Anderson Jutelligencer. E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1878.

THE ANDERSON RESOLUTIONS.

In our editorial upon this subject, in reply to the article of the News and Couguage was sufficiently simple, and our ideas so plainly expressed, as to leave no room for any misconception, but, from the News and Courier's reply to it, we find that this was a mistake, as our Charleston contemporary entirely misconstrues each of the several position assumed by us in the article. Whether this results from a total ignorance of the proper use of the English language on our part, or whether it is the con of institution on the part of the New and Courier, must be determined by our readers. In beginning its reply to our last editorial on the debt question, the News and Courier says:

The substance of the reply of the An derson INTELLIGENCEE to our comments upon the Anderson Resolutions is that the Anderson Committee desire to nav the Anderson Committee desire to pay "every dollar justly due the creditors of the State," but are not in favor of "an mittee desire to pay indiscriminate payment of everything that pretends to be a debt of the State." So far there is absolute unanimity of opinion in South Carolina. The irre-concilable repudiators profess to be interopinion in Court Caronia. The mil-concilable repudiators profess to be will-ing to provide for the honest debt to the last farthing; the stoutest supporters of the settlement under the Consolidation Act do not ask for the recognition of any

takes up our treatment of the illegal, the fraudulent and the squandered debt, and attempts to show that none of these terms apply to the consolidated debt because, Lat. It was not issued contrary to law, but in conformity with the act for that purpose; 2nd, None of these bonds are fraudulent because they were not sacrificed'at nominal values, but each Consolidated Bond represents two old bonds, as provided by the act; Srd, That none of these bonds constitute the squandered debt, because there was no money in them to be squandered, but each of them was given for two old bonds of the same view of this subject, the position of the News and Courier may strike us as having some reason in it, but if we examine the merits of the question it will be found that its position is simply's begging of the whole question, for it assumes that the consolidated debt is correct without producing any argument to prove it. We wish this very point investigated and the Democratic Executive Confinittee of Anderson County also wishes it investigated. We do not know whethe Cardozo issued twice as many Consolidated Bonds as was proper or not. He is now in jail for just as great a crime as this would have been, and in our judgment the part of wisdom is to ascertain if he did issue even Consolidated Bonds illegally, and not to assume that a jail bird has acted perfectly correctly where

millions of dollars are concerned. There is also a further question which justice and law require to be examined. and it is this . Did all of the bonds exchanged for Consolidation Bonds represent a just debt of the State? If they did, the State is in honor bound to pay, them. If they did not, there is no moral

speaking, a debt, and every one who mows the character of the gentlemen upon the Executive Committee of the State knows they would not pledge the party to effectuate a fraud. To separate

the fraudulent bonds from the valid Con-solidation Bonds is not a rejection of the consolidated debt. It is simply an ascertainment of that debt. If you sepa rate tares from wheat it is not a rejection of the wheat." The fraudulent bonds are no part of what is properly called the State debt, and when we take them out it does not affect the debt at all. When the Consolidation Act speaks of debt or bond, the law and justice presumes that it means valid debt or bond, and not pretended debt or bond.

Next, the News and Courier essays t be witty, and produces the following ineresting paragraph:

The success of the repudiation policy South Carolina will be the ruin of the In South Carolina will be the rulin of the Democratic party, and that is the main reason why the *News and Courier* insists so strenuously upon the faithful fulfi-ment of every promise the Democratic party has made. If we desired or inten-ded "to split the Democratic party," we chould democrate inst such remudiation as

should advocate just such repudiation as the Anderson INTELLIGENCEE hankers after. With this difference, that instead of trying to prove black to be white, and wandering in a labyrinth of confused and confusing propositions, we should define our position in the simple declaration that South Carolina will not pay a cent to anybody, unless the courts make her. For the construction of this platform we charge absolutely nothing. There is one portion of this witticism

Act do not ask for the recognition of any debt for which the State is not morally and legally liable. It is when we come to define the meaning of the words used on either side that the divergence of in-tention and purpose is exhibited. The News and Courier then proceeds to the point of its whole article when it

instion. If we take a superficial

thieves allow to be paid. The News and Courier concludes its The Anderson Resolutions were drawn,

