THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Some Very Original Views on the Educational Question.

The following were the remarks of Gen. Gary in the Senate on Monday last on the bill to provide for the organization of the State University:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate Control of th

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senale: I am opposed to the passage of the
hill now before the Senate. I object to
that portion of the resolution that says
"that said universities or colleges shall
former enjoy precisely the same privileges and advantages with regard to their
standards of learning and the amount of
money to be appropriated by the State for
their maintenance." I regard this resolution as a violation of the uniform principle of legislation adonted by all lawciple of legislation adopted by all lawmakers, that is: to try and meet the demands and wants of the citizens without regard to race, color or previous con-dition of servitude. To give to the colleges and universities intended for the colored people the same advantages as regards their standards of learning, would be to anticipate their wants, or it would lower the wants and requirements of the white race. I am in favor of the principic of supply and demand regulating the appropriation made to these universities and colleges. It is an admitted fact that mearly all of the taxes paid in this State are paid by the white race, and it would be an unjust discrimination in favor of the colored race to give them an equal amount of money for their universities and colleges as you give to those of the white race. The fifteenth amendment of the United States Constitution only applies to any denial or sbridgment of the right of the citizens to vote on account of

or differences in educational advantages.
I object to the section of the bill that makes the South Carolina College and Claffin College one University. I am in favor of keeping the two colleges sepa-rate and distinct as the resolution advises and directs. It is, in my judgment, for the best interest of both races to keep then apart; God has made us two races a people; and any effort to unite us upon the same educational plane, must prove a disaster to both. The black line of separation and difference that has been drawn by the hand of Providence cannot be changed by the puny fingers of man. As well might you attempt to unite oil and water. There has never, as yet, appeared Siamese twins composed of a negro and a white man, and when it does it will be regarded as a monstrosity in pature; so this attempt to connect the South Carolina College by legislative ligaments with Claffin University must shock the agenthicities of the Caucasian shock the sensibilities of the Caucasian

ahock the sensibilities of the Caucasian race everywhere.

I further object to the bill on the ground that there would be no legal barrier preventing the negro students of Claffin University entering the South Carolina College. Article 10, section 10 of the Constitution of this State, reads as follows: "All the public schools, colleges and universities of this State, supported in whole or in part by the public funds, shall be free and open to all the children and youths of the State, without regard to race or color." If you will inspect the no distinction as to race or color, or to who may be admitted into these colleges. section 20th of the bill it says: "There University one student from each county of the State, who shall be entitled to tuition free of charges;" but it does not cation. It is by mathematical science that the one that enters Claffin University must be black, and the one that is admitted to the South Carolina and planetary systems have been defined. College must be white; both may be black or both white; or they may compromise upon a mulatto. There is no protection from this in the bill, nor can there be any until the 10th section of the 10th article of the Constitution of the State is amended. The necessities of the State demand the early convocation of State demand the early convocation of a Constitutional Convention to change and modify the organic law of this land to meet the wants and necessities of the white and black people of this State. I am in favor of a broad, just, progressive and liberal system of education, but I ath in favor of making haste slowly in this matter.

It is matter.

I am opposed to the 14th and 15th sections of the bill, authorizing the board of trustees to establish such schools as they see fit, and prescribing such course of studies as they may select. I desire to reserve this right to the General Assembly and there is no subject more applied and there is no subject more sembly, and there is no subject more worthy of the most minutest legislative action than that of education. It under-

The object of all education is to disci pline the mind. This has been univer-sally conceded as the grand objective point in every system of education. The next point is now to preserve this great desideratum and at the same time teach pline his mind and at the same time prepare and fit him for the duties of a good and successful citizen. We must pre-serve this discipline of the mind, and still give the student a practical, instead

of an ornamental, education.

It is true that anything that is taught in schools and colleges confers some degree of benefit upon the scholars, but in an age where so much is to be learned, we must keep abreast with the progressive spirit of the times. The system we id inaugurate must keep pace with advanced ideas upon education. In England and in America the eclectic system has been adopted. If we wish a vigorous growth in our future system, we must cut away the dead limbs that im-

pede its perfect development.

The study of Latin and Greek must be dropped from the curriculum of our achools and colleges. They are dead languages, and should be allowed to a cep quietly in their tombs. Whatever was valuable in their authors has long since been translated into the living learn to read them in the original, as a task, when you might read them in a day or so in a good translation? Life is too or so in a good transmitted.
short to study dead languages, or to

dream over dead issues. We have to grapple with the present, and prepare for the future.

