

THE JOURNAL

CAMDEN S. C., JULY 6, 1871.

The New Departure.

The Stone which the builders rejected, is become the head of the corner.

It is but a year ago that a Convention assembled in Columbia at the invitation of the Press Conference, to take a "New Departure" in the politics of the State, upon the basis of the resolutions of that Conference.

First. The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States having been, by the proper authorities, proclaimed ratified by the requisite number of States, and having been received and acquiesced in as law, in all the States of the Union, ought to be fairly administered.

Second. The vast changes in our system of government, wrought by the international war between the two sections of the States and following in its train, are so far incorporated into the constitutions and laws of the States, and of the United States, as to require that they be regarded as accomplished facts, having the force and obligation of law.

This step, taken by a Convention of the people of old South Carolina, was justified in the Address of their Executive Committee by the following argument: The infamous character of the government of South Carolina was attributable to the unhappy antagonism of the races, produced by "circumstances and the machinations of selfish and corrupt political adventurers," whereby was arrayed practically, "the whole of the one race in political hostility to the whole of the other race."

Mr. Copeland, the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Columbia, under date of the 17th ult., says:—

I have examined into the state of taxation and discovered the reason why there has been so much grumbling about the rate.—The fact is there has been a surprisingly large amount of corruption, both in the levy and collection of the taxes. It was shown by one of our subscribers who has been in business here and in Charleston for many years, a tax receipt in which the tax was legitimately in accordance with the law, \$28.50. The extras added swelled the amount to \$41. He protested, and the tax collector struck off the extras. This was on a small piece of property. He says he has seen bills calling for 40 and 50 cents, upon which the extras amounted to \$2.25 and \$2.50. These little collections are generally made from the negroes and poor whites, who do not know any better than to pay them, but the tax-gatherers are learning better than to affix penalties to bills rendered to intelligent men, because their game is beginning to be understood. As I said above, the citizens of South Carolina have always been aristocratic. Their aristocracy was of the landed order, and to encourage the ownership of lands in large bodies the State did not tax them. The taxes on negroes, on buildings, on merchants and professions, paid the debts of the State. When the war ended the negroes were free, the buildings burnt down, and nothing was left to tax but lands, and even they were worth much less than before the war, for the reason that they were overgrown with shrubbery, cane &c., during years when their cultivation was neglected. The accounted average assessment value of all lands in South Carolina before the war was fifty eight cents per acre. Now they are assessed and taxes collected at the average value of five dollars per acre. Many persons who had no money when the war ended had their domains sold for taxes.

When the fact is considered that only one tenth to one-fourth of each land owner's possessions is cultivated, (which however, is a greater average than was worked before the war), it is not wonderful that there should be considerable reluctance or grumbling when the planters are called upon to pay taxes on the whole amount of land owned at a rate of assessment frequently beyond the market value. The result is that a good portion of many of the large estates is offered for sale. South Carolina has not been developed to an extent that causes all her citizens to feel comfortable, or they would not part with any portion of their estates.—Still they are doing remarkably well under the circumstances. Every man stands bravely up to the responsibility of the State debt, without regard to the outrageous additions to it, and not one of them would lower his pride to breathe a whisper of repudiation in any form.

The taxes levied for this year are seven mills on the dollar of assessed values, and the estimated total collections at that rate will be \$1,200,000. Of this \$600,000 for the support of the State government. I would advise gentlemen who are interested in the financial affairs of South Carolina to preserve these statements, as they are well authenticated and trustworthy.

How DR. PARKER MADE HIS PREMIUM CORN CROP, is the leading article of the July number of that very excellent agricultural magazine, THE RURAL CAROLINIAN. This article, in its practical value to the corn raiser (and what farmer does not raise corn) is worth many times the value of the year's subscription to the magazine. It is not theory, it is not "I tell you so," but it is the actual result of careful experiment, close attention to correct principles and practical energy. In the first paragraph of the article, Dr. Parker says "acting from the suggestion derived from books on agriculture, &c." The man who produced one of the largest known yields of corn then learns something from books. This is quite a commentary upon (unfortunately) the many who believe book farming is theoretical. Let them read the article and they will say that it is eminently practical.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN is pre-eminently an agricultural magazine which teaches practical truths; therefore it is the magazine

mingled feeling of pity and disgust? The debased victim in his lucid moments abhors himself, and plunges deeper into the lethal tide to destroy his better nature, whose faithful admonitions appear to him in his hopeless state as cruel mockings.