> LIGENCER, who is their expounder and defender. We shall not, we hope, be suspected of threatening the Democratic party or the people of Anderson with Railroad would link Chicago to Charleston by direct rail, and would necessitate the deepening of her harbor by national any serious consequences if we say that, according to the explanations of the appropriations, which would - render her INTELLIGENCER, the Anderson Resolutions do not mean repudiation, and if they do not mean that they certainly a transformation would give new life to tax of two mills now levied on this sum the industries of our whole State, and amounts to \$8,909.87, to which the mean nothing, Our contemporary seems to think the give new and multiplied influence to Democratic Executive Committee of the in the nation and the world. There is County rather a heavy load to carry, and nothing short of the Blue Ridge Railroad endeavors to relieve himself by narrow- which can secure this great desideratum ing his criticisms down to the editor of for South Carolina. Our statesmen forethe INTELLIGENCEE, but, unfortunately saw and appreciated this fact, and stead for him, the resolutions were unanimous. ilv worked for its consummation. If it ly passed, and hence every member of was important in their day, it is an absothe Committee is equally responsible for | lute necessity in ours, and we hope the them as the editor of the INTELLI- present General Assembly will, ignoring GENCER, and no doubt would vote for all local interests, unite in forwarding them again if occasion should suggest with a liberal hand the construction of them. The News and Courier may think this absolute necessity of our age. The the resolutions mean nothing, but it is State had better build this road and give not very complimentary to its perception | it away than to let it fall through, or be to admit it. The truth is our contempoconstructed through the State of Georgia. rary wishes to break their force by ob-It is the last chance for commercial greatscuring their meaning if possible, for the ness to Charleston-it is the final oppor position assumed in them favoring the tunity for permanent and increasing payment of the just debt and the rejecwealth and prosperity to the whole of tion of the fraudulent portion of it is too South Carolina as a State of business imstrong to be contrasted with the position portance. If the members of the Legisof the News and Courier, which advocates the payment of everything, whether will commit a blunder which it may frandulent or not, that can be run in unnever be in their power to repair. der the stretch of the terms of the Con-STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. solidation Act, which is being made as elastic as air for the purpose of letting in all the frauds which were committed by The State Democratic Executive Comthe birds of passage who swarmed in mittee met in Columbia on last Saturday. South Carolina after reconstruction to at which time the resignation of Judge revel in the luxuries of immense legisla-Haskell as Chairman was formally tentive and official corruptions and frauds dered and accepted, after which the fol-We are perfectly willing to leave this lowing resolutions were passed in recognition of his past distinguished services great debt question to the people of the whole State, and in their hands the hon-Resolved, That this committee recognizes the high sense of propriety which has induced its chairman, Associate Jus-tice A. C. Haskell, to tender his resignaest creditors of South Carolina will receive no injury.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

The proposition to build the Blue Ridge Railroad by convict labor in this State is now before the Legislature in a Columbia now depends upon the action tangible shape, under a resolution offered of the Senate, as the House has assented by Mr. Verner, of Oconee, authorizing to the measure. The friends of the Unithe Governor to furnish 200 able bodied versity presented their cause in the most convicts to any company who will guarautee the completion of the road within many votes in favor of the bill by asking four years. This is not as liberal as we were in hopes the General Assembly no doubt that in its present form the would be towards the completion of this grand national highway, and we trust it will yet be amended so as to give two hundred convicts absolutely to the enterprise, and furnish them with clothes and rations during the time they are engaged in this great State enterprise, taking stock

in the company to the value of the labor so furnished. This is the policy which

North Carolina has pursued with her convicts, and it is well worthy of our imitation. No State has ever been great and has, by the 'acrimony and the secin its railroad facilities, and the commerce consequent upon the possession of them, without pursuing a most liberal policy towards the work of building the main links of the system. In our former days of statesmanship and prosperity South Carolina pursued the most liberal policy towards the construction of railroads, looking to the development of a general system, but since the war this policy has been dissipated, and now there is scarcely a hamlet which has not a railroad charter

and is not jealous of every other route, so that the State is not united on any railin which our contemporary displays proroad system, and as a consequence our cities and our commerce are fast dwindfound sense. It is when he says he ling into insignificance. It may be a give them an additional competitor withcharges nothing for constructing the startling statement, but it is nevertheless out benefitting the people or elevating the foregoing platform. We have never en a more correct valuation placed a fact, that there is not a radial and terupon any production than the News and minal railroad center within the State. Courier places upon this original produc-Columbia is only a way station upon the several lines passing through it, while tion of its own in the way of a platform Charleston has but four lines of imporfor it is worth absolutely nothing. In saying that we have been trying to prove tant road, and none of them are great that black is white, the News and Courie attempts to change occupations with us, but we must decline to plead guilty to the impeachment, as we do not wish to vie with our contemporary in his exclu-Augusta Division of the S.C. R. R. only controls to Augusta; and the Savannah sive right to assume that because he says a thing is so it must be true, and that an & Charleston road is only a short link, giving neither increase nor impetus to investigation of it would be improper. We have not been trying to prove that through lines flit through South Carolina, black is white, but have been trying to prove that the black streaks of corruption and fraud should be taken out of the State debt, and leave the whole of it that is valid white with purity and without taint. The News and Courier very complacently places us among the advocates of repudiation in the State, but we people to realize the injury that is being done the future prosperity of the State. prefer defining our own position, and declare ourselves opposed to the repudia- The Air Line road, for instance, benefits tion of any just debt, but in favor of Greenville, Spartanburg and some local points, but it injures other points from Charleston up at least as much as the ejecting the fraudulent debt.