There is still another division of education that has formerly been greatly neglected—the education of the body. Proper physical development is as necessary as that of the mind. It should take precedence over the education of the mind. DeQuincy, the gifted writer of England, has tersely put it, that he who draws a sound mind and a sound the lottery of life. The physique is to the mind what the gold setting of the ring is to the brilliant and sparkling diamond. They are dual units. Both are equally essential to form the complete ornament, and to make up the perfect man. To facilitate this proper physical development knowledge of physiology and anatomy are necessary, and should be taught at as early a period as possible in our schools and colleges. I would also have the discipline of military academies and to make up the perfect

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

The universities and colleges of an ag-

parts of their domestic and foreign fertil-

vian Guano, land plaster, gypsum and salt. It puzzled me to understand how

it was that salt was regarded as an essen-tial element in the food of the cotton

plant. After considerable research, I

found in a work on cotton, published by a gentleman in Mississippi, that salt was the main element that entered into the

ormation of the lint of the cotton, and

that it improved the texture of the lint

of the cotton. The popular idea was that it was intended to prevent rust in cotton, and to create moisture around the plant. If I had been taught geology and agricultural chemistry the ten years

that I was delving among the dead form-ulas of Latin and Greek, I would in all probability have known this fact. I

were intended to in the guano, and thereby leep it from escaping by a too rapid pro-cess of evaporation. I would also have known that the cotton plant absorbed

ammonia from the air, and that ammonia

rea the hasis of all of our pest fertilizers

Cotton is the great staple of the South, yet nine-teaths of our people are ignorant of how this plant is fed by the prop-

erties of the earth and the elements of

nder our feet before their value was ap-

\$126,569 in seven years under the im-

perfect system that we now have. This great industry deserves the immediate and careful consideration of the General

Assembly.

I would also have mathematics go pari passe with the studies I have alluded to. It is the basis of almost all scientific edu-

From the application of the principles of geometry to astronomy has sprung the art of navigation, and out of navigation

the foreign commerce of the world. By the application of mathematics to hydro-statics, Prof. Eads by his system of jetties

has made the port of New Orleans ac-

I would also have great prominence given to the study of physics in ou

chools and colleges. Our farmers and mechanics deal with the wedge, the lever

and are as a general thing ignorant of the laws that govern them in their appli-

cation to the agricultural and mechanic arts. The are also equally as ignorant of

electricity upon the preduction of their crops or the implements they manu-

acture.
The application of mathematics to

hysics has given us the steam engine

the proper application of rational mechanics, the success of all of our manu-

factures and railroads depends, and upon our material development rests the future of South Carolina and the entire South.

Second to none of these studies is that

of political economy, which teaches the aws of individual and national wealth,

he origin and object of money, the rela-

ion of labor to capital, the laws that

all the subjects that more or less come under the consideration and judgment of the law-makers of the land. It has ever been the hand-book of the statesman,

been the hand-book of the statesman, and without a thorough knowledge of the great principles it teaches no one can hope to rise above the level of the shifting policies of the demagogue and politician. I would not have you suppose, gentlemen, that I am opposed to ornamental education. Such I regard Latin, Greek, painting, sculpture, music and poetry. But they are a part of esthetic culture, that is, the natural resultant of scientific

that is, the natural resultant of scientifi

and practical education. What practical

education is to ornamental education, the

oot and leaves of the rose are to the

te property of the University of South

On July 2, 1862, the Congress of the

United States passed an act donating 180,000 acres of public lands to the sev-

eral States and Territories which may

provide colleges for the benefit of agri-culture and the mechanic arts. The State accepted the provisions of

the act of Congress above named, and

agreed to the conditions specified in said

act of Congress. See Revised Statutes, Capter XLI, Sec. 2, page 254.

The South Carolina Aricultural Col-

ege and Mechanics Institute was incor-porated March 12th, 1872, for the pur-

pose of carrying out the objects of this lonation of the General Government.

In accordance with the provisions of the act above cited in Revised Statutes,

page 254, in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, the then Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, placed the land scrip

for the 180,000 acres of land in the hand

f the State financial agent in New York.

He sold the 180,000 acres of land scrip at

721 cents per acre, which amounted to \$130,500. This was invested in six per

rouds to the amount of \$186,415. Thes onds were hypothecated by the financial agent, without authority of law, and

e great civilizer of the century.

ANDERŜON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

rcise and well regulated physical devel-In Section 5th of the Act of Congres ricultural people should be adapted to the wants of such a community. In or-der to meet their wants I am in favor of viz: And be it further enacted, the grant of land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conabolishing the study of Latin and Greek, and in their stead to put geology and mineralogy, which will unfold to the farmer and planter the great mysteries of the earth. For the last hundred years ditions, to which, as well as the provisions herein before contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be sig-nified by legislative acts: First, If any the foregoining section, or any portion of the interest thereon, should by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shell remain for area pulliminished, and our farmers and planters have been plowing and cultivating the soil without knowing its constituent parts. I would also have the study of agricultural chemistry given a prominent place in the curity given as prominent place and a prominent place in the curity given as prominent place and a place of the prominent place and a place of the prominent place and a place of the place of th riculum of our public schools and colleges, in order that the schoolars may learn how to analyze the constituent elements of the earth, and also the component shall remain for ever undiminished, and that the annual interest shall be regularly applied without discrimination to the purposes mentioned in the 4th section of this act,"—it would seem that the State zers. A thorough knowledge of these would save the farmers and planters thousands of dollars annually out of has the power to protect herself from this grand fraud, as the numbers of the bonds can be ascertained, and as she will have to pay the interest on these bonds if they are not thrown out by the Gen-eral Assembly, and she would have the their crops. This kind of knowledge would enable them to know whether their land were adapted to the growth right to issue a bond in the place of those that have been fraudulently disposed of

