citizens of a lighter skin.

Nothing has occurred since the war which more surely indicates the safety of the negroes' privileges as enfranchised men and lawful voters, than the election of Wade Hampton in South Carolina. It affords happy promise that this year will see the redemption of the State from the hands of the plunders and the thieves who have rioted on her resources, and that the political division which has hitherto been drawn on the basis of race may be obliterated. All that is needed for the prosperity of the South and the happiness of the negro, should be in his hands, and he is gathering to his support a large following of these previously-mistaken people. One has only to read Gen. Hampton's speeches, bearing in mind his proud truthfulness, to see how fair, considerate, and honorable his intentions towards the negro are, and how sincere his purpose to defend their rights equally with those of their fellow citizens of a lighter skin.

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False Friends of the Negroes.

We invite all candid men and all those who have at heart the best interests of the negro citizens of South Carolina to contemplate the political canvass now proceeding in South Carolina. The rival candidates for Governor in that proud old State are Gen. Wade Hampton and Gov. Chamberlain. It is one of a man of spotless name, who has been foremost among those who rebelled against the rightful authority of the United States, and fought unintermittently during the civil war; but he maintained throughout that bitter time, as he had before and as he has since, a high and deserved character for gallantry and truth. The negroes who have conspired with the thieves who have plundered South Carolina, and who have shared in their spoils. Though of late he has put on the pretence of integrity, yet he is an out-and-out political fraud. Hampton is a man against whom no one can ever have any personal animosity, and he is the only man who has not been a part of the political fraud. He is an out-and-out political fraud. Hampton is a man against whom no one can ever have any personal animosity, and he is the only man who has not been a part of the political fraud.

The present is the proper season of the year to make arrangements for such a change. To adopt such a change in the agricultural system of the South, a change must be made in the extent of Southern agricultural operations. Large farms, it seems to us, must be divided into a number of small ones. Such a change would encourage individual enterprise and induce energy in a greater number of individuals. Such a change would give the laborer the alternative to either starve or work. Now he depends upon the land-holder, and seems perfectly satisfied, provided he gets something to eat, and is absolutely indifferent whether he makes anything or not. The burden of the laborer, as fully as if the laborer were an irrational brute, He has no reliance upon himself, and worse than all, he has no self-respect. Both these things are wanting to a lamentable degree, by a large portion of the negro population of the State. The circumstances by which they are surrounded, and the manner in which they have hitherto been dealt with, have a tendency to perpetuate this state of things.

The change which the country demands in order to be prosperous, cannot be made in a day or even in a year. It has, however, to be commenced sometime, and the present is as fit a time as any other. The change may be inaugurated by sowing large crops of small grain in the fall. It will not be long before planting less cotton next spring, if no more cotton than what is now sown to small grain. When spring comes it will be cotton or nothing. If the Southern country could only be prevailed upon to produce its own supplies, one half of the average cotton crop would soon make the Southern people rich. It is not wise to depend upon the war for help, but the indications are that 1877 will be very similar to 1876. We have nothing to warrant us in concluding that money will be any plentier or that provisions will be plentier. Provident farmers will begin in time to meet any emergency that may arise. When spring comes they will abroad, they will be increasing their stock of goods and dismissing their clerks. When manufacturers find the market glutted, they curtail their operations and dismiss numbers of their hands. From this farmers may learn a useful lesson. Circumstances may be such that a man, who has not been able to control the circumstances by which he is surrounded, adapts his affairs, so far as he can, to the circumstances by which he is environed.

Unusually, it requires more muscle than brain to farm; but at present the looking is chiefly for brains. To be successful in the South, at present, requires an amount and a diversity of talents which nature bestows on few men. A Southern farmer, besides having a knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, must be a dealer in corn, bacon and hams. In one word, a keeper of a general store. A Southern farmer is a kind of retail shop. The owner of a Southern farm has to be on the continual look-out lest he dribble out the whole income of his farm, and receive his pay in chips and whetstones. Such a state of things should, if possible, be remedied. We see no way by which a change can be effected, but by inaugurating a course which will compel every tiller of the soil to receive his supplies out of his own corn-crib and smoke-house.

—Here is the verdict of a Kansas jury: "Died of a kick in the stomach from his wife, and he never knew what hurt him." —It is a curious fact that while business of every kind is depressed, the price of billiards, and boiled chestnuts, and steaks, and tickets, and horse-hair, and alleys, and other necessities of life, remain unchanged. —"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that arose from her tea as a veil to her blushes when touching upon so delicate a subject, "I have never seen a perfect immunity in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strands, but for my part I prefer to have the water a little tepid."

Next Year.

