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The Movement More than Fifty Years Old

A correspondent of the Cologue Gazette writing from St. Petersburg just before the late attempt on the life of the sian Socialists first surprised their fellow countrymen with a display of their plan of action. Within the past twelve months bills, placards, and pamphlets of a revolutionary character have been de-livered at the doors of Ministers, now at the cottage of the laborer, with an audacity for which we should have to travel far to find a parallel. How long the dismal confederacy has been in existence—a confederacy whose members are abroad known as Nibilists, and inR ussia as Socialists, but who call themselves the Revolutionary party-it is impossible to ascertain with exactness. At any rate the movement has assumed a fixed shape only within the past year, and it is since that time that we have learned the sanundertaken, and which they have been executing with a precision that excites the utmost horror and astonishment. At first little importance was in general attached to the manifestos of the revolutionary party. The prevailing conviction was that its principal elements consisted of eccentric, over-excited students who could never prove dangerous to the State or to society. To-day, the opinion has very much altered, at least in Russia itself. Abroad people are still attributing the movement, which, in the meantime, has spread all over Russia, to Nihilism; others are endeavoring to show the indentity of the Russian revolutionists with the Internationale. This view is, however, a false one, and he who is prepossessed by it has much to learn of Russia and its people. Possibly, the Internationale and the Russian revolutionaries have certain relations with one another, and it may be granted that there are many Nihilists among them; but taken generally, the Russian Socialists are pursuing paths of their own which differ toto celo from those of the Inter-nationale, and have desperately little, in common even with Nihilism. To find the real commencement of present revas the accession of the Emperor Nicholas. It was in 1825 that for the first time loud demand was made in Russia for a Constitution, which it was also endeavored to secure by violent means This movement the energetic Czar quick-ly crushed. Under his iron rule there may have been occasional ferment, but nothing to speak of came to the surface. It was only under the milder scepter of Alexander that the agitation first ven-tured to show itself again. Since the year 1863, when serfdom was actually abolished, it increased from day to day, and for fifteen years it has been increas ing almost imperceptibly, and without assuming a fixed and definite shape. But at length, last year it came forth firm, audacious, and in a terrible form. At that time there appeared in all the European cities of the Empire publications of an insurrectionary character, accusing the highest officials and dignitaries of dishonorable conduct, avarice, and barbarous brutally. Their removal from the entourage of the Emperor was demanded failing which a sanguinary revenge was threatened. From the outset the Russian Socialists declared that they did not intend any injury to the Czar. It was the Court Camarilla they were aiming a peaceable way, then by force. They further demanded a Constitution, the suppression of his Majesty's private chan-cellery—commonly called the 'Third Di-vision'—the abolition of corporal punishment with the stick in prisons, better treatment of political prisoners, reform in the courts of justice, and changes in the procedure in preliminary examina-tions under the secret police. The persons whose dismissal from the ranks of the government service was demanded were mentioned by name. They were not few; there were about 200 names on the list. Underneath these names were words to the following effect: 'Since we are unable to obtain any redress in a legal way, and that because in Russia, not the Czar, but those about the Czar really govern the country, we shall, unless attention is paid to our wishes, enter upon the illegal way, and we shall shoot, stab, and murder, until our demands are satisfied and the Camarilla is swept from the face of the earth.' According to the programme of the Socialists, or Revolutionary party, the 'Third Division' was to be first done away with. The private chan-cellery of his Majesty, it was declared,

tion to get a clue to the audacious authors and distributors of these publications, but all without success. Hand bills and placards seemed over night to grow out of the earth. The army was de-luged with them; the laborer found them in his pocket in the morning. body knew whence they came, but there

they were every day in increasing num-bers. Before long simple hand bills were not sufficient. Newspapers began to appear, printed and published in regular form, some aboard, others in the

capital itself.

LAND AND WATER. "For some time the Storm Bell had been published in London and the Forward in Geneva, when suddenly, in St. l'etersburg, there appeared the chief or gan of the Revolutionary party-a pa per which, in foolbardiness, everything that had hitherto been known in the same line. It bears the name Semla i Svaboda, (Land and Liberty). In this print we see unfolded a revolution ary tanaticism and terrorism which recall the memory of the sanguinary years of the first French Revolution. The Semla i Scaboda passes judgment on life or death; it warns, threatens, and pardons it announces beforehand those who have been condemned in the criminal courts and publishes earlier and more faithful accounts with respect to the condemned than the journals of the capital are able to do. The hawkers or distributors of the Semla i Svaboda must, it would seem, either to do their work in invisible garments or the copies of the paper must fall from the skies. They are found everywhere, except when the police want offices of the civil service, in manufactories, in barracks, in restaurants, in the Ministry of the Interior, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Public Enlighten-Councillor of State finds them between the leaves of his Conservative journal; who distributed our papers. We have tivating and delightful.

Andersun



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

THE AZOR FOLKS IN LIBERIA. How They are Getting On in the "Land of I'romise."