their lands were adapted to the growth of wheat, cats, corn, cotton, &c., and if not so adapted for their growth, what fertilizers would supply the deficiency. I remember several years ago reading David Dixon's great work on Agriculture. In describing the component parts of the fertilizer he used upon his cotton crop he stated that it consisted of Peruvian Guano, land plaster, gypsum and I am opposed to giving this fund or the annual interest, which amounts to \$11,-000, to the Classin Institute. One of the provisions of the act of Congress prothe interest arising therefrom, in the purchasing of lands and the erection of buildings thereon for the purposes indi-cated in the act. It was expected that

vide for the same.

In Massachusetts the State has added In Messachusetts the State has added not less than \$300,000 to the fund received from the government. In Vermont and New Hampshire the fund has been connected with institutions previously founded by the State. Connecticut added the fund to the scientific school connected with Yale College. In New York it was added to funds amounting to two millions of dollars. amounting to two millions of dollars. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland and Iowa have adopted a similar disposition of the fund. Michigan expends thirtyfive thousand dollars annually on her

would also have been aware of the fact that the gypeum and land plaster or lime were intended to fix the ammonia that agricultural college.

To recur to the system of education that I have been pressing upon the attention of the Senate, I would not have you overlook the development of the moral and religious principle in the youths of the land in our schools and coleges. Teach them to be patriotic, honest and truthful; energetic, brave morally and physically, virtuous and good, for these are the great characteristics that go

Suppose our schools and colleges had taught geology, mineralogy and agricultural chemistry, would the untold wealth of our phosphates have laid for a century tianity; impress upon them that true re-ligion is a catholic sentiment that finds s home in the hearts of civilized hu-That the church is but the external representation of the religious

under our feet before their value was appreciated? The great mass of our people are ignorant of the immense quantity and the great value of these deposits of phosphates to the State. It is not an over-statement to say that, under a proper system of development, the royalty could be made to pay the entire expenses of the government. In the year 1870 the royalty paid to the State was \$1,987, and it has increased to the sum of \$126,569, in seven years under the Instead of teaching them to read the absurd the sology of Hesiod, the superstitious epics of Homer and the lascivious odes of Horace, teach them to read and understand the grand epic written by the finger of God upon the strata of the

England's Attitude.

An immediate interest is given to the great war drama in the East by the atti-tude of the British government. By the utterances of the Ministry in Parliament land; by its intimation that it might re Russia in accordance with the outline already made public as a practical defideclaration that it would only recognize this treaty if made with the sanction of Europe, it seems to follow that England may yet be numbered with the bellige-rents ere the imminent solution of the Eastern question becomes a finality. It is true that there may be in Ministerial ulminations a great deal of sound and fury without much gunpowder; for in the presence of a public that needs to be excited to give its latent sympathies any tion disposed to require some definite declarations of national danger as a reason for voting money, a government may commit itself generally to a tone of ob-servation on current politics that it cer-tainly would not hold in its diplomatic communications with the foreign Powers t which it may rail in its domestic as at which it may rail in its domestic as-sembly. This is true of governments at large, and there is good reason in the history of the present British government why it should be peculiarly suspected of not having in fact any such belligerent not having in fact any such belligerent intentions as it declares in Parliament. One of the virtues especially claimed for the tory party is that it has always been the organ of the support of English glory and greatness abroad. For many generations that party certainly led the English nation through the mire terribly in supporting the fiction that England was omnipotent in the earth. Upon the last omnipotent in the earth. Upon the last accession of that party to power in Eng-land it was noted that it came upon the stage when that function of toryism must e revived, and the government came gayly forward, therefore, when it was demanded that the insurrections in Her-zegovina should be pacified by some gen-eral action. But its dissent from Europe on that occasion was all it did to assert England's independence of spirit and greatness, and its course since has plainly hown that, while anxious to have before the country the credit of sustaining England's greatness abroad, it is equally anxious that it may have this credit cheaply and avoid any possibility of the eneaply and avoid any possibility of the mishap of a great war. In the ground on which it puts its demand for supplementary supplies this spirit plainly appears. Money, for instance, is not demanded that England may really fight; I am opposed to the 10th section of the bill, that "all property, real or personal, rights of property and credits belonging or appertaining to the Agricultural College, shall vest in and become the absolute property of the University of South money is not wanted to support practi-cally in the East those interests which it is feared Russia may invade; but money is demanded in order that England may go into a conference with a bold front, and with the appearance of having the support of the Parliament for whatever schemes or projects it may there put forth in fact, in order that it may impress Europe with its bellicose intentions, not that it may put them in operation. But if this role is played to a certain point it is evident that it must reach a stage from which it would be impossible for the Ministry to extricate itself without war abroad or a scandalous collapse in its swelling attitude at home, and in that case it will fight. As all the relations of the government to the difficulty are now to become a topic of somewhat virulent party warfare in Parliament, and as the complications in the East seem to grow hourly deeper, the government may find itself propelled by circumstances beyond the point to which it intends to go.—New York Hearth?

