than a square.
Liberal contracts will be made with those wishin

Senator Vance on the Situation.

We feel we cannot do justice to our readers in withholding from them the very admirable speech of Senator Vance delivered with temper in his own inimitable way. Hence we make the follow-ing extract containing the pith of the

Coming briefly to the real questions, I ask why should the law authorizing the military to be used at the polls not be repealed, and why should the law authorizing Federal supervision also be not re-pealed? I take it to be indisputably espealed? I take it to be indisputably established, without further argument, that the whole subject relating to the elective franchise is placed by the constitution under the control of the States, and all that the Federal government can do is to see that the States, as such, do not discriminate against any on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This is the whole duty and power of Congress as declared by the Supreme Court. When any Republican Senator has ventured for one moment to abandon the line of inflammatory appeal to the sectional feeling of the country, the excuses given for the retention of this law upon the statute book are illogical almost

One Senator gravely argues that it should not be repealed because the great bulk of the army is in the distant West, only some few hundreds being east of the Rocky Mountains. He tells us in the course of his enumeration that there are Carolina, and asks the Senators from that State if they are afraid of that number of soldiers. Passing over the obvious fact that within thirty days 10,000 could be sent there if desired, I answer that we do fear them, because they represent the power of the United States government and the enmity of the Republican party which wields that power; we fear them as the Hollanders fears the first small leak in the dykes which bear back the waves of the ocean from deluging the meadows of his homestead; we fear them as the physician fears the first speck of gangrene in the system of his patient; we fear them as the sallor fears the piling ap of the storm clouds upon the herizon, knowing that their deceptive beauty covers the fierce desolation of the tempest; we fear them as the shepherd of the mountains fears for his lambs at even the flitting of a shadow athwart his path, for he heave it to be the shedow of the for he knows it to be the shadow of the eagle, the remorseless tyrant of the air; we fear them as Charlemagne feared the rude wooden ships of the Norse Vikings on their first appearance in the seas of his empire; we fear them as all patriotic Romans feared the crossing of the Rubicon by Cæsar, the passage of which with arms in his hands marked him as the enemy of Roman liberty.

Even so we fear and believe that when

an American Executive crosses the Rubiarmed either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people. A flagrant illustration of the justice of this fear is to be found in the various orders of the War Department directing the concentration of troops in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana on the occasion of the election of 1876. The excuse that these soldiers were not intended to interfere with elections or to be placed at the polls, but only to be sufficiently near to keep the peace, is not sustained by the facts of that reign of military violence, nor will it be if tried again. I quote from an orthe South, Columbia, South Carolina, October 8, 1876, issued by General Ru-

Should the barracks or camp in any case be so far from the place of voting that prompt assistance could not on oc casion arising be rendered the civil offihis command, or a sufficient part thereof, that such assistance, if required, may be promptly given. No troops, however, will be piaced actually at any poll of election except upon reguirement to that effect by the marshal or his deputy."

So it seems that the discretion as to make the law should be violated or

whether the law should be violated or not was vested in a deputy marshal! In fact, they were so illegally disposed and used in a hundred instances. dent, as appears by the order of General Townsend to General Emory, dated October 27, 1874, seemed anxious to have the troops placed at the polls without the appearance of doing so. In that order be propounds a physical problem or conundrum to General Emory, which

"Cannot points be selected near polls where attempts to overswe voters, likely to result in riots, may be made, and troops stationed there a day or two be-forehand? It would not be desirable to have soldiers at or too near the polls, as all appearance of military interference, except to secure voters their rights to vote, should be avoided."

Not to "keep the peace," mind you but to secure voters their right to vote Now, this was a hard problem—to place troops so far from the polls as to avoid all appearance of interference with the elections, and yet so near as to actually interfere by securing all men in their right to vote. Quod est demonstrandum It was too much for General Emory-in fact, it was too much for common sense and common honesty. All these orders nation on the part of the Executive to control both the elections and the counting of the votes of Presidential electors. as well as the organization of State gov troops were shifted about from one to the other of these three States, on which the Presidential election depended, exhibits in a manner so plain that the wayfaring man, though a Republican, need not err

therein.

But the President tells us in his veto during his administration, and we are to take his royal promise to respect the people's liberties and not to promise of one President of the United States, and one who stands exceedingly high in Republican estimation, dated November 10, 1876, to General W. T. Washington, District of Co

and General Roger, in Florida, to be vigitant with the lorge at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to canvassers are unmolested in the per-formance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudu-lent counting on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthwof the office of President would be willing to hold the office if countel in, or placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspi-

On the same day the following telegram is also forwarded to Gen. Sherman : Anderson



ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879. BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

VOL. XIV---NO. 47.

"The President thinks, and I agree with him, that it will be well for you to give to the Associated Press his telegram and mine to you, referring to affairs now in the South.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War."