As the News and Courier has attempted o place us in a false category upon the local benefit it confers. The same is true debt question, we will try to return good of the C., C. & A. R. R., and of the W., for evil by informing the public of the C. & A. R. R. We do not object to true position occupied by the News and numerous railroads, but we should as a ard of scholarship. Courier, which is to pay all of the old State locate such through lines as to condebt, whether bona fide or fraudulent, trol the failroad system, to build up and which the laws made by the Radical not tear down our State commerce. We are interested in having a great metropo-

lis within our own limits, and nature has broadside into the INTELLIGENCEE thus: given us Charleston as the most suitable point to build up.

we believe, by the Editor of the INTEL-The completion of the Blue Ridge

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The propriety of remonetizing silver The passage of the bill to re-organize and resuscitate the State University in favorable guise, and no doubt secured for no money at this time, and there is measure is intended to be only the entering wedge for asking at the next session of the Legislature for a large appropriation in its behalf. We regret that the question has been agitated at all during this session, as it is admitted on all sides to be both inexpedient and impracticable the people. to open the institution during the present year, and hence the waste of time

which its discussion occasioned has cost the State a great deal of useless expense. the remonetization of silver, it is proper that the Legislature of this State should express itself either to confirm or dissipate tional allusions made in its progress, enthis opinion, and Mr. Connor, of Abbegendered discordant feelings and pro-. ville, introduced into the House last week, voked legislative strife, which cannot fail to prove injurious to the harmony the following concurrent resolution, which we have no doubt will pass both branches and best interests of the State. In our of the General Assembly, and show that opinion any expenditure of money upon the people of this State are in favor of the South Carolina University looking to the dollar of the Constitution and of our its reopening is an unnecessary and infathers : excusable waste of the people's money. Whereas there seems to be a prevail-We now have numerous colleges in this

State whose grade of scholarship is as high as that of the South Carolina University in its most prosperous days, and they offer excellent advantages to every student who attends them. To reopen this State institution now will only be to fore

standard of scholarship. The time may come in the future when public policy and State pride may dictate the establishment of a university of the highest grade in this State, but we are not able to do this now. To render the through lines, but are entirely roads with- South Carolina University the equal of in the State. The South Carolina line is Yale or the University of Virginia would lost at the foot of the Blue Ridge, the require the appropriation of at least North Eastern line is lost at Cheraw, the \$100,000 as an outfit, and of an equal sum annually for years to come. Yale College has a large number of professors, and an annual income of near three hundred thousand dollars. The Univerthe trade of Charleston. The great sity of Virginia has also a large number of professors and an income of over fifty bearing their treasures of trade and thousand dollars, and yet the State has wealth into other States, and subsidize the to appropriate large sums of money to territory of South Carolina to distant and its support every year. To say that for foreign markets. They are dissipating forty or fifty thousand dollars the South instead of building up the commerce of Carolina College can be placed on a South Carolina, and it is time for our plane with these institutions is a very great mistake, and any attempt of it will insure a miserable failure. The State is too poor to give the money necessary to make this a first class University, and any expense upon it now is worse than money thrown away, for it will only cripple the institutions we now have without increasing the facilities for education, and without elevating the stand-

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

It is a matter of the first importance to the taxpayers of the County that the funds raised from the people for the purposes of education should be judiciously expended. As the common school sys-

tem is designed to be a permanent one, the expenditure of the fund should have reference to the future as well as the present. It is impossible to have good schools unless we have good buildings. the rival of Baltimore or New York in The taxable real and personal property point of commerce and shipping. Such of this County is \$4,454,938, 'The school SILVER REMONETIZATION.

has been generally discussed throughout the entire nation, and every one has before this time made up his mind upon the subject. Several months ago we expressed the conviction that this was a matter of grave concern to the nation, and that we believed silver should be remonetized, both because its money value was taken away from it by a legislative trick, and because it is one of the coins in which the bonds of the United States were made payable, and the destruction of its legal tender value was intended to operate a great advantage to the holders of United States bonds to the injury of

Inasmuch as the people of the United States have formed the opinion that the people of South Carolina are opposed to rift.

ing opinion throughout the coustry. that the people of South Carolina are in favor of the demonstization of silver, and of the act of Congress to resume specie pay-ments in 1879; and, Whereas, it is proper that the General Assembly of South Carolina, now in ses-

sion convened, express its opinions on these questions of vital importance, there-Resolved by the the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of the General Assembly of South Carolina, that while holding that

the government of the United States should maintain inviolate good faith with the public creditors, as due to its with the public creditors, as due to its own dignity and honor, and the self-re-spect of every American citizen, yet it is their judgment that the demonetization of silver, in this the greatest silver proof silver, in this the greatest silver pro-ducing country in the world, strikes a fatal blow at the business prosperity of all sections of the. Union, and tends to postpone or render impracticable the full resumption of specie payments. *Resolved*, That it is the true intent and for the final section 10 Active 10

neaning of Section 10, Article 10 of the Constitution of the United States that both gold and silver shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, and that the demonetization of silver, and requiring the interest on the public debt to be paid only in gold, operates as a most unjust discrimination against the debtor class, cannot be rightly and legally demanded by the bonded creditors, because not so "nominated in the bond," while at the same time it is paralyzing the industries of the country, and has been a potent cause of the present financial stringency, and fosters the presence of hard times upon the industries of the people.

A LIBEBAL DONATION ..

The Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, has made the State of South Carolina the offer of the buildings and property formerly used as the celebrated Limestone Female College, upon the condition that a school for the practical education of oung ladies, shall be maintained there. The following correspondence was communicated to the Legislature upon this subject by Governor Hampton :

- · [MESSAGE No. 17.] STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, January 30, 1873.

Tentlemen of the General Assembly: I take pleasure in submitting to you a letter from the Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, proposing to make a valuable donation to the State and my answer to the venerable philanthropist is also trans-mitted for your information. The gener-

provision for carrying out the terms of Talent and genius will show themselves this donation, but it is to be hoped that anyway. I am proud of the many distinguished graduates of South Carolina College, but there are many other dissome arrangement may be made which will enable the State to accept it. We tinguished men from other colleges that did not cost the State a cent. George are too poor to make any large appropri-Washington, Ben Franklin, Patrick Hen-ry and Andrew Johnson graduated at no ation, even for such a worthy object, but a sufficient sum should be given to estabcollege, but rose to eminence and usefullish an Industrial College with two or ness from the "common walks" of life. three professors to begin with, and in the There are hundreds of examples of this course of a few years, when prosperity same kind. Mr. Speaker, we need no Universities,

returns to us, a great and useful institubut we do need high grade schools throughout the State, and to building tion may be built up for the advancement these up we must first address ourselve of female education. South Carolina has Thus, all classes of our taxpavers would spent large sums in the past upon the reap a bénefit from the money expended. This would be equality and justice, and education of her young men, but has never as a State paid any attention to the it would accord with true American idea great cause of female education other of popular education than in her common schools. We are

- Mr. Whitelaw Reid has been re-elec-ted managing editor of the New York Tribune for another term of five years, ending January, 1883. too poor now to do much in this cause, but we repeat that in our opinion enough ought to be done to secure this liberal Grange Column.

neech of Hon. W. C. Brown on the Bill to Reopen the South Carolina University.

MR. SPEAKER-As there has been such a protracted discussion of this subject, I had concluded to say nothing upon it. But, sir, as the honorable gentleman from Charleston -has gone out of his way to Charleston has gone out of his way to cast some unjust insinuations upon Au-derson County, I feel that I would fail of my duty to a high-minded constituency if I did not repel and rebuke his asper-sions. I wish the honorable gentleman from Charleston to know that I, in part, represent a high-toned, intelligent and patriotic constituency—fixed for the

patriotic constituency-famed for the many virtues that mark the highest order of modern, christian civilization. Sir, let him reflect and remember that we have had and still have men in the up-country who stand the peers of any that Charleston has produced. I ask him

to remember the names of Calhoun, Orr, Perry and others, and tell me if Charleston ever could boast of their superiors. Mr. Speaker, if we had taken the advice of the honorable gentleman from Charles-ton and his friends, we to day would have been still under Radical rule, with Chamberlain for our Governor. The voice of Anderson was raised on this floor in behalf of Charleston before the honorable gentleman was allowed a seat in this body. Anderson County was one of the first to lead off in the great reform movement which overthrew Radical rule gave Charleston representation on this floor. Sir, I will never vote to tax my con

stituents one cent to open the University again. If there is a tender point to the again. If there is a tender point to the common poor taxpayer of our State it is being taxed to support this institution, and, sir, well they might be, for they have been paying this unjust and un-necessary tax ever since 1801—the year in which it was established. The average annual appropriation has amounted to about \$24,000, and, in addition to this, when a beneficiary was there, \$400 for each one. This does not include expenses for buildings, grounds, &c. The chapel is said to have cost \$15,000, and I suppose the buildings tost \$20,000. So in the course of seventy-seven years there must have been expended on this institu-tion \$2,060,000. This enormous sum was wrung out of the taxpayers of the State to educate, in many cases, the rich, glove-handed aristocrats, who, in some cases, feel too proud to speak to the commo nan. I do submit that it is very unjust to impose a tax on the hard-working man who is using the axe, the mattock and

the plough, toiling to support his wife-scarcely able in many cases to do ever that-stinting himself to pay for an institution he well knows can never be enjoyed by his own children. He is even not able to send them to school enough to learn to read the Bible. Yet we have men on this floor who wish still further to burden the people to establish this University, forgetful of the miseries of the widows and orphans of thousands who poured out their blood upon the dis-tant battle fields of the war. Not to ed-

ucate the poor children of fallen braves, but to educate the rich man's sons and Is raise up a new issue of aristocrats. there any necessity now for such an in-stitution? We have Furman University,

MAP OF ANDERSON COUNTY.