> - "If I was a horse now," mused a big boy as he struggled up a Detroit street, "I'd be stabled, rubbed down and fed but I'm a boy, and I've got to go home clean off snow, bring in wood, tote water and rock the confounded old baby for an

- Josh Billings says, very This is not provided for in this bill, and, were sold in default of payment in New "you'd better not know so much, than to in my opinion, they are essential for ex- York, and brought seventeen cents on know so many things that ain't so."

Notwithstanding the several early at-tempts made by the French under Ri-bault and Laudoniers, and the ill-fated expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, no permanent settlement was effected in South Carolina until the arrival of William Sayle, in 1690, who landed at Port Royal a large number of emigrants, who had sailed with him from England and munitions of war, and all necessary utensils for building and cultivation. In the midst of active arrangements for the government and welfare of the young Colony, Sayle died. He was succeeded in the government by Sir John Yea-mans, who had some years before planted a Colony which he had brought from Barbadoes, at Cape Fear, North Caro-His authority was extended so as to

include both colonies. Upon the strength of this increase of power he gathered the planters together and re-moved with a large following of Cavalier families to the banks of the Ashley River, "for the convenience of pasturage and tillage." This removal took place in 1671, and in the same year the foundation of Charlestown was laid "on the first highland" on the western banks of the Ashley. This became and continued the capital of the Southern settlements until Lord proprietors, a removal was made to Oyster Point, a narrow neck of land at the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, where the foundation was laid of moval from the first site was made in consequence of the many local disadvantages, especially with regard to the want of commercial facilities, being inaccessible to vessels of any consider size. By the removal to Oyster Point, a beautiful and safe harbor, almost landlocked, was secured, which has developed Charleston into one of the most impor-

tant ports of entry in this country.

It would, indeed, be pleasant to the writer to dwell on some of the thrilling early settlement of Carolina, scope of this brief introduction of early history simply to refresh the memory of the reader with the important facts showing by whom, and at what time, this member of the "Old Thirteen" was set-tled. To these original settlers I must not omit to mention, that in 1674, a large number of Dutch from Nova Belgia, now New York, sought refuge in Carolina in consequence of the conquest of their colony by the English.

They founded a town on the south-west bank of the Ashley, which they called Jamestown, but they afterwards deserted it, and spread themselves through the country, where they were joined by large numbers from the "Fatherland," whose descendants are today some of our most respected and useful citizens. Subsequent to this, came the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and very soon after a large influx of French Protestants, called Huguenots, who have furnished some of the most illustrious names in the history of this Of such constituents was the early settlement of South Carolina mainly composed.

INDIGO AND RICE AGRICULTURE at once became the leading industry of hearty welcome and a helping Charleston with the mother country. amounted to a matter of twelve pence per pound. This encouragement so greatly promoted its production, and the shipments became so heavy, that the bonus was withdrawn. The price also became so greatly reduced in consequence of its successful cultivation in other of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain that its Great Britain, that its propagation ulti-mately ceased. What was once a staple product would to-day be considered

curiosity if seen growing.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century a small parcel of rice was presented to Landgrave Smith, by Captain Tradd, the master of a vessel trading from Madagescar to Charleston. This he distributed among his friends, and planted in his own garden in Charleston. From this small beginning rice became one of the great staples of South Caro-lina. So great was the success in its cultivation, that, as early as 1731, forty thousand barrels of rice were exported.

Previous to the war the production of this staple had assumed magnificent proportions, and the rice plantations of Carlina were considered models of scientific culture, while the quality of the article was unapproachable by that grown in any other part of the world.

COTTON. The invention of the spinning jenny by Hargreaves, 1667, and subsequently perfected by Arkwright, did little to increase the very small production of cot-ton in this country. The difficulty and expense of separating the lint or wool from the seed was so great as to limit its production almost entirely to domestic use. But no sooner did Eli Whitney invent the cotton gin than the labor of the civilized world was revolutionized by the

not export a pound of cotton. In 1792 the trifling quantity of 138,828 pounds (equal to about 277 bales) was exported. Whitney's invention came into operation in 1793, and in 1794 1,601,760 pounds, and in 1795 5,276,306 pounds were exported, and so astounding has been the growth of this stable that the crop of this country now amounts to near 5,000,000 bales annually. It was in the years 1795 and 1796 that the planters of Carolina and 1796 that t commenced to pay serious attention to this cultivation, and so great was their success that South Carolina was soon re-States of the Union. With this brief sketch of the introduction of Carolina's great staples, I now propose to direct the attention of the reader to several other

important matters. MANUFACTURES. South Carolina has always been em-phatically an agricultural State, paying almost no attention to manufactures, and very little to any of the small industries. Owing to the presence of a large slave crops, and as long as slavery existed, this was profitable and her population pros-

But among the most important of the has been the enancipation of the slaves. The slave population was the representadreds of millions of dollars, and as a money producing agent it was the repre-sentative of a prospective value of untold billions of money. With the abolition of slavery this first value was utterly, and forever destroyed and lost to the South- present themselves to the enterprising opportunity.