Of the vast open-jawed and cavernous-bellied nature of this promise I have not the heart or the time to discourse. I shall content myself with imitating the discretion of Mr. Rodman, who, returning home one night full of tax-paid, and fearing that his speech would betray him to the many questions of his wife, for a long while maintained an obstinate si-lence, until at length, to end the matter, he solemnly remarked, "Mrs. Rodman, you know I am a man of few words, and now I am plumb done talking." That subject immediately became res adjudi-cata. I am done talking on this subject so well calculated to make an American

The arguments made by the opponents of these bills, especially those of the veto messages, strike me with a good deal of amazement. To illustrate their absurdity, let us frame them into the semplance of mathematical propositions,

Proposition First: Theorem.—The troops of the United States are two thousand miles away on the frontier and could not be used to control elections if they were wanted .- Senator from Maine. The troops could not be so used if they

were here, as the law forbids it. I promise not to use them.—The President.

Hence it is revolutionary and dangerous to liberty and the purity of elections to pass this bill forbidding such use of

troops.-Q. E. D. Corollary first.—The necessity for troops at the polls to secure fair elections is in proportion to the squares of the distance of their present location, i. e., the greater the distance the greater the ne-

the presence of troops at the polls is also in proportion to the legal inability to use them if they were present, and if the President is determined not to use them at all to control elections, then the neces-

sity becomes absolute. and dangerous character of a law consists in the fact that it is useless, there being already in existence laws sufficient to effect the purpose.

Scholium—In the above it is assumed

axiomatically that the terms "liberty" and "purity of elections" are synony-mous with the term "Republican party."

[Prolonged laughter.]

Proposition Second: Theorem.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate leg-islation. The fifteenth amendment

race, color or previous condition of servi-tude. Hence "national legislation to and equity and of the criminal courts,

Smith gets drunk at an election in North publican propagandists. In the language of the sewing machine companies comes the State of North Carolina emriminates against the said negro within guarantee is called for at once.

Corollary second .- If it be a white man whose head is punched by the embodied discrimination all the same, provided the said white man was about to vote or had voted the Republican ticket, that being the true meaning and interpreta-

condition of servitude. Corollary third .- It follows necessarily that if a New York repeater vote the Democratic ticket five times in one day he becomes likewise the great State of New York (including the Senator), or, e converso, the great State of New York be-comes the repeater, and by so voting he discriminates (the Lord knows how) against the right of somebody (the Lord knows who) to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and the only avenue opened up by which this guarantee can be enforced is to send in the army and Johnny Davenport,

[Laughter.] Scholium.—The "previous condition" referred to in the foregoing is that of Republicanism, and implies also present condition; that is, being a Republicr .

Scholium second.—Enforcing the right to vote by soldiers is not an "interference

with elections."

Scholium third.—This doctrine of "discrimination" does not apply to the State of Rhode Island, where a white man's right to vote may be freely abridged on account of his present condition of im-

pecuniosity.

Proposition third: Theorem .-- "The practice of tacking to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become a common practice. All parties when in power have adopted it. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government and the true prin-ciples of legislation."—The President.

Hence the practice of tacking legislation to appropriation bills having been practiced by all parties for more than oned when disagreeable to the President or inconvenient to the party, ts antiquity not being sufficient to justify it, though greater than the period of its

non-use.

Corollary first.—It follows, therefore, that the practice of using troops at the polls, which did not prevail for more than seventy-five years after the adoption of the constitution, should now be-come of general and indispensable use; fourteen years being amply sufficient touched by the affectionate warnings time to legalize it, and it being now absolutely necessary for the preservation of

the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State once held the problem unsound, but were coerced into assenting to it by party necessity. But quien sabe!

So much for the absurd deductions

elections be intrusted to the authority, in the night when the meteors were fallthe virtue and the patriotism of the states, where alone our fathers placed it? had come. "Well, well," said he, testily, Is it because the States are unable with "tell the landlord about it; I am only a

To suppose that the States are either unable, unwilling or too corrupt to hold peaceful and honest elections is to delare unmistakably that the people there-"Let each Senator have written on his said the Senator from New York, quoting the old Roman. So say I. Let each Senator say for himself what he thinks Senator say for himself what he thinks of his State; are its people incapable of self-government; of choosing their rulers peaceably and honestly? For one, I can say with unspeakable pride and with absolute truth that the people of the State of North Carolina, who sent me here, are able, willing and virtuous enough to ful-fil these and all the other high functions of free government; that they have ever done so since the keels of Raleigh's ships first grated upon the white sands of her shores, and, God helping them, they and their children will continue to do so, if not destroyed by centralization, until chaos shall come again. It is with ex-and her thousand agencies, silent and treme sadness that I hear any other Sen-mysterious, constantly inculcate it, even

Mr. President, did you ever consider for a moment the manifold and extraordinary uses to which we are subjecting the soldiers? And did you ever think that all this means, in fact, the failure of the civil authority, that our liberties are declining more and more as we employ force? Sir, in the uses to which we put the soldiers I am reminded of what I read about the bamboo in Asiatic countries. It is said that the natives do al- wheat cover the open fields so lately most everything with that wonderful ar-borescent grass. When young and tender it is eaten and preserved; it is made into houses and boats, astronomical in-struments, ornamental work, yards of seeming of the cunning farmers' ditches. vessels, aqueducts, rain-cloaks, water-wheels, fence-ropes, chairs, tables, hats, tate her. God of all mercy and grace, umbrellas, fans, pipes, cups, shields, toolhandles, lamp-wicks, paper, shields, and a hundred other things. In this way it seems to me we are forsaking the civil the state ner. God of all mery and grace, may not these gaping wounds of civil war be permitted to heal, if they will?