HAVE completed and had copy-righted A and lithographed a general descriptive Map of Anderson County, dated 1877, which is now offered for sale. The Map shows the County and Town-

George

The Map shows the County and Town-ship lines, (sixteen townships) their exact-lengths by the chafn and directions by the compass. The Townships are handsornely colored, so as to be easily distinguished. The size of Map is 27 x 40 inches, neatly mounted for hanging. The public roads, railroads; rivers, creeks, churches, cemete-ries, mills, factories, water-powers, dwelling houses, Masonic Lodges, springs, Granges, camp-grounds, and other historic points of interest appear upon the geographical part of the Map. On the sides a marginal col-umn of historical, statistical, geological and meteorological facts are given, which relate strictly to this County. These facts have of the Map. On the sides a marginal col-umn of historical, statistical, geological and meteorological facis are given, which relate strictly to this County. These facts have been carefully gathered and prepured. The historic facts go back to the abandonment of this territory by the Cherokee Indians one hundred years ago, when but few white men lived here. The wealth, area, latitude and longitude, kind of water and tempera-ture, mean temperature of the atmosphere, ture, mean temperature of the atmosphere, average annual rainfall and population. The different religious denominations, with The different religious denominations, with number of members, and various other matters of interest appear on the margin. I have endeavored to present the County to the public in all of its varied aspects, in a new and attractive way, by combining with the geography the leading historical and other interesting facts of the County upon the same sheet, in such a short and condensed form that it will only require a glance to understand the whole. Contains about 3000 geographical locations. I have been aided in this work by able surveyors, engineers, draughtsmen, and other well-informed residents of the County. I have spent about fourteen months in its prepara-

Inder the Supervision of the Executiv Committee of Pomona Grange.

The following sub-Granges are "clear on the books" of the Secretary of Pomona Grange, P. H., to 31st December, 1877, viz: Nos. 71, 175, 176, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 235, 242, 264, 266, 271, 294, 339, 340. J W NORRIS Sec. P. G.

At a regular meeting of Slabtown Grange, No. 141, the following resolution was adopted :

Informed residents of the County. I have speat about fourteen months in its prepara-tion, and am confident have presented to the public the best County Map, to date, in the U.S. For this superiority I am willing to contest, at a reasonable expense, in any State or U.S. exposition. To the former residents of this County, who now reside in this State, our neighbor-ing States, or in the far West and North-west I, would say that a permeal of this Map Resolved. As the sense of Slabtown Grange that we will co-operate with our sister Granges in any honorable effort to resist the threatened purpose of the New York Cotton Exchange proposing to throw the price of cotton bagging and ties as a tax upon the planter

ing States, or in the far West and North-west, I would say that a perusal of this Map will be to them like a revisit to their old hones. The Map can be sent by Express, 50c. added to price. PRICES--To subscribers, \$2.50; to the public until first of May, \$2.60; after first of May, \$3.00, except to subscribers. The patronage of the public is most re-spectfully solicited. Terms cash upon de-livery, or in advance if sent by or express. A public installation of the officers of Craytonville Grange, No. 213, took place at Craytonville on Saturday, 26th ultimo. Col. E. M. Rucker and W. W. Russell delivered appropriate addresses. The ivery, or in advance if sent by or express following are the officers installed :

Feb 7, 1878 Geo. M. McDavid, W. M. ; James W Charleston Fertililizer Co. Kay, O.; W. P. Wright, S.; George W. Grubbs, A. S.; John Shirley, C.; L. M. Wilson, T.; M. B. Wright, Sec.; W. C.

PURE POUDRETTE Adams, G. K.; Mrs. M. C. Geer, Ceres; Mrs. J. S. Strickland, Pomona; Mrs. M. D. Shirley, Flora; Mrs. F. E. Kay, L PURE POUDRETTE

After the installation a basket dinner was served, and the day passed off pleasantly.

D. M. Ferry & Co. and David Lan-

dreth & Sons. JUST received from the above celebrated Seedmen, a large assortment of GAR-DEN SEEDS, and for sale at 5c. per paper, by A. 3. TOWERS & CO.

Feb 7, 1878

Onion 'Sets. YELLOW Strasburg and Silver Skin Onion Sets, from D. Landreth & Son, for sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO. Feb 7, 1878 30

NOTICE. HAVING removed to this place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in the BOOT and SHOE line-making, re-pairing, etc. All work warranted, and ex-cetted at the lowest cash prices. The pub-lic patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop over Confectionery of G. W. Garreckt. P. GARRECKT. Feb 7, 1878 30 Im SHERIFI'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CABOLINA, Anderson County. In the Probate Court.

W. A. Geer, Plaintif vs. Minerva Brown and Anna Brown, Defendants.-Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, &c. \mathbf{B}^{Y} virtue of an order to me directed by \mathbf{W} . W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for the County of Anderson, and State afore-said, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in MAICH next, (1378). at

Price Reduced, \$20 Cash per_Turi OFFICE S6 BROAD STREET. · CHARLESTON, S. C. PENDLETON FACTORY, S. C., Jan. 9, '78. PENDLETON FACTORY, S. C., Jan. 9, '73. Mg. D. D. COHEN, Charleston--Dear Sir : I used 200 lbs. of your Poudrette on one acre of cotton land last Spring, w ich auf-fered very much from the severest hall-storm that I ever witnessed; yet with all of this I an pleased to state that the result was more than satisfactory, having mide 900 lbs. of seed cotton on land that would not, without the aid of fertilizers, make more than 500 lbs. per acre. W. WALKER RUSSELL. Feb 7, 1878 30 3m Feb 7, 1878 Fres At

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Guaranteed,

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PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

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S. M. PEGG, Agent.