This is an extreme case, but it is the inevitable end to which every tippler is tending, for the experience of centuries shows that none are safe from its circean charms but those who flee from it. To tamper with it is to imperil all that we hold dear in this life and in the life to come. It does not let one easily return to sobriety, health and happiness, whom it has enchained.

The influence of this insidious tyrant pervades all classes of society—the high, the low, the learned and unlearned: from the President, who wields the destinies of the nation, down through all grades, to the humble individual who claims the right of citizenship. It is not content with men, who are made of sterner stuff, but even the sweet and gentle maiden is enthralled and debased by it. But the poor victim does not suffer alone. This were bad enough; but every member of society shares in the evil, from the heart-broken mother who bore him—the loving wife who trusted to him all that makes up life, to the stranger who is shocked and jostled by him on the street or high-way.—It is an evil that reaches down to generations yet to come, and extends throughout the cycles of eternity. Knowing the dreadful evil, let one and all rally to the battle cry of "A Member of the Old Watered Division," that we may hurl "King Alcohol" from his throne in our midst.

COMMUNITO.

OUR TAXES

WHAT A NORTHERN MAN THINKS OF THEM.

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which should be in the hands of every farmer who expects to increase his learning and skill by the experience of others.

TRUST TO LUCK.—It is one of the inherent characteristics of our human nature to "trust to luck." There is scarcely an enterprise in life, in which Chance does not play the most important part. And it is on this principle that 2,404 people, the lucky holders of tickets in the great drawing of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Agency of Messrs. BUTLER, CHADWICK & GARY, will be made supremely happy as the recipients of prizes, ranging in value from ten to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The plan is taking like wildfire wherever it has been published, and agents are reaping handsome profits from the sale of tickets. That which secures its success, however, is the distinguished character of the gentlemen by whom it is controlled, and the certainty that the drawing will be conducted with honesty and impartiality.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.—We regret to announce the death, on yesterday, of this esteemed citizen. Dr. Reynolds, although born in Ireland, was for about forty-two years a resident of this country. He first settled in the town of Camden, where he practiced medicine. About the year 1840 he moved to this city, and here he had, up to the time of the sickness preceding his death, pursued the profession of dentistry. He lived until the 16th of July, he would have completed his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Reynolds was greatly respected and esteemed in this community, and had friends throughout the State. Many there will be to receive with sad interest the intelligence of his death. We have known the deceased long—long enough to appreciate his strong, bold, honest, independent qualities. As a citizen, he was patriotic and true; as a man, he was full of kindly impulses, and in all of life's varied relations he was high-toned and loyal. When such as Dr. Reynolds dies we feel that the community has lost a useful and valued member. To his adopted State Dr. Reynolds cherished a deep attachment, and the interest that he always took in the church with which he was associated shows the high appreciation which he entertained of man's first and most essential duty. He was born in Arragh, County Antrim, in 1807.—Columbia Phoenix.

It is announced that the seventeen-year locust have made their appearance in various parts of the country, and great apprehensions have been expressed that they would work serious injury upon the growing crops. There are several misapprehensions in vogue in regard to the seventeen-year locust. In the first place, the insect known by that name is not a locust at all, and is no more like the Asiatic locust, which is so destructive to vegetation, than a humming bird is like a flying fish. It cannot devour grain or other vegetable growths, for the excellent reason that it has no jaws to devour with. It lives only two or three weeks, and during its brief life takes all the nutriment it requires, which is very little, by suction. But it often appears in great numbers, and renders a large extent of territory alive and vocal with its murmuring, humming noise, and frequently causes the atmosphere to become very offensive by the smell arising from the accumulation of its dead. The insects have a sting, called the ovipositor, which is about half or three-quarters of an inch in length, and with this they will perforate the limbs of trees, depositing eggs in the cavities thus made. The limbs chosen for this purpose are generally young and green, and from the place of deposit to their end they usually become yellow and dry. This leads to the belief that great mischief has been done, when in fact there is little or no real harm. The seventeen-year locust, so-called, is not an agreeable visitor, is but comparatively a harmless one. Young fruit nurseries suffer more than anything else from its visitations.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.—The telegraph has already announced the death, in Memphis, of Andrew Jackson Donelson, the adopted son of Andrew Jackson. He was a man of decided personal worth, and of more than ordinary attainments as well as of ability, though not by any means a great man. He would, perhaps, never have become known to fame but for his connection with the hero of New Orleans. As it was he figured but to a limited extent in public affairs, though he had held several positions of importance under the Government. He was Charge d'Affairs to the Republic of Texas in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia in 1846, and to the Federal Government of Germany in 1848. In 1856, he was on the ticket with Mr. Filmore as the candidate of the American party for Vice-President of the United States, for which office he received the electoral vote of the State of Maryland—eight in number—since which time he has not figured in public life.