Blackberry Wine.

The fifteenth amendment quoted by the President.

The Supreme Court in the United States against Cruikshank, and in Myers vs. Happersett, have declared that the polly right guaranteed by this amendment is the right that citizens shall not be discriminated against on account of be discriminated against on account of judges of the election and qualifications judges of the election and qualifications. provide safeguards for free and nonesselections is necessary, as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent of the peace, supervisors of election, mathematicians to see a fair count, protection of witnesses, foster-fathers of repolicemen, sheriffs, marshals and deputy marshals, revenue officers and still-house The President.

Corollary first.—It follows that if John turning boards, and, above all, as Re-[laughter,] this Republican political native grape product.
bamboo. Is there not great danger? Pick only ripe fruit, the riper the bet-

Mr. President, it seems to me that the position of the Republican party in reference to the use of soldiers and superpreserving the peace and securing free elections, is the most remarkable one that reasonable men ever assumed. It may be formulated thus: The elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; the elections shall be according to the laws of the States if we have to overawe the civil magistrates and State officials by an exhibition of power: the elections shall be pure if it takes Davenport and all the convicted criminals and occupants of all the dens of infamy in our great cities to manage them; the elections shall be unforced and without the appearance of violence if a battery of artillery has to be trained ballot box in the land; and lastly, the election shall be fair if we have to arrest without warrant, and imprison without bail, until the elections

The speeches of Republican Senators mean this, the vetoes of the President mean this, and they mean more than Mr. President. In effect they say that unless we can use the army at the polls we will let the army dissolve; we vill leave our forts and arsenals ungarrisoned; we will strip the frontiers of all protection, and let the men, women and children of that border country be slaughtered and scalped, and the un-checked savage extend his barbarous sway over all that land of promise, once more remitted to its ancient wilderness. We will not only do this, but we will denounce the Democratic members of Congress, who offered us the money to supaster. All these things will we do rather than lose our chances to count in the next President, and we will cover the facts and obscure the logic of the case by reinflaming the bitter prejudices of the

war in the hearts of our constituents! Can it be possible to do this? Is there to be no end to passion; no restoration of reason? We shall see. I confess that I do not believe these absurd methods of dealing with the American mind can much longer prevail. I regard them as the desperate efforts of a sinking party, and I believe the people will so regard them. I have been much ruining ourselves in trying to repeal these laws. The kind-hearted Senator the Republican party.

Scholium.—For the purpose of the next
Presidential election fourteen years of we persisted we would go down into the military interference are equal to seven- waters of oblivion to rise no more forty-five years of free and unrestrained ever. He did not even give us a chance elections, on the well-established principle "that circumstances alter cases." It seemed to distress, and if I thought it (The Lawyer's Bull vs. the Farmer's Ox, was true prophecy, I would freely mingle N. B.—It is said on high authority that of so dire a calamity. Candor compels me, however, to acknowledge that I can-not reciprocate his charity. If I thought the Republican party were standing upon the brink of a precipice, beneath which seethed those cold waters of oblivion, instead of warning them. I pledge you my which may be logically drawn from the premises contained in the veto messages of Senators.

stead of would try to induce them to step word I would try to induce them to step over the edge—in fact, I might lend them a push. [Laughter.] At least I

Is it because the States are unable with their civil machinery to preserve the peace? They have invariably proven able in the past, except in cases of such unusual violence as is contemplated in the constitution, article 4, section 4. Are they unwilling? Surely they are willing to preserve their autonomy and perpetuate their own existence. Are they corrupt? Surely, if their inhabitants, as citizens of the States, are too corrupt for self-government, it is not possible that all lands and in all literature is used as self-government, it is not possible that all lands and in all literature is used as their virtue should be improved and their the symbol of the most perfect state of corruptions cease the moment they are felicity which mankind can attain in this invested with authority by the United world and the next. "And the land had States. On the contrary, there is always rest," said the old Hebrew chroniclers in found less of responsibility and more of describing the reign of their good kings; corruption in aggregated than in separate communities. How can a corrupt prophet Isaiah in foretelling the coming State officer become an incorruptible of our Lord, when Ephraim should have ceased to envy Judah and Judah should have ceased to vex Ephraim. Heaven itself is described as rest--a