York steamer which arrived here on Saturday were Spencer Reeves and his two sons, colored emigrants who went to Liberia on the Azor. They are now on their way back to Milledgeville, Georgia, which is their original home, although they had lived in Aiken County, in this State, for several years preceding their ocean voyage. The two sons are young men, one of them a mere youth, and neither bore any appearance of ill health, although the younger stated that he was by no means well. The old man looks just as he did when he left here a year ago, being evidently still as shrewd and practical as he was then, even in the height of the Liberian craze. A few more gray hairs in his head and beard is the only change in his appearance. He does not seem to have been favorably impressed with Liberia, and expressed much satisfaction at being so near home once more. When questioned as to his family, Coast fever. His son "Pete," a most magnificent specimen of physical development, was also dead, having dropped down in his own door one morning, and

died in a flash almost of some myste-rious blight. Floyd, the oldest and only married son, had been left behind in Li-beria, the old man not having means sufficient to bring him back, although he earnestly desired to come. SPENCER REEVES' NARRATIVE of the experience of the immigrants is that they lingered about Monrovia for two months and two weeks after the white sails of the Azor had disappeared in the west. During this time some died, and all suffered with the fever. Reeves says his own belief is that Anthony Williams, probably the Secretary of State, made away with many of the effects landed from the Azor. His own were sadly depleted by somebody. At the expiration of the time above named, the immigrants divided into three parties, the one to which he was attached going about 30 miles up the St. Paul's River to one of the extreme settlements, called, as well as could be gathered from the narrator's pronunciation, Pobama. Here they were allotted land, assisting the surveyor by carrying his chains, &c. So the men went vigorously to work in a large gang, building log houses, shelter being obtained meanwhile in the dwell-ings of the few settlers already there, and thatch huts. The new habitations were

soon completed and occupied, and the CLEARING AND PLANTING was immediately commenced. Reeves was immediately commenced.
himself planted small patches of potatoes, corn and peas, the others doing about the same. He says he made two patches of the former, one of corn and one of peas. His potatoes "made" in about three months. He had meat, for which he paid \$30 per hundred, having held on to his money and kept it by him. Those who had no money had no meat, unless they could kill a stray deer or "pick up" a little somewhere. He plant ed a patch of cassadas, and left them growing. During all this time they could hear no word of the Azor, nor learn anything of events on this side of the water. Reeves himself generally went to Monrovia on Saturday, and there met many of his fellow immigrants. The Liberian government had given a little

Perhaps the best idea of the status of the immigrants may be gathered from called over to him. His account of the ions was as follows:

CALLING THE ROLL William Adams, Lancaster County, aged 26. Was well at last accounts. Had lost his child. Wanted to return. At Pobama. Scott Bailey, Lancaster, aged 29.

and living poorly.

Robert Manger, Lancaster, aged 38. Has lost a child. He and his people were compelled to sell nearly all their clothes to get a start, but are now doing

Okra Adams, Ninety-Six, S. C., aged 42. He and his family are at Pobama, and are faring very badly; "sometimes they eat, and sometimes they don't." James Johnson, aged 26, Ninety-Six. Is at Pobama. Is a skilful hunter, and

'makes out" tolerably well. Moses Mason, Ninety-Six, aged 49, has married a rich Liberian widow, and is Matt Matthews, Ninety-Six. Believed to be dead.

Joshua Phillips, Ninety-Six, aged 38, carpenter, doing finely. Children all at school. Has lost one child. Abram Robinson, Ninety-Six. Farm ing at Pobama. Doing tolerably well,

but suffering from an ulcer in his leg. Ned Wilson, Ninety-Six, aged dead. Family farming at Pobama, and "just breathin'." John Bell, Selma, Ala., aged 65, at Pobama. Has gone to stealing. Green Barr, Augusta, Ga., aged 34, is

at Pobama, farming and doing well, and satisfied. Is a magistrate. Geo. Shaw, Augusta, Ga., aged 31, has lost a child. Getting along tolerably well and satisfied. Is making \$1.50 a day in Monrovia working at his trade,

Simon Ware, Augusta, Ga., aged 58.
Wife dead. Is overseer for a planter at nicety their imaginary territorial bound-\$8 per month, food and clothes, and okin' fine as a fiddle." Wm. Wilhite, Augusta, Ga., farming

at Pobama. Doing tolerably well and Allen Duval, Burke County, Ga., incapacitated from labor by an ulcer on his

Isham Hughes, Burke County, is at Pobama and high sheriff of town. Rachael Williams, widow, Burke County, in Monrovia, refusing to leave there, and very anxious to get back. Thomas Williams, farmer, aged 47, Burke County, doing well and "cotin a

widow woman." Simon Williams, farmer, Burke County, aged 22, dead. Left two children. Berrian Williams, Burke County, aged 14, became disgusted, stole a boat and Robert Williams, Burke County, aged

55, living with his family at Pobama. Faring very badly.
William Adams, Burke County, aged
55, died from an ulcer.
John Young, aged 36, Burke County, eapacitated from work by an ulcer nd, with his family, "perishing." Ned Clark, aged 23, Clarendon Coun

ty, S. C., making out very badly. James Clark, same family, aged 70, died at Pobama. Jackson Clark, same family, (was director of the L. E. A.) at Pobama. Says he would give his life to get back. Alexander Clark, same family, doing

Rufus Clark, same family, incapacitated from work by an ulcer.