PURE POUDEETTE !

nor legal obligation to pay them. Th same parties who committed the frauds in issuing the old bonds, issued in exchange for the old bonds these Consolidated Bonds, and if they have attempted to effectuate their former frauds by the issuing of these new bonds, it is the duty of the Democratic party to protect the people, and eliminate every pretended bond from the debt of the State, if it represents nothing more than the former frauds which were put in the shape of pretended bonds. This same reasoning applies to all that has been said about the squandered dabt.

The News and Courier then says :

It is evident that the objections of the Anderson INTELLIGENCER do not apply to any of the Consolidation Bonds and stocks, and they have no force when ap-plied to the bonds and stocks fundable under the Consolidation Act, and not yet funded. Every one of its objections is fully and completely covered by the Validating Act of March 13, 1872. The plain logic of this is, that the Radical party, after plundering the people by the issue of fraudulent bonds. could bind the people to pay them by their simple promise. In other words the News and Courier is willing to pay all of the frauds without investigation which the thieves said ought to be paid. We maintain, as both good law and common sense, that the Consolidation Act did not validate any bond which was fraudulent, for the State received nothing for such a bond in the beginning, and has not received anything for it since, and hence the promise was entirely without consideration. But even if the act had have had that effect, it was passed by the men who committed the fraud. and would not bind the people in any moral sense, and hence the whole subject should be reviewed, and such pretended bonds as have no valid consideration against the State should be rejected. The News and Courier considers the Democratic party bound by the Consolidation Act, and, in proof of it, says :

What is relied on as binding the Dem ocratic party is the formal resolution of the State Democratic Executive Com-mittee, under date of October 4, 1876, declaring that "the State debt, having been practically adjusted by the Consolidation Act of December 22, 1873, and most of the creditors having come in under that Act, we consider the adjustment final, and pledge the party to abide by it." * * * It was the adjustment under the Act that was declared to be final, yet the Ander-son INTELLIGENCEE declares that it does not wish to overthrow the Consolidation not wish to overthrow the constitution of illegal Act. If its cry for the rejection of illegal or fraudulent debt applies to any bond issued, or to be issued, according to the terms of the Consolidation Act, it does terms of the Consolitation Act, it does mean to overthrow that Act, and reopen a settlement solemnly declared to be final; and if the cry does not affect the Consolidation debt, or the bonds funda-ble under the Act, where is the use of it? The State has no other funded debt.

The pledges of the Executive Committee did not amount to anything more

TAXING DRUMMERS.

to impose a tax of one hundred dollars on all drummers. We regard this bill as injudicious, whether its object be to raise gether upon its practical effects. We

large business houses in the cities. The to great inconvenience and expense. If it become a law it will injure the railroads and hotels in the State, and what-

> the people of the State. - Hop. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, has

been elected to deliver the annual ora-

tion before the Calhoun and Preston Literary Societies, of Wofford College, at than an expression of opinion, for it is the Convention which makes platforms, and not the Committee, but a rejection of the fraudulent debt is not a censure upon the Committee, because it is not, properly

There is a bill before the Legislatur tion with a feeling of gratification at the promotion of the chairman to the office of Associate Justice, which has rendered his resignation proper, but with profound regret at the severance of a relation which revenue or prevent the sale of merchan-dise by samples or representations. The wisdom of the bill must depend alto-for himself an enviable fame for administrative ability, secured the unbounded confidence of the people of the State, and has maintained throughout the cordial cennot see how it will benefit any but the

smaller business houses will withdraw their drummers, and leave the business Democratic party, we beg leave to express to Judge Haskell our sincerest wishes for his future welfare, and the confident beto be done by a comparatively few, representing the large mercantile houses The practical effect of this will be to The practical effect of this will be to diminish by thousands of dollars the awnits him, whether occupying the present or any other position to which he may be called by the people of South Caroamount of money annually expended in the State by this class of persons, to dilina. minish competition in trade, and to subject the mercantile interests of the State

nedy, of Camden, was elected Chairman pro tem. The committee will hold anever benefits may be derived in the way of revenue will at last have to be paid by

mittee realize the importance of their position, and will no doubt take such

tax of \$3,535 will be added, making the aggregate yearly school fund for the County \$12,444.87. A portion of this sum, say the one-fourth, might be yearly devoted to building good and substantial school houses. In five years the amount of \$15,000 or \$16,000 could be thus expended without any serious injury to the common schools, and by this expenditure place them upon a firm footing. Let these houses be located four or five miles apart, and the contracts for building them at once let out, payable in five annual instalments, and an impetus will be given to the education enterprise in the County, which will be much more promotive of education than if that amount should be expended as it has heretofore

been. We can never have good and efficient common schools until something is done to reduce the number of these schools. lature fail to be liberal towards it, they So long as an average school numbers from ten to fifteen scholars, the grade of teachers will be lower than is desirable, for a first class teacher cannot afford to

take a school which pays so little. If ye go into the States which have perfected the great desideratum of all cultured States-popular education-we will find that they have adopted some plan for expending their common school fund similar to the one above suggested, and we hope our Legislature will give these suggestions serious attention, and that such Legislation will be had as to enable our County Commissioners, in conjunction with the School Commissioners, to let out contracts for the building of nest

Resolved, That we accept his resigna and commodious school houses, to be erected after specifications that will thousand dollars. If this is done greater care will be exercised in the selection of teachers, and the common school problem will rapidly solve itself and become a great permanent blessing to our State. If there is doubt as to the practicability of this plan we would be pleased to see it tried as an experiment in Anderson esteem of the members of this committee Resolved, That, as his former associates on the State Executive Committee of the County.