place "where the weary are at rest."
"There remaineth therefore a rest for the we not give this rest to our people? I know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which they have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and the sorrow, the calamity, public and private, which they have un-dergone have filled their hearts with indescribable yearnings for national peace for a complete moral as well as physical policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy of conciliation, of restoration, so steadily pursued by the Democratic statesmen and people of the for our condition, the only genuine rem-edy for the hard times with which we are afflicted. Nature everywhere teaches it, ator intimate that it is not so with his as day unto day uttereth speech and people. Cross this noble river which flows by our capital and search for the battle fields of blood-watered Virginia. You scarce can find them. Dense forests of young sap-lings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and encamping armies. "For there is a hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and the tender branch thereof will not cease." Waying seas of plowed by the bursting shells while charging battalions met in deadly shock; and green grass has so covered the lines

what lengthy article upon the manufacture of wine from the native blackberry, or dewberry, properly speaking, which article was extensively copied in all parts of the South. Many of our subscribers and acquaintances, taking our suggestions as a suide made large and small quartities. guide, made large and small quantities, with varying success. The season will soon arrive and we urge the manufacture of a moderate quantity of this wholesome beverage, which in hot weather possesses also great medical virtues. It is, par excellence, a poor man's

wine.

In the briefest possible manner we repeat directions, which, if followed with reasonable exactness, will give a wine superior in quality to any imported or

Does it not indicate the decay and the disuse of the civil arm of the law, which is the natural and only safe protector of table. Take any large kettle (not an our liberties? Let us, sir, discard this iron one,)fill it half full of berries, adding miserable bamboo policy and cease to water to cover. Heat gradually to a make the soldier our political maid of all gentle boil. Have a bag, made of coarse muslin and a clean whisky barrel with one end out, or a large tub will answer. the bag, placing it in the barrel or tub. visors at the polls, on the pretense of Squeeze by wringing till as much as pos sible of the juice has been extracted. Return the juice to the kettle, add three or four pounds of sugar for each gallon of juice, heat the whole to just a boil and clarify it as if it were syrup. Be careful not to scorch. When finished, empty into a cleap, sweet whisky barrel, placed in the position it is to occupy during the fer-menting period, and repeat the foregoing directions till the barrel is entirely

berries and cook them again, subjecting them to heavy pressure while extracting the juice. Clarify as before and keep replacing the waste of fermentation. The barrel must be kept full, the bung being

left out for the escape of impurities.

When fermentation has ceased, bung are over, every man who offers to vote the Democratic ticket.

The speeches of Republican Senators which should occasionally be removed for a short time for the escape of gas. Rack off and bottle on some clear, cool day in the winter and the work is done. The spigot should be placed in the bargreat care should be taken not to disturb while drawing off. The wine will keep for an indefinite period, and will grow better with age .- Our Home Journal.

> OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—On Sunday, May 25th, a man by the name of "Pi" Walker, one of the best known characters at Niagara Falls, ended his life by going over the cataract. He was to be almost as classic as an old well-the worse for liquor, a failing to which he was frequently a victim, and left Port leges which are a sweet luxury to them Day, some two miles above the falls, about four o'clock. He endeavored to pull over to the Canada side. He had often braved the rapids in this reckless middle class had no fancy for it, which often braved the rapids in this reckless middle class had no fancy for it, which manner, and had he been himself would always satisfied me that I did not belong probably have accomplished the feat on this occasion. There were several hundred people on the banks of the river, two excursions having gone from Buffalo. Walker struck out boldly, but one of his oars caught a crab and was whirled into many big ones he drew up to the the rapids. The boat darted around the the water and they fell back again. curve above the American Falls and Walker splashed recklessly for a minute and fell backward across the seat. The boat was now at the complete mercy of the current and hurried downward until t reached a point about half a mile above the falls, when it struck a rock and swung wildly around. It was near the shore and hopes were entertained that Walker would be saved. It was only for a few seconds, however, for the boat soon went to pieces. The intoxicated man seemed to revive when he went into the water and threw up his arms and cried for help. He grasped for a piece of the boat, but the wild current overcame him and over the cataract he went. Walker was about thirty years old. saved ten or twelve lives around the falls.

To think clearly and act quickly one must have good health. Indigestion is

BILL ARP'S SUNDAY CHAT.

When a young man comes to our town on business, and has to go back on the next train, and has a little spare time, and hires a gray horse and buggy, and comes out to see us late in the evening and can't stay to supper, its a sign he is friendly. I'm sorter dull on emotions. They dont come quick to the surface and