Moses Hilton, Clarendon County, dead. "Grieved himself to death waitin' to git back home." Widow in Monrovia.

Fred Robinson, Clarendon; wife dead. Is about Monrovia doing odd jobs. Scott Daniels, aged 24, Barnwell County, S. C. Is well, but complaining of

scant eating.
Lydia Johnson, aged 70, Barnwell, Moss Stevens, Barnwell, aged 28, in Monrovia earning scanty living by working by the day. Howell Tyler, aged 50, Barnwell. Is living somewhere down the coast, and seems to be doing tolerably well, going to Monrovia by boat every Saturday. Reeves says he has the Baptist Church's money and won't give it up. His son Abram Tyler, same family. Knocking around Monrovia. Rev. S. F. Flegler, preaching. Doing tolerably well. Waiting for Azor to W. J. Moultrie, (missionary,) Charles

in a store.
Thaddeus Middleton, aged 68, Charles ton County, living at Pobama.

S. E. Gaillard, (ex-scantor,) Charleston County, working at his trade (machinist) in Monrovia and doing fairly.

Has lost a child. Wife crazy to get

ton. Has parted with his wife; is clerk

Clement Irons, aged 50, Charleston. Is doing well at his trade (millwright.) Has lost a daughter.

George Curtis, (M. D.,) has parted with his wife. Is scraping a living as jeweller, and Reeves says, has a "sweet-Boatswain Siegler, aged 57, Edgefield

County, dead. Daughter "waitin' on rich niggers." Jackson Smallwood, Edgefield. Do-

ing nothing. "Most dead."

Cresar White, Edgefield, wife dead.

Alfred Hood, Charlotte, N. C., aged
39, dead. Left a large family.

Of course this list only includes those heads of families of whom Reeves happens to know. There are many of whom he can tell nothing. He describes the mortality among the children as fearful. His estimate put the number of deaths at over one-half the souls landed. This,

however, may be an exaggeration. He says the Williams family from Georgia lost twelve children. The proportion of deaths have certainly been very large. The climate, he says, gives rise to fearful

His general summing up is that "over one-half is dead, plenty of others perishing to death almos', and heap would come back if they could. The land is very good, but the people unaccommo-dating and mean." He says he was robbed of almost everything but his money. He stopped here to attempt to realize upon some of his claims against the L. E. A., but learning the futility of all such efforts, announced his intention the reins of government we feel convincof "goin' home to his people, goin' to ed that the interests of America will not work, and retirin' from all nigger busi-

and completely disgusted with Liberia, although he thinks a man with either a trade, a very small family, or a large capital, would do well there.-News and

IS THE MOON INHABITED ?-The ques tion as to whether the moon is inhabited by organic beings-if not like those that live on our own globe, at least of a kind specially adapted by their structure and nature for existing under the very differ-ent physical conditions that obtain on water exists on her surface, she is entirely unfitted to be the dwelling place of viency to mind: and it is highly improb miles altogether destitute of sensitive and cases adapt the inhabitant to the nature of the habitation provided for him, as he has adapted the birds for winging their flight through the air, the fishes for gliding in the water, and man and quadrupeds for traveling the dry land."

-Col. Butler, State Fish Commissioner, placed one hundred and fifty thousand young shad in the Saluda River, at the ng of the Air Line Railroad. It is said to require three years for any in crease of these forced emigrants to out waters; that they will not ascend the any higher than the spot at which they are planted, but that their progeny will, each succeeding generation, above its immediate ancestors and re tain through its existence the territory aries.

The human face is not only "the in-dex of the soul." Every bodily sensa-tion leaves its indelible trace upon the features. Every human face, if studied attentively, reveals the physical and mental history of its possessor. On the crowded street of the city what volumes of these histories are open to all who would search them. The miser with of the two countries meant the happihis features drawn as tightly as the openings of his money bags; bauchee with his sensual, semi-animal face; the young man with the future fair and broad before him, every line of his countenance revealed energy and ambition; the maiden's face bright with innocent love and hope,—each of these face-histories is as legible as the printed page before you. But there are other faces in which we may read sad histories -faces of work-weary women, to whom living has become an irksome task. The every line of their countenances. Why will these women suffer from debility and those painful disease and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, losing besides the charm and beauty of a bright, healthful face, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre scription is a sure and effectual remedy Ladies who have used it pronounce it to be woman's clivir of health. Sold by drug-

To think clearly and act quickly one must have good health. Indigestion is the foc of health and should at once be driven from the system by the regular GRANT AND THE CHINESE.