The election for Circuit Judges seems to trouble the General Assembly, as it has been two weeks since the vacancies occurred, and no election has yet been gone into, although the interests of the country are suffering by the delay. It is understood that the House favors a re-

Gen. Johnson Hagood was elected : election of at least Shaw, Mackey and member of the Committee in Judge Cooke, while the Senate is opposed to all Haskell's stead, and Gen.' J. D. Kenexcept Shaw. We presume the election will take place during this or next week.

- We are gratified in being able to other session to-day, at which time a state that a block of native granite is bepermanent chairman will be selected ing dressed at the marble yard of Messrs. and other business pertaining to the Leavell & Speers, which is designed for exhibition at the Paris exposition. The canvass will be transacted. The comgranite is taken from Rikard's quarry of the Democracy of South Carolina. — The Legislature of Louislana are investigating the Moffst bell punch with a view to its adoption through the State. three miles from town. Our enegetic

deserves grateful recognition at the hands of the State authorities, and I trust that the General Assembly will express to this gentlman the sense of the deep obligation under which he has placed the people of the State. WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

is action contemplat

162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. January 12, 1878 Hon. Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina. SIR: I have been requested by the

the Bible itself may be ignored, would be to repeat the error of the past, when the South Carolina College was the fountain head of an infidenty that spread its bale-Hon. Peter Cooper to transmit to you the foregoing letter of inquiry relative to a plan he has in view of promoting techful influence throughout the State, and still bears its evil fruits. It would be to nical as well as rudimentary education in South Carolina. I do so with great bring about the contest of the Jews and Catholics that now agitates the Northern pleasure, not only from the fact that it has been my privilege to call his attention to the pressing needs of the youth of South Carolina for such education, but also because I have for ten years past at any and all times endeavored to

promote the interest of South Carolina and the other Southern States in every

I am, eir, yours very respectfully, THEODORE BROWNE.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1878 Hon. Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina. DEAR SIE: Allow me to present to

you for your consideration, and also that of your Legislature, the following inquiry concerning a donation which condition, I might make for the benefit of the youth of South Carolina, viz: What are the best conditions on which the State of South Carolina would accept the donation from me of a certain property situated at Limestone Springa, Spartanburg County, South Carolina, consisting of the buildings and 100 or more acres of land, and make and maintain a manual labor institution, or a school of science and arts, applied to the useful and necessary purposes of life, for young women "similar to the branches and pursuits now taught in the Cooper make each structure cost about one Institute, of New York." If there be any need of an orphan asylum, this might be included in the general design, as there are buildings on the estate sufficient for both purposes. My attention has been directed by a friend of Southern education to the great needs of the youth of South Carolina for instruction in useful arts and trades, which, in my opinion, is one of the best methods of securing

the prosperity of our glorious Union of States, which is my ardent desire. I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully, PETER COOPER, No. 9, Lexington Avenue.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, January 30, 1873. My DEAR SIR: Your letter informing

ne of the munificent donation whi you propose to make to this State, in aid of the cause of education has been aid ceived, and I beg to express my great gratification on account of your gener-ous action in this matter. I will but forestall what will, I am sure, be the sense of the General Assembly, when I tender to you on behalf of the State the

most heartfelt thanks for your beneficence. Your communication shall be submitted to the Legislature, and its action in the premises shall at once be transmitted to you. With my own earnest thanks, and the

assurance of my respect and esteem, I have the honor to be

er. Erskine. Wollord in Court House, S. C., the following Charleston Coll ss, and, in our own County, I can point with pride to the Anderson and the Carswell Institutes. described lot of Land, as the Real Estate of E. R. Brown, deceased: One LOT, situate in the town of Belton, One LOT, situate in the town of Belton, in the County and State aforesaid, contain-ing one-half of an acre, more or less, boun-ded by lands of James Robertson, Jonas Brown, and the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, on the East side of said Railroad. Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers. JAMES H. McCONNELL, Some of these institutions are handsomely endowed by good Christian men, and have done a oble work during the darkest hours of Radical rule in improving the intellect and cultivating the morals of our young men. Is it right to tax the supporters of these institutions to build up a rival to cruch them out of exist-ence? To build up an institution where

Sherif Anderson County. Feb 7, 1878

SHERIFI'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. PICKENS COUNTY In the Probate Court.