The year 1876 is fast drawing to a close. Only three months remain and it will be gone forever. These three months in part, at least, belong to the year 1877. The time has already arrived when every farmer must begin to make his arrangements for next year. Plans must be laid out for the future, and the execution must be provided. In view of all the facts in the case, it becomes every Southern farmer to consider seriously whether or not it is his duty to make some change in the mode of agricultural operations heretofore practiced in the cotton portion of the South. It is pronounced by the best of the world's wisdom to be a mistake to devote too much attention has been devoted to producing cotton and too little to raising provisions. There is not a farmer in the country who has not been advocating this doctrine for years. Still, but little change has been made in the mode of agriculture. It is less to say that it is the capability of Southern soil to produce cotton that gives the South its natural advantage over many sections of the Union, and it is the cotton of the South that gives the Southern people power. No more suitable land to be abandoned the cultivation of cotton. The South, to be prosperous, must raise cotton; but to raise cotton and nothing else, is to take the control of the cotton crop out of the hands of the producer and put it wholly into the hands of speculators.

The true theory respecting the cultivation of cotton, is to make the cotton a money crop and nothing else. In other words, cotton should be produced for the sole purpose of procuring money with which to purchase those things which cannot, on account of soil and climate, be produced in the South, or which, on account of a deficiency in natural facilities, can not be manufactured in the South. The present is the proper season of the year to make arrangements for such a change. To adopt such a change in the agricultural system of the South, a change must be made in the extent of Southern agricultural operations. Large farms, it seems to us, must be divided into a number of small ones. Such a change would encourage individual enterprise and induce energy in a greater number of individuals. Such a change would give the laborer the alternative to either starve or work. Now he depends upon the land-holder, and seems perfectly satisfied, provided he gets something to eat, and is absolutely indifferent whether he makes anything or not. The burden of the laborer, as fully as if the laborer were an irrational brute, He has no reliance upon himself, and worse than all, he has no self-respect. Both these things are wanting to a lamentable degree, by a large portion of the negro population of the State. The circumstances by which they are surrounded, and the manner in which they have hitherto been dealt with, have a tendency to perpetuate this state of things.

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QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER.

Are you troubled with indigestion, constipation, or the Bowel Dyspepsia, or any other disease of the Liver? Have you suffered for years and found no relief from the use of medicines? Do you have a faint appetite, and are you troubled with feelings of languor? If you have these feelings, you know you are not cured. The best of the world's wisdom is to be a mistake to devote too much attention has been devoted to producing cotton and too little to raising provisions. There is not a farmer in the country who has not been advocating this doctrine for years. Still, but little change has been made in the mode of agriculture. It is less to say that it is the capability of Southern soil to produce cotton that gives the South its natural advantage over many sections of the Union, and it is the cotton of the South that gives the Southern people power. No more suitable land to be abandoned the cultivation of cotton. The South, to be prosperous, must raise cotton; but to raise cotton and nothing else, is to take the control of the cotton crop out of the hands of the producer and put it wholly into the hands of speculators.

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NO CREDIT.

ONE should complain when I announce that hereafter I will sell no more Goods on CREDIT. Those who are indebted to me by Notes or Accounts of several years standing, are earnestly requested to COME FORWARD LIKE MEN, AND redeem their words by paying what they owe me. When you bought the Goods you consigned yourselves good for the debt, REMEMBER THIS, and do your duty, and as you would be done by. You have had the benefit of my Goods, and I now need the money. Comply with your part of the contract, and we will all be better satisfied. I will continue to sell Goods to those customers who have accounts for 1876, and who can pay in 30 or 60 days. Give me a call, for I will sell you Goods VERY CHEAP. I mean what I say. Come and examine the new GOODS. Just arriving, and judge for yourselves. Hand and to arrive, I have Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Buggy Material, Hardware, Iron, Crockery, ware, and everything else usually kept in a first-class store. At the EMPORIUM OF FASHION. The Ladies will find everything which they may need. These Goods have been selected with great care, and will give satisfaction, as they are of the newest patterns and most fashionable shades. FOR THE CASH. The Millinery and Mantua-Making Departments are under the charge of competent ladies, who guarantee satisfaction. C. A. REED, 10 Waverly House Corner. N. B.—Special attention is invited to the BARGAIN COUNTER. Sept 12, 1876

Remember this, and do your duty, and as you would be done by. You have had the benefit of my Goods, and I now need the money. Comply with your part of the contract, and we will all be better satisfied. I will continue to sell Goods to those customers who have accounts for 1876, and who can pay in 30 or 60 days. Give me a call, for I will sell you Goods VERY CHEAP. I mean what I say. Come and examine the new GOODS. Just arriving, and judge for yourselves. Hand and to arrive, I have Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Buggy Material, Hardware, Iron, Crockery, ware, and everything else usually kept in a first-class store. At the EMPORIUM OF FASHION. The Ladies will find everything which they may need. These Goods have been selected with great care, and will give satisfaction, as they are of the newest patterns and most fashionable shades. FOR THE CASH. The Millinery and Mantua-Making Departments are under the charge of competent ladies, who guarantee satisfaction. C. A. REED, 10 Waverly House Corner. N. B.—Special attention is invited to the BARGAIN COUNTER. Sept 12, 1876

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DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by our Mr. Lewis at the former stand, 2 Benson House. J. BAYLIS LEWIS, S. A. DEAN, H. B. DEAN, A. A. DEAN. Anderson, S. C., Sept. 12, 1876.