Remarkable Petition from Chinese Merchants at Penang.-The General's Diplo-

LONDON, May 6, 1879. The Herald correspondent accompany-ing General Grant writes from Singapore, under date of April 6, 1879, and gives an account of the progress of the General and party through British Burmah, the Malacca colonies and the Straits settlements. The General was sailing slowly along the cost of Southern Asia, stopping at points of interest. The first place he visited in the Straits settlement was the Island of Penang. Here he remained a day and held a reception in the Town Hall. An address was presented to the general as follows :-

To General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America:— SIR—We, the chairman and members of the Penang Chamber of Commerce desire on this, the occasion of your visit to this distant portion of our Gracious Queen's dominions, to tender you a hearty welcome and to assure you that we have long been cognizant of and duly appreciated and admired the many acions, public and private, which have so deservedly brought you praise and fame both at home and abroad. Entering office after the much to be deplored assas-sination of the late President Lincoln, and when the passions aroused by the unfortu-nate civil war had not had time to calm, you, by your great tact and impartiality, soon convinced all parties that it would be your highest aim to smooth away all diferences, and we noted with great satisfaction the happy results which followed. The steps you took when President to increase the trade existing between America and Great Britain attracted at the time our admiration, and the recep-tion lately accorded to you in all the leading cities of England, Ireland and Scotland amply testifies that time has in no way detracted from the favorable opinions formed years previously, or diminished the estimate in which you were held. Your efforts to bring Great Britain and America into the closest relationship were not, however, confined to trade alone, but extended in every direction and were happily attended with the ous period had England and America been politically more closely connected than at the time of your retirement from office. We feel deely gratified and hon-ored by the opportunity offered us of add-ing our simple quota of praise to the many and well deserved encomiums passed on you, and we beg to assure you that your future career will be watched by us with the greatest interest. Should you, by God's Providence, again assume suffer in your hands, and that the bond of friendship now existing between your nation and ours will be cemented, if possible, more strongly than ever. hope that the remainder of your tour will prove as successful as it has hitherto been, and we sincerely trust that your life may be long shared to your family

WALTER SCOTT (for self and members.)

PENANG, March 29, 1879. THE GENERAL'S REPLY. General Grant said, in response, that he was extremely obliged to the gentle-men of the Chamber of Commerce of Penang for their address and for the reception that had been accorded to him.

This, however, was only in keeping with the cordiality and hospitality he had retended to the cordinality he had ceived in every part of the British Emception in England was continued with unabated, he might say with increasing, ain and throughout the vast Indian Empire which he had just visited. This was very grateful to him, not alone because of the kind and flattering words personal to himself with which these receptions were always accompanied and to which he was far from being incensible, but because it opened a good feeling toward his own country. In that sense, more than any other, the kindness he had received in England and in English colonies was grateful because he believed that the welfare of the Anglo-Saxon

race-he might say of the world-de-

upon the harmony and feeling of this

felt that it would be in the end a great blessing to the people of all classes. PEACE WITH THE WHOLE WORLD. An allusion had been made in the address to his own efforts when he was in office to bring about a settlement of the questions at issue between England and America at the close of our war. That policy, he wished to say, was simply carrying out a conviction which he had en-tertained long before he held any office that the first thing to be considered in the foreign policy of the United States was a good understanding with England. With this conviction he felt it as President his first duty to urge with all his influence the settlement of the question arising out of the war, and the removal of all festering sores between the two countries. He regarded the existence of such questions between nations like America and England as a scandal. He had no reason to feel dissatisfied with the results of those efforts, and his observations since he came abroad only confirmed him in that belief. The two nations were now as one nation in the development of

ness, the prosperity and the peace of the At the close of this speech a deputation of Chinese merchants advanced and presented General Grant an address, autifully illuminated in silk. slation of this was read in English by the General has made a great impression throughout the settlements on account of its reference to the Chinese emigration in Asia, as it is in America. following is the translation of the Chinese address:—
The Hokien and Cantonese merchant

their civilization, and he wished every effort of the English success, because the

advancement of the common civilization

traders and other residents of this island have heard of the time when Your Excellency filled the most important of President of the great Republie of the United States of America so much to the benefit of that country and of the civilized world, so administering your government and executing good laws as to induce peple of all nations to make America their home. Now that Your Excellency, in travelling around take this opportunity of expressing our but also scarce.

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happiness in being able to make your acquaintance and to offer you a hearty welcome. We may add that it is the irst time that a visit has been paid to Penang by so distinguished a representa-We therefore avail ourselves of this occasion to bring to Your Excellency's notice that formerly no restrictions were placed on emigration from China, but latterly restrictions have been imposed, and we solicit Your Excellency's power-ful influence on our behalf to advocate the removal of these restrictions, and thus restore the intercourse between the two nations to its former footing. Should Qour Excellency be instrumental in reopening the ports of America to free em igration from China Your Excellency's name will ever be held in grateful re-

General Grant said it afforded him a special pleasure to receive the address which had just been read. He was about to visit China, having received a warm invitation to do so, and he was anxious to see with his own eyes the institutions with a welcome from Chinamen in this colony, therefore, was gratifying. There was one point in the address in reference to the passage by Congress of a bill restricting the emigration of Chinamen to the United States. He knew nothing of such a bill except what he had read in the telegraphic despathes in the last English newspapers. He had been absent from the United States for some time, and was imperfectly informed of the public sentiment which had support ed its passage. In all questions like this there were demagogues who, in America as in other countries, pander to prejudi-ces against race ar nationality, and favor any measure of oppression that might advance their political interests. A good deal of the antipathy toward peo-ple of other races in the United States, of which we heard so much, was demagogery, and did not represent the better ng of the country. In this question of Chinese emigration there was something to be said in favor of those advoca-ting a bill limiting emigration of the Chi-nese to America. In his earlier years, when a young officer in the army, the General said he spent some time in California and saw there something of the beginning of Chinese emigration to the United States, and he heard then objections to that emigration on the part of good people. The settlement of California was the beginning of this whole agitation. He remembered very well the objections he then heard to the nese emigration. It was not to the Chinaman coming to the United States, but to his coming in a condition of slavery.