He is always doing something to please em, and if it was against the law would marry half a dozen out of pure goodness of heart. My prediction is that he will finally take a poor young widow, who has seen better days, just to be a father to her orphan children. One time he went to see a pretty girl way down in Polk, and her pious old father had a family rule that every child should repeat a verse of Scripture at the breakfast table in the place of grace, and he ex-pected his visitors to do the same, if they could. My young friend was taken somewhat by surprise, but he millied just in time and said in his turn: "He that findeth a wife, findeth a good thing from the Lord," which was the only verse he could think of, and come up from the bottom of his heart like inspiration. I wish he would make haste and consclidate with some one of em, for he'd make

her happy and work in the harness so in that direction, for I am lonesome. Its altogether possible for a man to be lonesome, with 8 or 10 in the family, if the bright particular star is gone. "Going to stay another week." I'm afeard I ain't as populous with her as I thought I was. Too much inertia about her, and maybe it will be hard to get her back I reckon she's waiting for some love-letshe'll get cm, for I never was stubborn about a thing of that sort. A long time ago I tried poutin, and experimented with her who could hold out the longest, but in two days I came to the conclusion I wasent at home, or was of no consequence, or was dead, and so I let up on The survival of the fittest wasent in a circumstance compared with it. place to go to when your feelings are disturbed—when your natural equilibrium is out of balance. The sound of the falling water and the trembling hum of the mill house will soothe you into a calm serenity. Old men who lived here with the Indians say they always carried their lunatics to the falls and kept em yield from fifty to seventy-five cents there until they got well. Maybe if the white folks would build their asylums by a mill-dam, it might cure more folks of a miller excited, or in anyways rambunctious. They are calm and sareen, and pother the world as little as possible. Folks tell a heap of tales about em tak-ing too much toll and their hogs being always fat, but that's all slander. Its like the talk about preachers' sons, and

to misfortune and monotony, but it aint calculated to rouse the lion, if there's any in him. I never heard of one being anything but a miller. Andy Johnson was a tailor, and Henry Clay a mill-boy and Joe Brown plowed a man-cow, and Judge Underwood broke hides and curried leather, and Mr. Burritt was a blacksmith, and when my good mother used to hear of these great men springin up from such humble callings, she would renind me that I rode the mail one of the hardest winters that ever froze a boy' toes off, and maybe something would come of it, but it dident.

I used to go to mill, too, just like Henry Clay, "the mill-boy of the slashes," as they called him, and I got a good many slashes myself for going in a washing and sometimes for getting back a little too soon. If some other boy dident go with me I always found one to come back with, and we would leave the grist so as to run races all the way home and git to go back next day. Then it was such a glorious frolic to go in a washing, and swim around, which my careful mother dident approve of, and so she used to sew my shirt together at the This region is a collar; but then me and Bill Malthy used to carry along a needle and thread, and let him sew up my collar, and then I would sew up hisen, and we could come mighty nigh making the stitches all the same as they was. That's mighty bad I

ts still a comfort when I am sad to hitch up the little wagon and take two or three wheel in sight, hear the little voices pipe up and sing-"Listen to the water mill

All the live-long day."
Theres been so much poetry written about them and the big wheels, and the water falling over the dam, they've got to that class. Fishin is, however, a very deceivin business. A man expects more from it and realizes less than any business upon earth, exceptin a saw-mill. I do love to hear Dolph Ross tell how

Yours,

Good Advice to Parents. Many parents labor under the mistaken impression that their children must all pass through the ordeal known as children's diseases, and, as they some-times express it, the sooner the better. A child is no more subject to disease (in facts less so) than an adult, if the proper precautions are taken to regulate its diet and keep the system cleansed by appropriate medicines. By this we do not mean an habitual "dosing" with purgatives. Such a practice would the infant system so that it could not resist the attacks of disease, and would also prove ruinous to its physical constitution. But a moderate, or blood-purifier, would almost absolutely insure the child's system against disease, besides greatly pro-

SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.

His Pensive Meditations by the Mill Pond. An Attempt on a Large Scale to Mine in the Upper Part of the State. GREENVILLE, S. C., May 10.

The much disputed question whether the deposits of gold known to exist in family, but was poor. He went to Lead-the upper portion of the State will reville and remained there quite a while, compense the working of the mines is about to be settled by John Cochran, late chairman of the State Senate invesgush like some folks, but I was glad to gating committee. Gold has been discovsee him, shore. I never knew anything ered in some of the "branches" (streambut good of him in my life. He's got discretion. If he likes anybody he shows it; but if he don't like 'em they never find it out. He attends strictly to busing have steps been taken to utilize this pack mule, a rifle, two revolvers, a dog ness, except that he will take time enough to show his respect for every pretty girl to the mine opened by Mr. Cochran on a within a day's journey. He cant help that wooded eminence on his plantation, sitwooded eminence on his plantation, sit-uated about five miles from Seneca City, disclosed considerable activity in the —there's a lump somewhere in his crani-um that propels him, and its got more power than all the steam in a compress. line of "drifting" and hauling quartz and line of "drifting" and hauling quartz and "pay dirt" to the surface. Workmen were also busily engaged in the erection of a mill, wherein the quartz will be as I did that afternoon. It was a square pounded and ground.

The mouth of the mine on the north

path, and through it one enters a well-ventilated tunnel or "level," about eight feet in height and ten feet wide. From it, in almost every direction, lead sever-al drifts connected with shafts, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in depth. The veins of corts being found to run in different directions and at different dis-tances from a starting point, different drifts are necessary. The shafts are rows; here the quartz and dirt are sepa-rated, the former is stored and the latter back to Mr. Cochran's enterprise is a scarcity of water. The "branch" used for washing purposes, except in rainy seasons, does not furnish enough water to conduct operations on a desirable scale, and there seems to be no possibility, except at an enormous expense, to

remedy this defect.