ern planter, and the second value, which represents the annual product of the labor of this once servile population, so seriously impaired that the commercial world at large is as much the sufferer as

the planter.
So seriously has the utility of this class of labor depreciated, that the cultivation of rice on most of the finest river lands vation is still persisted in, it is only a snare and delusion, leading on to bank-ruptcy and ruin. With regard to cotton, the case is different in some respects, for while as much of the staple is produced as formerly, the expense for fertilizers and inefficient labor is so great, that it is a rare thing to find a planter who does not belong, body and soul, to his factor. The demands of this plant in the process fortilization are in the highest degree of cultivation are in the highest degree imperious, the expenses enormous, the risks from stealage, fire, and other contingencies, increasing from the time it is picked to the time it leaves the factor's hands, at ten or eleven cents per pound and the amount is credited to the poo planter, against a long debt on the fac-

THE EVILS OF TO-DAY.

The old plantation hands are generally dying out and the generation that is tak-ing their place are vastly inferior whether considered as to habits, skill, or whether considered as to had is, skill, or docility. The negro of the present day regards himself as a superior order of be-ing, who should leave hard work for his pale faced brother, while he in the can citizen should not be fatigued by any further demands upon his time or his ment discussion of the politics of the hour, in his daily lounge around the streets of the villages and towns. But if he does not work by day, he is certainly busy at night, and so dexterous and indiscriminate is he in the indulgence of his inveterate propensities of klepto-mania, that the chicken roost and the pig pen, the store and the private dwelling fare alike. While these short comings of the negro have operated very injuriously pects, and been seriously detrimental to without a beneficial effect upon the white people, in this, that it has been the caus of sending many a scion of Cavalier and Huguenot ancestry whose fathers count ed their slaves by the hundred to the plough handles, the work shop and many other avenues of honorable labor not hitherto adopted by this class. In other words, the necessities of the situation have been the means of dignifying and

that the white emigrant is indisposed to work alongside of the negro laborer, that the South has been shunned by the tide of emigration, but the day is not far distant when the people of the Northern States will no longer turn their faces Westward, but induced by the new aspects of the labor question, by our mild and healthy climate, and productive lands, will come to South Carolina, and work side by side with their Southern brethren. To such bona fide settlers we say in God's name come and participate in our natural advantages, and help to diversify our agricultural system, and establish factories and foundries. the people, and with the introduction of awaits you in whatever part of the State African slavery, such rapid strides were you may settle. It matters not what may made in its development that tobacco and indigo early became the basis of a are tolerant enough, and brave and genconsiderable trade through the port of erous enough, to open the floodgates o addition to the lucrative price obtained to assume bona fide citizenship and live for indigo, a handsome bonus was paid by some legitimate business, however by government for every pound imported into England. This bonus at one time the political tramp, who comes carpetthe political tramp, who comes carpet-bag in hand, scorning honest toil, but bent only upon making politics a trade, who has nothing friendly to expect from us. Our plundered and harasssed people have had a bitter experience with this all that they can, we generally have to feed and clothe them for a time in the

IMMIGRATION.

It has been owing mainly to the fac

penitentiary.

In spite of all the trouble and annoy ances incident to the culture, we canno afford to renounce cotton entirely. The cotton crop of the South is a matter in round numbers of two hunderd millions of dollars, and neither the people of the North or the South can well afford to do

without it. DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTION.

But the high cost of production and the low price obtained for the staple renders it imperative, that Carolina and every other cotton State should not only curtail the cultivation, but that they should strain every nerve and bend every energy to raise every article of prime ne cessity. We must diversify our products, encourage grain culture, bee culture, sheep farming and cattle raising. In other words, our people must learn to five on the farms, with all the comforts of life around them, and not be depen-dent on other people for bread and meat. For several years past the bitter lessons of adversity have been forcing them by slow but steady steps towards this desirable and sensible way of conducting the farm. More grain and more meat are raised, and the white man works harder, and the negro less, than ever before in the history of the State.

THE SPLENDID WATER POWER

to be found in various portions of the impetus given to the growth of this hitherto insignificant product.

Previous to 1790, the United States did not export a pound of cotton. In 1792 which will enable us to retain within our which will enable us to retain within our products. borders immense sums of money, which has hitherto gone to enrich Eastern mill owners. All of these factories, whether asleep, to walk through the Granitevill or Langley mills, of Aiken county, and prevails, and examine the quality of the material produced. The Graniteville Company is building at the present time another factory on the site of the old Vaucluse mills. When this is completed, Aiken county will number three large cotton factories, besides a paper mill, chalk beds and pottery works. At Greenville, Spartanburg and other places the same spirit is manifested.