AT COST FOR CASH. WITH a view of settling up the business of the past four years, we propose closing out our Stock now on hand at Cost for Cash. Our selection is good, and parties will do well to call and avail themselves of this opportunity. Parties indebted by Note or Account are requested to make settlement immediately with our Mr. LEWIS, as the old business must be wound up this Fall. DON'T WAIT TO BE SUED. LEWIS & CO., NO. 2 BENSON HOUSE PLACE. Sept 12, 1876

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! ANOTHER GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES! Anderson the Cheapest Furniture Market in the State. PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION! IN consideration of the scarcity of money, I have put down prices to the following remarkable, unheard-of low prices: ROOM SUITS, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, from \$16.50 upwards. With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Rack, (complete suits of ten pieces) from \$24.00 upwards. SOLID WALNUT SUITS, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Dress Bureau, (five drawers), and Washstand, from \$30.00 upwards. With four Walnut Chairs and Walnut Rocking Chair, from \$40.50 upwards. GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without slats and castors, to \$3.50. Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50. Good Tin Saws, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00. The celebrated Kentucky Double-owen Case Seats Chairs, varnished or painted, warranted to be the strongest Chair made, at ninety-five cents apiece. Rocking Chairs, of the same kind, at \$1.40 apiece. These prices are no ketch-pennies, but all my goods are at the same low figure. I have on hand a large Stock of Furniture of all kinds and description, which will be sold cheaper than can be bought from any other place. Come and see TOLLY and he will do you right. HE WILL NOT, OR CANNOT BE UNDERSOLED. G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street, Anderson, S. C. May 18, 1876. C. A. REED, A. S. STEPHENS.

REED & STEPHENS, MANUFACTURERS OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, & C. A. J. STRINGER, Agent, Belton, S. C. W. J. HIX, Agent, Fair Play. SPECIAL attention paid to REPAIRING, and all work promptly warranted. We claim the most thorough work, Painting and Trimming, as we employ only the best workmen. None but well-seasoned lumber used in the manufacture of our work. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to call at our Manufactory, (at the buildings formerly owned by John A. Reeves, Esq.,) and inspect the work for themselves. BUGGIES always on hand at our REPOSITORY, (near the Railroad Bridge, on Main Street,) where Mr. Joseph Martin can always be found, ready to sell a new set of HARNESS, or to repair old ones. Anderson, Sept. 9, 1876.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? Then Use New York Enamel Paint Co.'s CHEMICAL PAINT! READY for use in WHITE, and over One Hundred different Colors. Made of strictly Prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, chemically combined, warranted Much Handsomer and Cheaper, and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other Paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country. Address: NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY, 108 Chambers Street, New York. Prices Reduced. Sample Cards sent free. May 18, 1876. CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY GOODS, TOYS. J. R. FANT, CONFECTIONER, - - ANDERSON, S. C. KEEPS constantly on hand a well-selected stock of CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds, such as French and Plain Candies, Canned Goods of every description, Pickles, Jellies, Dried Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Dates, Croakers of all styles, Fruits, &c. A large selection of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS. Such as Toys, of every kind, Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Fine French and Bohemian Vases, Perfumes of the very best quality, Toilet Sets, Fine Silk Flowers, Musical Instruments of different kinds, Wax Dolls of every kind, from 5c. to \$7.00. I have one of Mathews' splendid SODA FOUNTAINS for dispensing pure Soda Water. Tickets will be sold cheap. Any one buying three dozen tickets at a time will get them at 90c. per dozen. J. R. FANT, East End Masonic Building. SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Assets for Jan. 1st, 1876. \$3,683,900.25 Surplus January 1st, 1876. 586,427.00 RATES as low as any Company on same plan. "Life and Endowment Policies issued on all approved plans. Policies will also be issued on Stock Rates to those who may desire that Plan of Insurance. BRANCH OFFICE—CHARLESTON, S. C. LOUIS SHEREFSEE, General Agent, 40 Broad St. T. HASELL DICK, Travelling Agent, Sumter, S. C. August 3, 1876. THE PAMETTO COTTON GIN. THE PAMETTO is but another name for the GILREATH GIN, with all the latest improvements, and of style, workmanship, beauty of finish, &c., will compare with the best GINs made, and in performance is surpassed by none. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to give them a trial. Satisfaction always guaranteed, and references given when desired. The best CONFECTIONERIES made furnished to order. Being and Gin Material kept on hand. Address the manufacturer. J. M. MATTHEWS, Ninety Six, S. C. Agent for the Sweep Stakes Thresher and Champion Reaper. July 27, 1876. 2 3m. EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of JOHN P. RAGSDALE, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, properly proven, and all indebted to make payment at once. M. T. ELGIN, Ex'or. ELIZABETH S. RAGSDALE, Ex'ca. Sept 7, 1876. 8

New Advertisements.

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WILLIAMS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Corner Hayne and Church Sts., Charleston, S. C. July 20, 1876. I WILL INSERT FULL UPPER SETS OF TEETH For TEN DOLLARS. Until the first day of January next. W. G. BROWNE, Dentist. Sept 14, 1876. 9