CHINESE AND NEGRO SLAVERY. He hoped when he visited China to look into this question more closely, to see for himself the practical operations of the Chinese emigration to the United States, as it was a question on which he felt the deepest, affecting, as it must inevitably do, the welfare of the nations. But the gentlemen who presented this address could well understand the objections on the part of the American people to receiving emigrants who came, not as citizens, but as slaves. On that Chinaman and not the negro was the

THE SYSTEM OF IMMIGRATION. As he understood this question of Chinese emigration the Chinese did not come to the United States as the people of other nations-of their own free will, to enjoy the benefits and the protection of the American government to have the benefit of their industry, and accept the responsibilities as well as the benefits of residence in America-but as dependants, slaves of companies who brought them as merchandise, held then in practical bondage and enjoyed the fruits of their labor. pended more than upon any other cause As a consequence the Chinaman in America was not a member of our society, on one peoole—one people in race and civilization, although two nations. He did the same footing with other races, entitled to all the benefits of our laws, with not think it was any disrespect to the chances for improvement and prosperity other great civilized Powers of Europebut the slave of a company. He felt he certainly did not so intend-when he sure that the Chinese gentleman who had honored him with this address and said that the civilization which finds its home in England is better calculated than any other to bring the greatest good community of Penang would agree with to mankind. Whenever he saw a new him that emigration to the United States under those circumstances was not an advantage to us, and was a wrong to the people who came under such degrading

AMERICA AND CHINA.

This, in brief, said the General, without going further into the question, was the objection, to Chinese emigration on the part of Americans, who but the kindest feelings toward the Chithem, if they chose to make their home with us, the welcome they extended to the rest of the world. He mentioned these views, not as bearing on the bill o which allusion had been made in the address, because he knew nothing about it, but as giving in a general way the fellings of the American people toward the Chinese. He was only a citizens of the United States, without authority in the councils or the government of the country, and consequently the authors glass, and also a tallow candle. Strange of the address have overrated his influence in the settlement of the question But it was one which, as an American citizen, interested him greatly, and he looked with pleasure to his visit to China as enabling him to look into it and make up his mind. He never doubted, and no one could doubt that in the end no matter what agitation might for the time being effect at home, the American people would treat the Chinese with kind ness and justice, and not deny to the free and deserving people of that country the asylum they offer to the rest of the world. He begged again to thank the members of the Chinese community for their address, the reception of which

WOULD NEVER USE THEM .- If per sons were aware of the injurious characnever use them. Ignorant persons know tions necessary. The only good baking powder, prepared by a physician with special regard to its healthfulness, is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

"adopted" member of a famous military corps, when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark, "I suppose they smoke in your regiment?" said 'Yes, but not in my company,'

- Blessed is the man who loveth hi the world, has paid our island a visit, we wife's relations; and not only blessed.

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, - 2.06
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.06
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.06
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.

43- We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

opinions of our correspondents. All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

A Detroiter who dresses well and has reasonable share of good looks, had occasion last week to make a trip in the country, and one night he found himself at a farmhouse at which a party was to come off. He was invited to participate in the festivities, and after he had con-sented, the old farmer took him around the corner of the house and said :

"The young folks are mighty fond of any game with kissing in it.—
They'll get up something and fix it to make you kiss the handsomest gal in the

"Well, I'll kiss her!" was the prompt

reply.
"Yes, but hold on a little," continued the old man. "There's my gal Emma. We think she's as purty as any of 'em; certain folks around here kinder sniff at her 'cause her nose crooks a bit and her hair is a trifle high-colored. Now, I want you to kiss Em for the handsomes gal in the room. It'll do the old woman good, do Em good, and kinder set these sniffers back a little. I don't ask you to kiss her for nothing, but if you'll do it I'll throw fifteen cents oft'n your bill in the morning. What d'ye say?'

The young man said he'd do it, and the father continued : "That's the checker. Don't have any make-believe about it, but kiss her right pop out, so that we kin all hear the smack!"

The game was played, the Detroiter pop of a pistol. He felt all the happier for it that night, to see how greatly the old woman was pleased, but the next forenoon as he jogged along he had to run the gauntlet of a score of farmers' ons waiting in the fence corners to lick nim because he passed their for "Em." He was struck by thirteen stones, six clubs and about a bushel of otatoes before he got out of the neighporhood, and when he came to figure up ne realized that fifteen cents was no in lucement at all .- Detroit Free Press.