The sub-committee of investigation now sitting here, suddenly decided to send three of their number to North and South Carolina, although there is no reason for going there than to others parts of the South, which have been misrepresented in the same way. This movement was instigated by Mr. Pool of North Carolina, and ex-Governor Holden, who may be regarded as the two men of all others, who have been most active in vilifying the character of the State, whose good name they dishonor as natives, and most vindictive in prosecuting their political opponents. In fact, the committee has, in the conduct of this investigation, been little else than the instrument of personal malice and partisan vengeance. Pool and Holden were both violent Confederates, and the latter, through his paper, was one of the most blatant advocates of secession for twenty years. He adhered to it during the war, until success of the Union army began to be certain, and then, with Pool and other traders, he turned his coat and they shouted as loudly for the Union as they had done in its denunciation. As soon as President Lincoln's proclamation appeared, Pool wrote to his agent ordering all his negroes to be sold.—That precious document still exists as a proof of his affection for a race, which he now courts with the lowest arts of disgusting flattery.

We advise our friends, in North and South Carolina, to be prepared for the coming of

this committee, consisting of Senator Scott, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Van Trum. They will leave Washington to-morrow evening, and have doubtless prepared, through the connivance of Pool, Holden, and men of the same stripe, a class of ready-made witnesses, such as have been produced here. Let them be met everywhere by the best citizens, and with a calm, but decided instance upon the fairest and fullest investigation. Washington Patriot, June 29th.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.—SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR PERSECUTIONS.—By a private letter recently received from Mr. Peixotto, United States Consul at Bucharest, we have some interesting information respecting the state of the Israelites in Roumania. Mr. Peixotto, on his way to Hamburg to meet his family, travelled through Moldavia and visited the chief places in the Principalities, where, during the past five years, the excesses have been committed which have evoked the execration and sympathy of the world. He stopped at Brasila, Tekutuh, Galatz, Bacau, Berlad, Botichany, Jassy and other towns.

He will thus have enjoyed the most favorable opportunity for investigating the actual condition of the Israelites in Roumania. Some idea of the wrongs under which the Israelites labor in Roumania may be gleaned from the fact that in Tekutuh, where dwell only thirty Jewish families, the extent of official and public robberies inflicted on them was to the amount of thirteen thousand ducats. At Bacau there was a conference of Israelites to welcome Mr. Peixotto, and a number of them above average intelligence and ability, plead their cause most eloquently. The Hebrews constitute one-fifth of the population (25,000) of this town. Their persecutions have been insufferable, although now of a more petty character than formerly, yet they are continually robbed in one way and another. They received Mr. Peixotto very cordially and hailed his coming as unconsciously the cause of their being spared an annual popular outbreak. "A heart of stone would have moved by their relation of wrongs suffered." They said that they felt new life now.

We learn from other sources that the presence of Mr. Peixotto at Bucharest has occasioned great joy among the Israelites of the Principalities and the bordering States. They attach extraordinary consequence to what they deem the influence of our country exerted in their behalf. The Hungarian papers are in particular overjoyed at the improved prospect of equal rights for our Roumanian brethren. Jewish Messenger.

A MEAN RASCAL.—On Charlotte st. above Canal resides a woman who, on Saturday last, had a very sick child. On that day German, who gave his name as Fugas, went to the house and represented that he was a doctor, and that he cured by "nervous sympathy." He gave the child some medicine, and then asked the woman for a two dollar bill. He put some medicine on the bill and then handed it back to her. After doing this he left, promising to return in half an hour. When he came back he asked numerous questions, and finally desired to know if she had any money in the house. She stated that she had fifty dollars. He told her to get it, which she did. He then sprinkled the money with some medicine, and told her to go up stairs and sprinkle some medicine on the child. She did so, and when she returned, both Fugas and the money had disappeared. The accused was arrested on Sunday and was committed by Alderman Riddle in default of \$10,000 bail. Phil. Inquirer, June 20.