These mills are run mainly by home capital, and consume a great deal of cot-ton direct from the hands of the producer, and are a matter of pride and profit to the State. The day is not far distant when the Eastern mill owner wil find he cannot pay freight on the ray material to Bosto material to Boston, and then successfully compete with Carolina or Georgia goods will need no additional inducement to bring his mill to the cotton fields, and thus involuntarily assist in the work that

about Charleston for many miles is one vast deposit of phosphatic rock, which workman and the scientific treatment of the chemist, yields the most valuable of commercial fertilizers. The mining of this rock affords employment to thoucrude state to all parts of Europe and the tured on the spot by a number of different companies with a large capital into the highest grades of super-phosphates. Among the favorite brands are the Etiwan, Stono, Wando, Atlantic and Pacific. This industry is yearly on the increase, and, directly and indirectly, is

THE UPPER SECTION OF THE STATE is rich in mineral deposits, comprising ite as can be produced in this country is found in the vicinity of Columbia, the capital of the State. It is of this same House (commenced before the war, but still incomplete,) is constructed. All that is needed is the capital and enterprise to quarry it, and it would take a front rank in the line of building mate-

It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the direful results of war which swept away the bulk of our property, and the malignant cupidity of a corrupt carpresent year, have ground our people to the dust by unparalleled robbery and oppressive taxation; notwithstanding strenuous efforts under the guise of reconstruction to invert the social pyramid by placing the Caucassian under the domination of a recently enfranchised negro race. Still the people of South Carolina have marched boldly and industriously forward in the race of progress, until at last they have an honest, economical and liberal State government, inaugurated under the leadership of the noble and high minded Hampton, and if our beloved Carolina does not blossom as the rose, her sons are at least hopeful and manfully struggling to place her in the front rank of commercial and agricultural advancement. Our State contains an area of about 30,213 square miles or 19, 435,680 acres, and averages in length 189 and in breadth 160 miles. With such a territory we could accommodate many times our present population, which barely exceeds 800,000. With such a variety of agricultural products as she is capabl of producing, with such a treasure house of mineral wealth, and with such climatic advantages as she possesses, where can the emigrant, whether from Europe or from our own sister States of the North select a more inviting home. Land is cheap, and the people ready to sell. We say then to those who are honest and in-dustrious, come and you will find a hos-pitable reception. In Aiken County a considerable number of Northerners, representing Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Michigan, have located, and are so well satisfied that since the establishment of the Hampton government many of them R. Drayton, Esq., in Charleston Journal

Bill Chandler in Deep Water.

Washington, Jan. 30. The following dispatch has been made New Orleans, La., Jan. 29.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington, D.
C.: Before considering the subject matter of a telegram received this day, per-

porting to be signed by W. E. Chandler. I desire to ask if the author is the Chan-Treasury, traveling through the South in 1865, corruptly participated in the sport gathered by supervising treasury agents engaged in robbing their government and in defrauding the distressed people of this and adjacent States? Is this the Chandler who, as Secretary of the Republican National Committee, with cer-tain Republicans from Louisiana, at a conference or conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, concerning secretly and corruptly conspired to take advantage of the absence from Louisiana of the Governor thereof to assemble se-cretly the Legislature, impeach the Govmachinery to carry the election of 1872? Is it the Chandler who earned and ec-ceived a fee from Kellogg of \$3,000 in 1873, and the encomium "You have done more for him than any one, except Attorney General Williams," in maintaining his foul and infamous usurpation of the office of Governor of this State? Is it the Chandler who encouraged, abetted and conspired with infamous allies in this city to rob 12,000 citizens of New Orleans of the franchise and drag them before the Federal courts on or about the day of the late election—who, in Novemin counting the vote of Louisiana for the Republican candidates, and then hastened to Florida to manipulate the frauds of that State's count? Is it the Chandler who has of late been vainly seeking to stir up the hell brith of sectional hate and befoul his political nest to the dis-gust of decent citizens, North and South? If yea, permit me to say, in reference to the inquisitorial powers of the political tramps to the South in March last, that such persons are subjects of inquisition. If nay, the impertment telegram shall have such consideration as it deserves. (Signed)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans: Your violent language and false charges against me leave no doubt about your identity, and I therefore repeat my inquiry about you present? Was there a memorandum made, and will you make it public?

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS .-Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five openings the perspiration forces itself

Hairs are hollow tubes.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing it, like a cow in a meadow. Ten thousand laboring men are

begging the Boston authorities for work. Municipal governments are not eleesplendid water power for the erection of factories, various other fields of labor present themselves to the enterprising

opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, de., should be made payable to the order E. B. MURRAY & CO.,

Anderson, S. C. capitalist. The whole region round SOMETHING ABOUT THE TURES.

VOL. XIII---NO. 30.