McI. D. McKissick settled on the

Brazos, near Rock Dam, some twenty-five years ago. Mr. McKissick farmed, and when the war broke out was p ed of many slaves, herds, and fertile acres of land. A bachelor, he led a frugal life, and was known to possess considerable money. The reputation of McKissick's wealth proved his death, for one night in 1865, just before the close of the war, he was murdered. Suspicion fell upon members of a battalion of roving cavalrymen, under command of one Col Board, who were then quartered on the Brazos, doing no good for the Confedera-cy or the country. In fact they were said to be in reality jayhawkers and thieves. How much money, if any, the murderers secured, was never known, but Mr. McKissick's slaves always insisted that the bulk of their master's wealth was not found. Mr. McKissick left a brother (Wm. McKissick) and a sister, who are now residing near Mt. Calm, in Limostone County. Near Rock Dan stands a nold tumbled down that, that once belonged to McKissick, being on his land. It has not been used for years. point Americans would naturally feel Last Friday morning a colored man who strongly. It was in the order to free one cultivated a field near the Rock Dan concluded he would go to the river and race from slavery, to put an end to a concluded he would go to the river and condition of things that was degrading to both races, black and white, that we less shanty, and began to dig in one corfought a long war, losing a great num-ber of lives, with an enormous waste of presently unearther an iron pot, covered treasure. This was a terrible sacrifice —he questioned if any nation ever made Taking the lid off his surprise was turngreater one. It was to suppress slavery. Having made these sacrifices to free the negro it could not be expected that the and \$20 gold pieces. The whole sum Americans would consent to the revival \$8,065; all in gold. The negro secured of another form of slavery in which the chinaman and not the negro was the were he got to drinking. His lavish expenditure of money excited suspicion. Whisky had loosened his tongue and the whole story leaked out .- Waco Texas Telephone.

HIS "RECOMMEND."-Some time since a Detroit merchant was in want of a clerk, and he advertised the fact. Among the numerous applicants who sent in recommendations was a young man who had shortly before received a letter from the old man Blank, to the effect that any further visits to his house on the part of the young man could not be permitted, and that "Mary's" future husband was already selected. In his haste and excitement he forwarded this note in place of a recommendation from his mistake he called upon the merchant

to secure the missive. "Ah!" said the merchant, as the young man entered, "you can begin here to-morrow. I was about to write you." "That—that letter——," began the young man, but the merchant interrup-

Blank and I have been enemies for fortysix years. Any one he is down on I always employ in order to aggravate him. Come right along. I'll give you a posi-tion in the front of the store where the old curmudgeon must see you every time he passes, and if you want to make up faces at him I'll pay all costs.

Thus are we able to furnish another illustration that sunshine may come out of the depths of despair.

Lensburg, Le Sueur county, got on a spree last week, Monday, at Montgomery, and offered to wager that he could swal low the glass contained in a whisky flask The wager was taken up by one of the party present, whereupon the drunken to relate, that night he felt no ill effects the glass began to cut and grind his bow els, compelling the man to writhe and scream in agony. This continued until Thursday morning, when the poor wretch was brought to New Prague in the deluhim from his inevitable and fast approaching death. Of course no physician's skill could now save or even pro-long the life which had been so deliberately though unknowingly taken. It was pitiful and heartrending to hear the poor mortal moan and scream in agony as the death dealing glass slowly constantly cut its way into the vitals. This could not long continue, however, and death kindly relieved the suffering man Thursday afternoon. A post mor-tem examination was held and the man's

literally ground to pieces. A wife and nine children are left dependent by the foolishness of a man crazed by drink. This may prove a timely warning to those addicted to the excessive use of a substance as deadly in its final effects as that swallowed by the man who came to so untimely an end. Shakopee (Minn.) Argus.

- Governer Hubbard, of Texas, has building.

mend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for her grand-children and thus keep peace in

It costs six roubles a year to annual subscribers-so, at least, we are informed by the announcement inviting new sub-scribers which is printed at the head of

this strange periodical. Shall we call this audacity or banter? "The editors of the Land and Liberty quite coolly invite readers to subscribe to their paper, as though it was a mere matter of course. They further inform us what pamphlets have recently been republished, and what will shortly ap-pear; and to this announcement they add the intimation that 'these publications are to be bought for' so much, 'at the well known places.' The form of the revolutionary newspaper itself very nearly resembles that of the Augsburg Allegemein Zeitung or the London Gazette. The printed matter is on coarse paper and clear, although evidently, at anxious to work off his goods, and it is paper and clear, although evidently, at times, hurriedly put together. The text your bounden duty to help him.

Be especially careful never to return generally occupies from sixteen to twenty-generally occupies from sixteen to twenty-four pages. The assumption is that each of the confederates employed on the pa-of the confederates employed on the pa-than on his—if you are shrewd enough to of the confederates employed on the pa-per carries about with him a quantity of type; that on a fixed day he takes this to the secret printing office; that there the various articles are set up as rapidly

as can be done, put together, and made ready for printing, so that in a few hours the whole business is over. OFFICIALS FOREWARNED.