THE GIRLS OF JAPAN AT SCHOOL.—Throughout Japan it is the universal custom for young ladies, when they arrive at the age of fourteen or fifteen, to be placed in what is appropriately called a finishing establishment. This establishment has the following among other peculiarities, viz: All the masters pay for the privilege of teaching, instead of (as is the case with us) being paid for their lessons. This makes the instruction a labor of love. Then again, to a certain extent, a Japanese young lady is allowed considerable freedom as to the selection of her instructors: she generally prefers the best looking. The scholars do not sit in a close pent room, filled with girls bolt upright, each perched on an educational stool, but in a delightful garden fragrant with tea flowers, surrounded by a number of little summer houses embowered in the midst of the most charming vegetable products. Here are the bright-eyed damsels, with cheeks pink as the roses, moving around with graceful step, each bearing a small lacquer tray with tea and cakes. In each of these summer-houses there is a master or professor, either waiting the return of one of the refreshment-bearing damsels, or else sitting by the side of one who has already come back. Japanese girls remain in educational seminaries of this kind until marriage, and they make excellent wives.

We are not especially partial to the carpet-bagger Bowen, who doubtless deserves indefinite confinement at hard labor, but it really does seem hard that a Radical politician should be punished for nothing worse than bigamy. It is setting a dangerous precedent by which every Radical office from Maine to Texas is liable to be made vacant when justice claims her dues.

MARRIED.—On the 21st ult., Rev. A. J. Stokes, Mr. JOHN KNIGHT to Miss LOTTIE KEY. All of this District.

Notice. Returns due this Office by Administrators, Executors, Trustees, Guardians and Committees, must be made during this month, or a rule will issue to show cause. J. SUTHERLAND, J. P. July 6.

To Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received at the County Commissioners' Office from one month from date for the repairing of Twenty-Five mile Creek Bridge. J. F. SUTHERLAND, Chairman. July 6.

NEW SHOP. The undersigned having located himself at the Shop occupied by Mr. Samuel Shiver, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, consisting of Repairing and Painting Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage. T. E. BIRCHMORE. June 20.

FOUND AT LAST! AN ANTIDOTE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Moises' Fever and Ague Pills are warranted to cure in every instance. Dowie, Moise & Davis, Charleston, S. C.

Silver Springs, near Ocala, Fla., March 1, 1871. Messrs. Dowie, Moise & Davis, Charleston, S. C. DEAR SIR: I have prescribed in my practice the Moises' Fever and Ague Pills sent me, in several cases of Chronic Chill and Fevers, both among my white and colored patients, with great success, they having effected a permanent cure in every case, where all other medicines have failed. I note particularly my colored patients, because they are more exposed, and less likely to take care of themselves when the Chill leaves them.

I regard MOISE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS as a CERTAIN CURE, and a blessing to all living in the Malarial districts of the South, and particularly in the Everglades of our State. Very respectfully yours JAS. B. OWENS, M. D. Kingstree, S. C., Dec. 31, 1869.

Mr. B. F. Moise. DEAR SIR: I deem it my duty and only an act of justice to yourself, that I should make the following statement, coming as it does from one who for many years had no faith in "Patent Medicines," and I have persistently refused to use them for any purpose whatever, must say that I have used your FEVER AND AGUE PILLS in my practice this fall, and have never in the first instance failed to relieve my patients. I have now frequent calls in my Drug Store for your Fever and Ague Pills. I always recommend them with the happiest results. I am averse to giving large quantities of quinine, or continuing its use long, and I can safely say that MOISE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS fills its place and leaves the patient no unpleasant symptoms. I wish you had the satisfaction of knowing that your "Fever and Ague Pills" have relieved many under my treatment when other medicines that I have tried have failed to do. Yours respectfully, J. S. BROCKINGTON, M. D. Mercury, Barnwell District, S. C., July, 12, 1871.