Concross Creek, about five miles from the mine, could be made available only through very expensive machinery, as the water would have to be lifted fully yield from fifty to seventy-five cents worth of gold. There are unmistakable signs of rich deposits, but until Mr. Cochran has thoroughly tested the material, about 600 tons now on hand, it will be impossible to form a correct esmate of their extent and value. - Cor.

How the Battleground in the Wilder-ness Looks.

existed through the Wilderness. A narrow-guage railroad of very rough quality, about thirty-nine miles long, now reaches the whole distance from Orange much time, on a high, frail trestle; the railroad also crosses the lines of march of Grant after he left his camps around Culpepper and crossed the Rapidan to Raccoon and Germania fords.

The Wilderness at the present day has only changed as far as building small station-houses and incipient towns along the railroad goes. It is one of the poororiginally dug over to find surface ironore: these ore-pits have been changed by the rains into gullies, which figured in the great battles thereabout. All the trees in sight are either a sickly oak or a stunted pine. There are few creeks of proper until you come to the soucres of the Mattapouy, where the country

This region is a sort of hill land, be tween the sources of various rivers, whose original soil of a clay mold was washed disappeared into the river bottoms.

They were getting out railroad ties at about every point we saw in the Wilder-ness, and also hoop staves—the former to go to Europe. All the bodies on Wildknow, but you see we was boys. to go to Europe. All the bodies on Wild-That kind of fun is all over now, but erness, and Chancellorsville battlefields have been dug up and removed to cemeteries at Spotsylvania and Fredericksof the bairns to mill, and as they rise the burg—those beautiful cemeteries where top of the hill that brings the big old almost all the dead are unknown, but which alone embellish this evil country, the deadly mud-hole of the world.

THE GREAT LEAP .- Dispatches from Buffalo give additional particulars of the leap of H. P. Peer from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls into the river below, a distance of 192 feet. He had on a life preserver; his thighs were confined with an electric strap, and likewise his feet. Over his shoulders was a leather brace, with a ring in the centre, to which was attached a cable composed of 220 feet of No. 24 brass wire in six This was called a balance, and was for the purpose of assisting to retain his position, particularly if the wind should be strong. It was reeled over a cylinder attached to the guard-rail of the bridge, and which was operated with a brake-handle, like that used upon oldmany big ones he drew up to the top of time wells, so that the man's speed as he descended could be controlled to a cer-tain extent. It was not fastened, and the final end followed the man into the water. When the word was given Peer went like a flash, reaching the water in four seconds. He passed under the water feet foremost, but soon reappeared and swam ashore, not at all worsted by

of Steele & Price have had the largest the United States. Their Dr. Price's Cream baking powder, Special Flavoring Extracts and Perfumes, have gained a reputation for excellence that no articles of their kind have ever yet acquired.

expounder of abolitionism in this country, and we might say the father and in-

A Fool's Luck in Leadville.

Among the Pittsburgers who yielded to the Leadville craze was one young fellow who was always fond of a roving, reckless life, free from the restraint of social etiquette. He belonged to a good

other stories he told the following:
"After I'd been out around Leadville

game, but if anybody won anything they naturally intended to keep it. Men don't have much pity for each other out in that country. Well, the first thing I done was to lose \$500 on four queens. It was my deal. I gave another fellow four kings. In less than an hour I lost every kings. In less than an hour I lost every cent I had, then I lost my horse, then my watch, then my mule, then my rifle, my revolvers and my dog. I didn't have money enough left to buy a cigar. I went out of the place and resolved to borrow a revolver and shoot myself. I tances from a starting point, different drifts are necessary. The shafts are sunk to search for a continuation of the gold-bearing quartz, which from some natural cause, has been interrupted. Huge timbers, supported by substantial props, line the tops and walls of these passages. The veins of gold quartz run mostly east and west, and are claimed to be very rich. The material is brought to the mouth of the mines in wheelbarrows; here the quartz and dirt are sepahouse where the boys had won my money.

| Court in the content of the mines in wheelbarrows; here the quartz and dirt are sepahouse where the boys had won my money. is conveyed in carts to the "washing troughs," which extends for about two hundred yards along the foot of the hill.