"On the day after that assination of Mesenzeff, the Chief of the St. Peters-burg Secret Division, the Semla i Svaboda appeared with an illustration. On the front page of the paper appeared the commencement of a grand proclamation of which the substance was as fol-

"'Yesterday, in accordance with the sentence of the National Revolutionary matter. Committee, there fell Gen. Mesenzeff, Chief of the 3d Division of the Secret Chancellery of His Majesty. He had trampled right under foot; he tortured his prisoners, persecuded the innocent and in his official capacity murdered partly by brutal ill treatment by hunger, thirst, and the rod, and partly by his minions, the following persons.' (Then minions, the following persons.' (Then follows a list of names with cause of their imprisonment and the circumstances of their death.)

page in order to make room for the illustration just mentioned, which is accompanied by a revolutionary dirge. The picture represents the murdered Meseuzeff lying on a catafalque. Around him bright tapers are burning. The poem tells the reasons for his death, and relates how the Czar comes in to take a last farewell of his faithful servant. The Emperor enters, takes off his helmet, and kneels down at the foot of the coffin. Soft church music is then heard and the

lights suddenly go out. There is sound of thunder and of rushing wind in the air; the music suddenty stops, and into the chamber of death there dances a long line of shades of the murderedhollow-eyed, covered in rags, and fetters rattling on their limbs. The ghostly company dance the dance of death round the Emperor and the corpse of Mesenzeff. They lift their arms in menacing fashion, pointing to the wounds which the assas-

sinated Chief of the Police had inflicted the Court Camarilla they were aiming at—that wall which separates the ruler from his people, and through which lay the only way to the monarch. This they declared must be broken down, if not in had what he deserved.' I refrain from stingy old curroud cours always have the satisfaction of calling him a "mean, had what he deserved.' I refrain from stingy old curroud cours is nouse it will give it an "air of business-like respectability." You may get "warned out" after awhile, but you can always have the satisfaction of calling him a "mean, had what he deserved.' I refrain from reproducing the whole of the dirge; it is too frantically insame and fantastic. live in motivithstanding that you lived I only wish to give some illustration of the length to which the audacity of the Semla i Svaboda is carried. "After the assassination of Krapotkin "After the assassination of Krapotkin another announcement of the secret tribunal was made in the revolutionary can talk intelligently on all subjects. journal. A reward of 50,00 roubles had been offered for the discovery of they murderers of Mesenzeff, but nobody came

forward to earn the reward. After the attemt on Krapotkin the reward was doubled in the hope of tempting some one in the hostile camp to turn traitor. And this time a man actually presented himself before the Chief of the Gendarmerie and betrayed the whereabouts of two secret printing offices in St. Petersburg. One of them was in the office for shipping dues on the Gundujevski Ostroff, other in the Imperial Cartridge Factory on the Vassili Ostroff. In the night both the printing office were visited and broken up; but beyond a couple of thousand copies of papers will had been smuggled into the country-copies of the Storm Bell and of Forwards-and a number of placards, only a few hundred printing types were found. An expert was at was an institution utterly irreconcilable with the spirit of the present—an insti-tution which, standing above and outside once called in by the police and consul-ted as to where the type had come from, and it was found that the letters had all law, could not be reached by any le-gal way. The Chief of the Third Divis-ion was threatened with murder or asbeen brought together from a number of different printing offices in the city, most of them being from the firm of Wolf and sassination, if he continued to torture prisoners into confession by subjecting them to the pangs of hunger, and thirst and the knout. A certain time was from the Imperial State Printing Office. At the cartridge factory Col. Simoneff and five other officers were arrested, and in the office for shipping dues the first might be benefited by a change, but the granted him within which to mend his assistant to the Director was likewise placed under arrest. He was a man ways. The authorities, upon receiving

> but born and brought up in Russia. THE FATE OF A TRAITOR. "These prisoners are said to have been found guilty of complicity with the revolutionary movement but, after all, the discovery of these two printing offices has had no appreciable effect in checking still remain undiscovered. The types gave the police no clue to them, and the key to the secret was not found, though a large quantity of their papers fell into the hand of the detectives. The seat of the principal printing office still contin-ues a mystery. On the other hand three days had not elapsed after the betrayal of the two printing offices when the betrayer was found murdered in Mamontoff's Hotel, in Moscow. On his breast'a card was pinned, bearing these words: 'Executed by command of the Committee of the Revolution. Death to the traitors!' No one in Moscow knew the name of the murdered man. He had traveled with a false passport from the new to the old capital. But the readers of the Semla i Svaboda were not long left in doubt as to the

identity of the victim, for on the day after his assassination the revolutionary organ reported the case as follows:
"On the 6th of March the traitor Reinstein was executed in Mamontoff's Hotel, Moscow. Reinstein, a Polish Jew, had betrayed to the Third Division the whereabouts of two of our printing offices. On this account we put him to death. The government need not put itself to unnecessary expense. In its domiciliary researches it has found nothing of importance. It is exceedingly inconfell into the hands of the police who have they, but they smell not;" but to were sent in search, but, as we have ment, etc., in every place copies of the Semla i Seaboda suddenly crop up. The Councillor of State finds them between for Reinstein was simply a news agent fumes produces an influence that is capput our names to our articles, nothing

the Sergeant finds them folded inside his at command sums sufficient to keep orderly book. All search is in vain; the secret way by which the paper comes is not to be discovered. The Semla i Svabozerot Scale Cost 6,000 roubles, and that of Krapzerot Cost 6,000 roubles, and t da appears only once or twice a month. otkin about an equal sum, but, neverthement, 400,000 roubles in hard cash, in order to enable us to carry through our

Hints for "Beating It."

work to its conclusion.'