Mr. B. F. Moise. DEAR SIR: In reply to your question as to what has been the success of your Fever and Ague Pills that have been sold by us, we would say as far as we know they have given entire satisfaction. In one particular case, that of Ben Shepard, to whom we sold one box, tells us that his wife who had the chills and fever for the past two years, and found no relief until she took your pills, since which she has had no return for more than two months, and is now able for the first time in two years to attend to her work, and was never better in her life. We shall continue to recommend them. Yours respectfully, T. W. BLANTON & SON, DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Proprietors, And Wholesale Druggists, Charleston, S. C. F. L. ZEMP, Agent for Camden. July 6.

Administrator's Notice. All persons having demands against the estate of the late William Drakeford (deceased), will present them legally attested, and those indebted to the said estate will make payment to J. J. TRANTHAM, Adm'r. June 20.

Notice. Mr. T. W. Pegues will act as my agent during my absence from the State. B. H. PEGUES. June 20.

Save Your Palma Christi or Castor Bean Plants: Fifteen to Twenty cents per pound will be paid for the leaves of this plant. They must be cut while the plant is blooming, and dried in the shade, and smoothly packed. Inquire of June 20.—BAUM BROS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA Land & Immigration Association. The undersigned having accepted the agency for the above Association for this County, is prepared to sell tickets and give all information respecting the same. Office, on Rutledge Street, Camden, S. C. JOHN KERSHAU. June 20.

D. L. DeSAUSSURE & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS, Will buy and sell COTTON, PRODUCE, and MERCHANDISE generally, upon liberal terms, and solicit consignments, which they will endeavor to dispose of to best advantage, either at Wholesale or retail.

ON CONSIGNMENT. Flour, Syrup, Bacon, Sugar, Lard, Coffee, Soap, Hams, Molasses, Candles, &c. &c. Which are offered VERY LOW, for CASH ONLY. D. L. DeSAUSSURE & CO. June 22—4f

Helen B. Whitaker et al. vs. JOHN McCrea et al. The creditors of the Estate of L. L. Whitaker are hereby notified to establish their claims before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the first day of September next, or be barred from the benefit of any decretal order passed in the above named cause. J. D. DUNLAP, June 8.—td (8.25) Refere.

J. I. MIDDLETON & CO., FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BALTIMORE, MD., Having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs. D. L. DeSAUSSURE & Co., we will sell the same at COST for CASH, and for that purpose hereby constitute the members of that firm our agents to effect such sale. J. I. MIDDLETON & CO. June 8.

They also Offer, At Cost for Cash, The entire of their former stock, purchased by Messrs. J. I. Middleton & Co., and sold on their account. D. L. DeSAUSSURE & CO. June 22—4f

Bill. The creditors of the Estate of L. L. Whitaker are hereby notified to establish their claims before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the first day of September next, or be barred from the benefit of any decretal order passed in the above named cause. J. D. DUNLAP, June 8.—td (8.25) Refere.

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South Carolina Rail Road. On and after Monday, June 12, 1871, the schedule of the Camden Train will be as follows: Leave Camden at 6 00 A. M. Arrive at Columbia at 10 40 A. M. Leave Columbia at 1 25 P. M. Arrive at Camden at 6 00 P. M. Running through to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the above schedule will be observed as far as Kingsville. By order of the Vice-President. A. B. DeSAUSSURE, Agent. Camden March 30, 1871.

TAX RETURNS. Office of County Auditor.

JUNE 27, 1871. This Office will be open from the first day of July until the 15th day of August to receive Returns of Taxable Property for the preceding year ending July 1, 1871. The following conveniences to the tax-payers of this County who reside at a distance from this Office, my assistants will be at the place herein named on the days specified to receive such returns. Those neglecting to return in their respective townships as indicated, will be required to do so at this office on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date, any Tax-payer who shall have failed to make returns, will be charged with the property estimated against his last year, with fifty per cent. penalty added thereto.

For DeKalb Township. At Schrook's Mill on the 10th and 11th of July. For Buffalo Township. On the 13th and 14th at Lyzenby Precinct. On the 17th and 18th at Buffalo Precinct. For Flat Rock Township. On the 20th and 21st of July, at Flat Rock. On the 24th and 25th of July, at Liberty Hill. On the 27th and 28th of July, at Red Hill Precinct. For Waters Township. On the 2d and 3d of August, at Curleton's Mill. All transfers of Real Estate since the assessment of 1870 is required on the back of the returns of personal property for the year 1871. A. W. HOUGH, County Auditor. June 29.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, GREENVILLE, S. C. JAMES P. BOYCE, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology. JOHN A. BROADBENT, D. D., Professor of Interpretation of the New Testament. BASIL MANLY, Jr., D. D., Professor of Biblical Introduction, Polemic Theology, and Preparation and Delivery of Sermons. C. H. JOY, D. D., Professor of Interpretation of the Old Testament. W. M. WILLIAMS, D. D., Professor of Church History, Church Government, and Pastoral Theology. THE NEXT SESSION (of eight months) opens on Thursday, September 14, 1870, when there will be an introductory Lecture by Dr. Boyce. It is an annual account important for Students to be present on the first day.