. Ross Eaton, Petitioner, against Ephraim B. Eaton, Joseph J. Eaton, Amanda C. Wilson, et al., Respondents.—Petition for

public, and promises to break up the very foundation of public education. Are we Partition. BY virtue of an order in the above stated case to me directed by W. G. Fields. BY virtue of an order in the above stated case, to me directed by W. G. Fields, Judge of Probate for the County of Fickens and State aforesaid, cated the twenty-third day of November, 1877. I will sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, during the legal hours of sale at Anderson C. H., S. C., All that piece, parcel, or Tract of Land, lying and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Watkins, Maria Watson, R. G. Ea-ton, and others, containing thirty-two scres, more or less. prepared to meet any such issue as this at the present? The honorsble gentleman from Charleston, and others who advocate this bill, remind me of an old man in Georgia who was building a cow-pen, and, about the time he finished, his wife came out

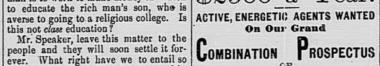
and declared it was too small. The altercation became serious, and would have resulted in blows but for the timely arrival of a traveler. They agreed to leave more or less. Also, a lot of Land situate in same Coun

the matter to his decision, and upon stating the case to him he inquired: "How many cows have you?" They rety, and State aforesaid, at the Five Forks, adjoining lands of — Casey and John Harper, containing two acres, more or less. TERMS—One-half cush on day of sale—replied, "none." "How much money have you ?" "None," they answered, "but we intend to work and make money enough to buy a fine cow." And so the traveler mander on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. Furchaser to give bond decided that the pen was large enough, and restored peace to the family. So it is with the University. We have no students to fill it, and we have no money

and security and a mortgage of the premi-ses to the Judge of Frobate to secure bal-ance of purchase money, and pay extra for all papers. JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Feb 7, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County to send them there. We have, besides, colleges not near full of students. And it resolves itself into this, that the pool

\$2500 a Year. ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED



OF 150 Distinct Publications

heavy a burden on our taxpayers with-out consulting them, and giving them a chance to speak out by their votes? Mr. AND Speaker, they will speak in tones of thunder from the mountains to the sea-100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest. board. The advocates of the bill know this, and, therefore, wish to commit the

people to it at this session. Dr. Rey-nolds, who was a distinguished Professor in the South Carolina College, recently said that the standard of education in A Novel Feature in Canvassing 111 Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Book fail. It contains something to suit every taste. We are also offering spe-Furman University at present is as high as it ever was in South Carolina College. suit every taste. We are cial inducements on our

Premium Family Bibles. The doors of that institution are open English and German, Protestant and Cathwide and free to every young man in the Engash and German, Protestant and Cath-olic. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invalnable Aids and Superb Bind-ings, at the Grand Centennial Exposition, 1876. Also General and Local State. No tuition is charged there. This bill also contemplates the open-ing of Claffin University with an equal appropriation of money-which is AGENTS WANTED ON uble the old expenses. This would be

OURGREAT WAR BOOK. paying twice as much as we did in our most prosperous days when we are not half so able. The honorable gentleman from Charles-

ton seems to think that a man can't be anybody unless he graduates at the South Carolina College—that the sun, moon

man is to work to make money in

and stars in a literary point of view revolve around the University, How is it Sept 13, 1877 9 that you, Mr. Speaker, occupy that seat NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. with such distinguished honor to yourself and the whole State, while many of the Notice is hereby given that the un-rsigned, Administrator of Richard Shirgraduates of that institution hold seats upon this floor? Lord Bacon tells us that dersigned, Administratior of Alegadia Sun-ley, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 28th day of February, 1878, for a Final Settle-ment and discharge from said Estate. THOS. ERSKINE, Adm'r. Jan 24, 1878 28 5 Very truly yours, WADE HAMPTON. TO PETER COOPER. The Legislature has not yet made any were the architects of their own fortunes.

Honea Path. 516 60 J. N. CARWILE, County School Commissione Jan 31, 1878 29 2 LIVERY & FEED STABLE BY T. J. LEAK Waverly House Block I HAVE leased and will run this Stable the present year, and will keep my **TOBACCO STORE** In connection with the Stable. All grader of Chewing and Smoking Tobaco, chear T. J. LEAK. Jan 24, 1878 28 MORE TOBACCO!

Jan 31, 1878 29

N Notice is hereby given that the under-signed, Administrator, with the Will an-nexed, of the Estate of John B. Poore, deceased, will apply to the John B. Probete for Anderson County, on the 28th day of Pebruary next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said E tale. J. J. MATTISON, Adm'r. Jan 24, 1878 28 5⁴

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

he most Comprehensive, Reliable and Ac-trate History of the Great Contest between the RUSSIAN and the TURK. With its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful Book now published. Liberal Terms. Particu-ars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA

I HAVE on hand, and am receiving, a large stock of Tobacco, in boxes and Caddies, which will be sold at lowest possi-ble figures for cash or to prompt paying parties on time. Call and get my prices and be convinced that I am selling cheap. Those indebted to me for Tobacco must call short-ly and pay their accounts, or they will set-tle with J. C. Whitfield, Esq. 0. H. P. FANT, at Barr & Fant's. Jan 31, 1878 20 5 Jan 31, 1878 A PPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD. A PPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD, Notice is hereby given that Talitha E. Boggs has made application to me for a Homestead in the personal property of her late husband, Edward Boggs, and that said application will be heard by me at eleven o clock a. m., on the 5th day of March next. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Hudre of Probate Judge of Probate.