Progress from Victory to Disaster.

poured into Europe in the very districts where the war is now carried on. In eleven years it will be precisely five hundred years since Amurath I. overthrew, on the borders of Servia, the whole pow er of the then mighty Kingdom of Servia, in one_of the "world-battles"—that of Kossova-a bloody struggle which so impressed itself on the imaginations of reforms in his own way. The Turk nev-men, and was followed by such immense er excluded any man from his service consequence to that portion of Europe, that the Servian and Bulgarian peasants still refer to it as an event which affects even now their destinies. And they do not exaggerate its consequences. After Amurath followed Bajazet, surnamed the "Lightning," and in his track was deso-lation and hills of human heads. The Turk was then no "sick man," but a bar-barian of unsurpassed vigor and valor, with, it must be allowed, a certain talent for command. He swept over all East-ern Europe, and but for the long and heroic defense of Hungary, would no doubt have conquered and held Southern Germany, as he afterward conquered and held Thrace and the Danubian countries. It was more than half a century from the battle of Kossova before the Turk wrested from the decayed Greek Empire the city of the Golden Horn, which he has held ever since. In the long empire of lust and blood by the Turk, whether in Europe or Asia, it will be difficult for the most ardent admirer of the race t Natural History of the Popular Bivalve has conferred on humanity. In Thrace, Epirus, Macedonia, the Bosnian Provinces, Bulgaria, Servia, and the Wallacho-Moldavian districts, the rule of the Otto-

tyranny. In fact, even in the neighbor-ing districts now under Christian sway, the scars and relics of the former Turk ish domination may be seen, in barren fields, poor roads, miserable villages, a ed peasantry, and a want of all the best appliances of civilization.

Turkey itself, in Asia, seems outside of all modern progress, and unnatural vices, such as consumed the pagan Empire of Rome, have eaten away the vigor of the people. Nor does this corruption and degradation seem an effect of religion alone, though that, no doubt, has had much influence in causing it; it belongs alone to the race. For one Mohammedan people, the Arabs, eucamped for some one hundred years in Europe—a the Turks have done-but when they were driven forth, they left schools, col leges and places of learning, palaces, and an architecture which still delights the eye, and permanent traces on the arts, cience, and learning of Europe. When is soon he must, there will be no mon ment of his five hundred years of resi lence, but smoking villages, piles of numan bones, a peasantry imbruted by his government, and a fair country made

mans has been nothing but repression or

plunder and violence. Liberty, of course, has never flourished under them, nor

science, nor agriculture, nor commerce, nor trade. Where they have been, there

has been the slightest progress in all ma terial things. Generation after genera

tion of misery and submission to grind ing tyranny has passed away. The

Christians have been pressed to the earth, while the Mohammedans have not ad-

vanced. One of the fairest portions of

Eastern Europe has been rendered poor and half barbarous by this long enduring

lmost a desert. The latest telegram from the seat of war was that the Turks were numing Philippopolis and other Christian towns in their retreat. The exodus is charac-teristic and consistent. The great an-cestor of the Sultan's family entered Europe over burning towns, and marked his way with pyramids of human heads. The degenerate descendant departs amid the smoke of peaceful hamlets, and with maimed and defaced corpses of prisoners and of the unfortunate peasantry. sentimental sympathy will follow the Ottoman, as has attended the Moor i his defeat. Even England will soon for get him. The historical scholar will reoice at the just retribution; the legisla tor will look for new advances in that miserable region; and the curses and hate of populations whom the Turk has ries plundered and oppresse ries the Crescent back from the hills of the Balkan peninsula to the Sea of Mar-

mora and the Golden Horn." From the Saturday Review. On the mother's side the rich Turk i lost in painful confusion, yet he would be marked "h. b." in any calendar that took account of human thoroughbreds In spite of this little blot on his escutcheon the Turk answers very well to brave, he detests trade, he is indifferent logg that the whole power of the government would sustain the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with things inevitable and wall in the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with things inevitable and wall in the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with things inevitable and wall in the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with things inevitable and wall in the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with things inevitable and wall in the returning board in counting the vote of I opinion of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the government of I with the whole power of the whole to comfort or luxury, he can be temper Cesnola, who was lately American Consul in Cyprus, has many illustrations of the gentlemanly Turkish character in his interesting account of Cyprian re-searches. A Turkish Governor of the old school arrived on one occasion just too late to prevent the General from re moving a sarcophagus which he had dis-covered. Finding that the time to interfere was passed, the old Turk did not fly into a passion, as a European might have done, but apologized for the late-ness of his visit, smoked the friendly cigarette, and retired with many compli ments, but without a single allusion to the sarcophagus. This calm sort of regnation, this yielding to the inevitable, this superiority to annoyances, is cer-tainly one of the best sides of the gentlemanly character. It is the trait of dominant race which cultivates a lofty disregard of petty affairs, and perhaps it is aided by the fatalism of Islam. Even is aided by the fatalism of Islam. Even after stripping the gentlemanly character of its moral and ideal attributes does not disappear. Most aristocracies come of conquering races, or are descended, if we trace them far enough back from the we trace them far enough back, from the ancient clans, and those again lose themancient clans, and those again lose them-selves in the mists of prehistoric times.