Begin by borrowing a quarter which of course you need never return. The lender will consider it money well inves-

Always manage to smoke at somebody else's expense. You will be able to get behind unusually good cigars in this way -much better than you would buy your

If you notice anything in a show window, order it up to the house regardless of the expense. The merchant is always

tear out the tell-tale fly leaf.

Send home a sewing machine on the "instalment" plan. You can make the first payment and sell the machine for cash before the agent calls again. This is a good investment. Engage the best horse in the livery

every Sunday. "Money makes the mare go"—and if it is somebody else's money she'll go all the faster.

If your salary's small, your dinners should of course be large. Patronize the markets liberally (on tick) and have everything good to eat in its season. You will grow sleek by this method, and your pocket-book will not suffer-

in silks. Not that they can afford it, or that anybody expects them to, but it is sort of distingue among strangers to wear good clothes.

Recollect that you always promise to pay a bill "next Saturday" and go fishing all that day.

Any suspicious looking person that comes around the corner may be a col-

lector, and it would be well to cross the 'The measure of Mesen- street. He will cross too, but you will which he disregarded.'

We gave him warning gain time to inventa new lie about your which he disregarded.' "Thus the proclamation proceeds for Doctor bills are never to pe paid. Some length, but it breaks off on the first This is on honor. "Folks that's rich can pay them fellows—they have a mighty easy time, and get their money without trouble."

Twenty-five dollars to a lawyer to contest a suit for debt is a highly honorable and dignified way of getting rid of said debt. It will bring you before the courts, and your name will be in the

papers.

It is a great mistake to draw your own salary. Have a "friend" who does this for you. Then the firm that owes you will not owe you, and "garnisheeing," "factorizing," "trusteeing," and the like will not trouble you. Talk very loud about your "business" and the great things you are doing and your plans for the future. People will

gain an impression that your "capital" is employed, and that you are an enterprising, stirring sort of a man—which you are, in certain lines. House rent is of no consequence to a landlord. If you occupy his house it will

in it yourself as long as he would allow Drop in occasionally and make a sug-gestion or two as to the course the paper ought to pursue. It will be considered an equivalent for the money in advance. About two years of this sort of proce

dure will serve to bring you out as a "man of mark" and a "dead beat" of the first water .- New Haven Register. Hog Cholera-A Cure.-I have read many articles in newspapers and journals, about hog cholera, and have waited to see if a remedy could be found which would prove satisfactory. I will relate briefly my experience, hoping it the war just prior to the fall of New Orleans, I purchased from a Texas drover one hundred heavy meat hogs which av erage two hundred pounds net. The weather being warm, I put them in a fattening pen and thought I would wait for a cold spell to kill them. Not more than a week elapsed when I noticed that several appeared sluggish and sick, and in a very few days after I had to throw nineteen out dead. Others looked as though they were affected with the same disease. I had the whole lot turned into

disease spread among the hogs I had raised, and at least one hundred pigs, shoats and sows died. At the suggestion of Mr. A. D. Woods. who was overseeing for me, I had a large 84-inch sugar kettle hauled to the pasture and the stock minder was directed to put six bushels of corn in the ear, to add one-half of unslacted lime and to fill the kettle with water, and to cook the corn about half done. This made a good thick whitewash, and with the limall coated over the ears, it was thrown out to the hogs (about three hundred) and was greedily eaten by them; we contin ued this for a week, feeding every even ing, and I did not lose two hogs after the first feed. I did not know at the time what the disease was, but am satisfied by the description given by numerous wri ters, that it was genuine hog cholera. I

have never been troubled with the dis ease since. Planters on Bayou Boufare preparing for cotton. Many have planted their corn and there will be an increase in the acre age of cotton over last year. The seed can is not injured as much as it was feared it would be .- LINN TANNER, (Cheneyville La.) in Our Home Journal.

- A writer in the Weekly Tribune says that he hunted last year cabbage-worms till he nearly crippled his back. One day a neighbor's Wife came in and told him to use a tea made of cavenne pepper to sprinkle the cabbages with twice He applied it, and his cabbages and back were saved. He watched the millers and they would not light on the plants which had the pepper on them. Nor!"—Among the lower orders, bad smells are little heeded; in fact, "noses

ed and educated, a pleasant odor, emanating from a well-dressed person

our satellite-is one that has attracted attention for ages, and one, too, that has been argued pro and con with great abil-ity by many learned and eminent men. The opinion of nearly all scientists of the present day, however, is that the moon is she has but a slight and very rare atmosphere, and that, as a consequence, no any organic beings whatever-at least of any kinds that our minds can form any conception of. On the other hand, those who take the opposite view argue (to use the words of Dick) that "matter appears Knows generally that he is faring badly to have been created chiefly in subserable that the Creator would leave a globe containing a surface of 15,000,000 square intellectual beings, especially when we behold its surface diversified and adorned with such a vast assemblage of picturesque and sublime scenery, and when nected with our globe is peopled with sentient beings of every description. Although seas and rivers and a dense at mosphere are not to be found connected with the lunar orb, and although some of its arrangements are different from those of the earth, yet these circumstances form no valid objection to the moon be-ing inhabited, for the Creator can in all