All of the miners, twenty-eight in number, are colored men. They seem to enjoy the labor they are engaged in, and their voices can be heard all day chanting plantation hymns. Messrs. Hubbard and Mordecai, both practical miners, superintend the work. One great drawback to Mr. Cochran's enterprise is a scarcity of several and the latter "They were still there. I got \$20 on my pipe and sat down to play again. I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there. I got \$20 on my pripe and sat down to play again. I won a little money and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my my mule, my watch and my horse. It seemed as though there. I got \$20 on on hand. The fellow who was betting against me queen, jack, eight and four-spot flush, and I had an ace, king, queen, jack and five-spot flush. When I got up from the table it was daylight in the morning and I had \$4,800 in cash, besides the money and things I started in with. I went down to the hotel, borrowed the landlady's Bible, and swore I would never gamble again as long as I lived, and I never have since and never will .- Pitts-

The Use of Lemons.

burg Telegraph.

although it is cultivated in Italy, Portugal and in the south of France. In Europe, however, it seldom exceeds dimensions of the smallest tree, while in its native state it grows to over sixty feet in height. Every part of this tree is val-uable in medicine, though we rarely em-ploy any of it but its fruit—that is, the lemon itself; and every one knows how to employ this, as in lemonade—to squeeze the juice into cold water; this is the shortest way; or to cut it in slices and let it soak in cold water, or to cut it in slices and then boil it. Either way is good. Lemonade is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable to all stom-I went over the Wilderness route, writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquinach diseases, is excellent in sickness—in ach diseases, is excellent in sickness—in ach diseases, is excellent in sickness—in ach diseases, is excellent in sickness—in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints, inflammation of the bowels and plaints, inflammation of the bowels and plaints. Then she stuck a carrot in her hair, and a cauliflower in the proposed of the cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints. The plaints are shown in the fellows here are awfully backward. I must give them a hint that I'm in the market." Then she stuck a carrot in her hair, and a cauliflower in the plaints, inflammation of the bowels and plaints. ductive to make a great man of him. It will quiet a man down and reconcile him existed through the Wilderness. A crushed may also be used with water and juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known; it not only cures this disease, bu to Fredericksburg, passing within sight of Chancellorsville, within a short dis-trevents it. Sailors make a daily use of the chancellorsville, within a short dis-trevents it. Sailors make a daily use of the chancellorsville, within a short disof Chancellorsville, within a short distance of the Wilderness Tavern and tance of the Wilderness Tavern and tance of the Wilderness Tavern and to keep them in health. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers. mixed with strong, hot black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut emon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally and internally the better we shall find ourselves. Na tural remedies are the best, and nature is to it. Decidedly rub your hands, head ade in preference to all other liquids.

"OLD HICKORY'S" THANKS. - The Boston Transcript says that not long after General Jackson's retirement from the Presidency a rumor got abroad that he was bankrupt. This was too good a chance of banter for the Whigs, whose detestation of "Old Hickory" followed him to his retreat at the Hermitage, to neglect. A Whig firm in Cincinnati, taking ironical pity on the old hero, pasted two cards together, inserted two of the large, old-fashioned copper cents between them, and inclosed them in an unprepaid letter to the ex-President, full mock condolence. The postage the letter was seventy-six cents, which General Jackson, not knowing what was within, promptly paid. He at once sat inclosing the two cents back to his would be persecutors. This reply they did not see fit to take out of the post office, and it found its way to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. The original is now in the possession of Mr. George M. Towle. It is full of "Old Hickory's" gruff, sarcastic humor, as well as his bad spelling and grammar, as will be seen:

MERMITAGE, May 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter, con veying your charity of two copper cents, which you forwarded on hearing that I was broke, and a bill drew by me for \$6,000 had been returned protested, has been received; and, as you have been imposed upon by the vile falsehoods that are daily circulated by the Whiggs, your kind charity is herewith returned to you, that you may dispose of it, in charity, to such of the Whiggs that may have been employed in trading in stocks and land, and in swindling the poor. Have the goodness to inform all your friends that I have not drawn a draft for any sum, on any one, for twenty years, nor have I any use for your kind charity, having long since learned to live within my own means. Your charity is, therefore, returned to you in the same envelope you sent it, supposing, from the material and great care taken, it is your only charity repository, and the objects of charity in your cit, would be much injured if not returned to you. Your mo. obt. servt., till death, Andrew Jackson. - The Sioux Indians are again upon

the war-path.

Fennel tea is a simple remedy to quiet

the baby, and this innocent article is embodied in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, and the arguments of Senators.

them a push. [Laughter.] At least I driven from the sytem by the regular use a very effectual preventive of these distance and the purity of lodger at an inn did, who was awakened the peace at the polls and the purity of lodger at an inn did, who was awakened to should least a natural preventive of these distances.

the peace at the polls and the purity of lodger at an inn did, who was awakened to should least a natural preventive of the sectional war that deluged a very effectual preventive of these distances.

In the mapush. [Laughter.] At least I driven from the sytem by the regular use excelled as an alterative, and will prove tigator of the sectional war that deluged a very effectual preventive of these distances.

In the mapush. [Laughter.] At least I driven from the sytem by the regular use a very effectual preventive of these distances.

In the mapush. [Laughter.] At least I driven from the sytem by the regular use of only twelve years, and have nine tigator of the sectional war that deluged a very effectual preventive of these distances.