From Judge Booth's Lecture. Touching upon the cruelties practiced by the Turkish people in warfare, the speaker said he did not intend to apologize for any outrages practiced by them; but he would venture to say that in the four centuries or upward that have Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of living creatures, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the key toward her Christian subjects would compare favorably with the course pur-sued by the Christian nations of Europe, dominant, toward their Chistian subjects. No chapter in history was as black with crime and horror as that which records the rule of Russia in Poland as late as 1831, or 1846, 1848, or 1863. The people of Turkey often broke out in rebellion against Christians, but no such atrocity

riority of the Turk, he attributed this condition to the fact that they never drunk wine. There could be no ques-tion that the Turk could not be beaten by an equal number of Russians. The speaker dwelt upon the tone of the It is just about five hundred years American press regarding the cause of the present war, and said he was astonsince the first terrible Turkish invasion ished at the almost universal sympathy with Russia. The American press claim-ed that the Turk, although 500 years in Europe, has neither a country nor a home. He would have had both had the intrigues of Russia, prompted by her insatiate ambition, left him to institute because of his race or religion. On the contrary, every adventurous spirit, whether Christian, infidel or Mohammedan, who was skilled in war or in politics

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:
Citations, two insertions, - - - - - 3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

37 We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.
All communications should be addressed to "Fd-

in art or in science, found refuge beneath the flag of the Sultan.

The causes which led to the present war, which are familiar to all res were taken up, and he referred to the present attitude of Turkey as that of a plucky little fellow beset by a ring formed by bullies, and the lecturer predicted that Russia, if not thwarted, would in-sist on the dismemberment of Turkey, as in the case of Poland, and then, the entering wedge secured, the Muscovite would soon find a pretext for finishing his conquest, and the slow, horrible worl of subjugating a haughty and gallant race to a hated yoke would be begun, and carried to its brutal and disgusting

THE FESTIVE OYSTER.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris lectured on "The Natural History of the Oyster" at the Second English Lutheran Church on

Thursday night, before a large audience. The subject had been chosen for him, but there could not be a more luscious and juicy one, nor one more full of in-terest. A great deal has been said, written and practiced about it-there was indeed a vast oyster practice in Balti-more every day—but most people know little of the life and habits of the oyster. It was out of the way of ordinary lecture subjects of the present day, most of which are as dry as "punk." There were curious and laughable things about an oyster, but there was much more than that in the subject. There was its immense financial importance in a mercan-tile view. Thousands of men, women and children were given employment here in the oyster trade, who would otherwise have no work in the winter sea

son. There were \$4,000,000 invested in it in New York City, and probably a great deal more than that in the city of Baltimore and Maryland. The oyster was well known to the an cients thousands of years ago, though it is not mentioned in the Bible, unless under the general class of shell fish and molusks, but the profane writers are loud in their praises. No dinner could be complete without oysters. Here in Ma-ryland there is full evidence of their antiquity. Vast beds of shells ten feet thick are found at great distances from

the shores of the bay, showing that the inhabitants in old times had carried the bivalves away to feast on them. The heaps were now covered with other soil. It is not known who was the first man to eat an oyster, but he was a very brave man to put such a looking animal in his mouth and swallow it, without knowing whether it was good to eat or not. Tra-dition has it, that long and long ago, a man walking by the bay shore, saw a curieus, ugly object, half covered in the weeds. He gave it a kick, when the oyster opened its mouth, and he saw the pried curiously at it, and put a finger in the shell, which was instantly clamped down. Jerking out his finger, he placed it in his mouth to cease the pain. Getting a taste of the juice, he found it good, and, breaking open the shell he ate the whole oyster. This discoverer

told his friends, and oysters quickly became known as delicacies.

Everybody eats oysters. To a few the taste is not natural, but the appetite is soon trained, and these become the greatest eaters of them. Men of old days ate bysters all day long, and it was true now that men could eat just as many raw ones as they could find room for the capacity of—well, call it what you choose. Cooked oysters would surfeit. The raw oyster was so easily digestible, because it was firstly composed of seven-eighths water, slightly gelatinized, and a small quantity of autitive matter; secondly its liver of nutritive matter; secondly, its liver, the black part of the oyster, was larger in proportion in man, and secreted a great deal of bile. This, with the fluids

of the stomach, make two factors of di-

gestion, and the oyster partly digests it-The oyster is one of the few animals when swallowed, unless you cut it in pieces first. Its natural history commences with the shell, which is no part of the animal at all, but only a house. It is composed of carbonate of lime. The two black marks on the inside are where the adstrictor muscle adhered to it. This heart at all. It keeps the shell shut, and when it relaxes the shell opens of itself from the pressure of the animal inside. The oyster hatches its egg inside the shell, and there is no male or female sex, every oyster being capable of producing young. One oyster will produce about 2,000,000 young at a time. They are about the size of a pin-head, and float around until a small tentacle, with which they are provided, adheres to some substance under the water. There the oys-

ter lives and dies, for it has no power

locomotion at all .- Baltimore Sun.

- In Northern China people of all ages are dying of actual starvation by thousands. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and it is said that at least 500 sold; old men, middle-aged men and young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation and others freeze. The dead can not get burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense: so they are cast daily into large pits. The people at Shansi are said to be living on the corps of their fellow-beings who die of starvation. And the strong are killing the weak for the sake of obtaining their flesh for food.

which men look out on what is going on in the world. Without a newspaper a man is abut up in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is hap-pening outside of himself. In our day, the newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unfolding encyclopedia and unbound book, forever issuing and never finished. Always bear this in mind, and never fall to take, and more paticularly, pay for your home paper.