THE STUDIES. The Seminary does not undertake to transplant a college or grammar school, in giving literary instruction. Those who need that must seek it where it is appropriate. But in pursuing the extensive course included strictly under Theology, instruction is given adapted to different grades of preparation; so that the best college graduates, and those who have only a good English education, may both find such courses as they respectively need. There are eight distinct Departments or Schools, several of which have two or three classes each. RELIGIOUS STUDIES. A Student selects, with such advice as he may desire from the Professors, the subjects to which he devotes himself for the year. If successful, he can graduate in the departments he has chosen, and the next year, if he is able to return, pursues the other parts of the course; to complete which requires usually three to four years, according to preparation and diligence.

PASTORS ATTENDING FOR ONE YEAR. On leave of absence from their churches might find their minds directed as to the method of study, the books which are most available, the topics which need investigation, and by their presence among the Students might both receive and impart stimulus and practical experience in their great lifework. EXPENSES. There are no charges for tuition, nor fees of any kind. Some of the rarer and more expensive text books, as in the languages, are loaned to the Students. The cost of those which it is necessary to buy varies from ten to twenty-five dollars a year. They may be procured in Greenville at the "Seminary Hall," at actual cost, say about ten dollars a month, including food, fuel and lights. One hundred dollars would cover the necessary expenses of a Session, including travelling expenses and personal incidental as otherwise provided for.

ADMISSION. Greenville is in a healthy mountain region, and is reached by railroad, via Columbia, S. C. AID TO STUDENTS. Who need such assistance, is supplied, so far as the means contributed admit, out of a "Students' Fund," the collection and management of which has been entrusted to Rev. B. Manly, Jr. It is desired that no one, who is prepared to enter with proper qualifications, spiritual and intellectual, and who is desirous of being educated, shall be deterred from it by lack of means. Brothers wishing to attend are invited to write at once. Contributions for the purpose of supplying them with the necessities of life while studying to prepare for the Ministry, are also respectfully solicited. For Catalogues, or further information, address B. MANLY, Jr., Secretary of the Faculty.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, OF VIRGINIA. Opened May 5th 1871. This favorite and celebrated Watering Place offers additional attractions this season; among other improvements there has been added an elegant and spacious Ball Room adjoining the Parlor; the Parlor has been enlarged and well improved, and the proximity of the two renders each easily accessible. It will be kept in a style not surpassed anywhere in Virginia.

The Waters of these special Springs either cure or greatly relieve most cases of Scrofula, Inert Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Laryngitis, Chronic Pneumonia, Chronic Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery. They are also a great value in those affectional which are peculiar to the female constitution, and as an appetizer, a tonic and general restorative, as they are perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietor will have provided for the lawn and ball room a first-class Band of Music, and in general all the sources of amusement and recreation usually found at our best summer resorts will be at the command of the guests at "ROCK BRIDGE ALUM." The place is within eleven to thirteen hours of Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, etc., by rail, all in daylight. Passengers leave the cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road, at Goshon Depot, and the new and elegant stage coaches, passing rapidly over a smooth and road of only eight miles, set down the visitors at the Springs to tea.

JAMES A. FRAZIER, Proprietor. Dr. H. R. NOEL, of Baltimore, Resident Physician. The Rockbridge Waters is for sale by the principal druggists of the United States. Descriptive Pamphlets sent free on application, June 15th, 1871.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. On and after Monday, June 12, 1871, the schedule of the Camden Train will be as follows: Leave Camden at 6 00 A. M. Arrive at Columbia at 10 40 A. M. Leave Columbia at 1 25 P. M. Arrive at Camden at 6 00 P. M. Running through to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the above schedule will be observed as far as Kingsville. By order of the Vice-President. A. B. DeSAUSSURE, Agent. Camden March 30, 1871.