In the mapush. [Laughter.] At least I driven from the sytem by the regular use a very effectual preventive of these distances.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied

We are not responsible to the populations 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.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A Chinaman whose watch was slow

- Some say that the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It s, no doubt, a most agreeable species of

husbandry.

— For "it's a poor mule that won't work both ways," in yesterday's issue, please read, "it's a poor rule," etc., exolains on exchange.

— One of the saddest and most vexa-

marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a servant girl.

— Young ladies who wish to have small mouths are advised to repeat this at frequent intervals during the day : Fanny Finch fried five floundering

frogs for Francis Fowler." — A tiny spider dropped from the ceiling into a sleeping church member's mouth recently. It went down into the mammoth cavern and pulled its web in after it. Another warning against sleep

— On a recent wedding occasion we heard a young bachelor, while carrying some sugar plums around to the ladies, offer his kindness in a very questionable sentence, punctuated as he had it: "Will you take one serve along"

you take one, sugar plum?"

— They were out riding. Said Theodore, "What tree, Angelina, bears the most precious fruit?" Angelina—"Oh! Dory, I can't tell, unless it is a cherry tree." Theodore looks unutterable sweet-

— Once upon an evening dismal I gave her a paroxysmal kiss, and called her name baptismal; precious name I loved of yore. Ah, she was a darling creature, pert of speech and fair of feature, pert of speech and fair of feature.

tree: but, egad, you couldn't teach her, for she had been there before, and only murmured, "Buss me more."

— When I was a young man I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting. Now that I am older I seize hold of the small and and do all the granting. end and do all the grunting. Wise men make the mistakes and fools the blun-ders, and this is about all the difference

- A citizen of Eureka having occasion to go home unexpectedly a night or son to go home unexpectedly a night or two since, caught a gentleman acquaint-ance in the act of kissing his wife. On relating the circumstance to a friend, he was asked if he punished the guilty couple, and replied: "No, not exactly; but they must have seen from the way I slammed the door that I was not satis-

med!"

Before marrying—"Oh, my little darling, your voice is as musical to me as the vesper bell whose tones fall softly on the perfumed evening air! Speak again and say those words, my beloved, for I could listen to your voice until the stars are extinguished in everlasting night!" After marriage—"I've had just enough of your clapper, old woman, and if you don t let up I'll leave the house!" — A young lady from New York re-cently appeared at a bail in Nice with her dress decorated with radishes and mother what she meant by such a caper she answered, knowingly: "You hold her snowy breast, and looked Nice

enough to eat.

— We often wondered why girls married. An Austin young lady, upon the subject says: "Well, no, I don't know as I'd marry for money alone, but if a man had plenty of money allied to a sweet disposition, and a moustache that curled at both ends, and nice blue eyes and a respectable profession, and his father was ich and his mother and sisters aristocra tic, and he wanted to marry me, and would promise to let me have my own way in everything, and keep me liberaly supplied with coin, and have a nice furnished house with a big piano in it, and would give me two diamond rings, and pay my dry goods, milliner's and dressmaker's bills without grumbling, and I really and truly loved him—I wouldn't consider his money any drawback to the match."

SECRETS OF MASONRY .- Old Zach Wheeler was quite a character in his time, being a clever, easy-going, confiding nan, who managed to let everybody heat him out of his inherited estates Just as his last farm was about to slip out of his hands he succeeded in raising the money to lift the mortgage. Aaron Remer, a prominent Mason, accompanied him to the town. As they were riding on horse-back, Zach says to Aaron, in a confiding tone :
"Now, Aaron, we are here alone, and I

want you to tell me the secrets of Ma-"I can't Zach: they would kill me."

"Why, they won't know; they'll never find it out."
"Yes, they will; you'll speak of it."

"No, I swear I won't."
"Well, if you'll ride close alongside of me, and put your hand upon my thigh, and take the oath I'll administer, I'll tell you the secrets of Masonry."

Zack was not slow to comply, and a

most powerful "iron-clad" oath was administered and taken.
"Now for the secrets," exclaimed the

impatient and unsuspecting victim.
"Well," said Aaron, with mock solemnity and secrecy, "in the first place, we Masons combine together to cheat everybody as much as we can. This is the first grand secret. The second is like unto it. When we can't find any oody else to cheat, we cheat each other,

but as little as we can." "Well," exclaimed Zach, "I swear I'll join. I wish I had done it twenty years ago. I might have been a rich man afore now."

- The process of tanning a human skin has just been accomplished at a morocco factory at Lynn, Mass. Two skins, about one foot and a half of white and black persons who were hanged, were furnished from a Boston dissecting room, and the process of tan-ning was remarkably successful, and the skin, as it now appears, resembles a piece of French kid.

TOKEN OF RESPECT .- Among the nations of antiquity, an offering of perfumes was regarded as a token of the most profound respect and homage. At the present time, a present of a box of Dr. Price's exquisite odors, would not only garded as a token of respect, but enjoyed, to the last drop, with the greates pleasure.

- Mr. Frank M. and Mrs. M. L. Bozeman, of Terrell county, have been mar-