

The Enterpriser.

GREENVILLE, S. O.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

The Greenville Enterpriser is the Largest Newspaper, and Enjoys the Most Extensive Circulation of any Paper Published in the City and County of Greenville.

Walhalla by the way of Anderson—Preachers and Preaching—The Press and Business Men.

We took the cars Friday morning for Walhalla, and found the number of down passengers much larger than they were a few weeks previous. The Railroad must be doing a fair business, as we learn that the freights are also on the increase. Anderson is decidedly a cotton market. They are paying at this time 13 cents for the best qualities, and every day a considerable number of cotton wagons may be seen in the streets. The complaint is, that it will take about one-third of the cotton crop to pay for the fertilizers used in its production. Unless the price of cotton greatly improves, or the costs of fertilizers becomes one-third less, there will be a great falling off in their use another year. It seems reasonable, that the manufacturers of phosphates in this State, might come down in the price, when the stock in the companies is selling for two and three times its original cost.

The cars now run twice daily between Anderson and Belton, so that one is never disappointed in making a return trip on the same day. This is a great convenience, and induces a considerable increase of travel.

We learned at Anderson that Rev. Mr. BEVELL, Pastor of the Baptist Church, has tendered his resignation, solely on the ground of insufficient salary; but the Church holds him in deservedly high estimation, and efforts are making to retain his services, which it is to be hoped will succeed. It is a thing to be lamented, that deserving ministers are so often compelled, by the necessities of their families, to abandon fields of useful labor. The people generally, of all denominations, are not yet sufficiently alive to their duty and true interest, in supporting preachers, who are under God, the promoters of religion and morality, without which good society, and good governments, cannot exist.

A venerable minister, Rev. THOMAS DAWSON, now past the age of four-score, got on the cars near Pendleton, and we had an interesting talk with the old gentleman before arriving at Walhalla. He is a native of England, but has been a citizen of this country about 54 years. He knew old Mr. HAYNES, formerly of Greenville, and the family of Thomas Rowe, in England. Many years ago, whilst traveling in Greenville District, on calling to get dinner at a house by the wayside, he was surprised at being accosted by the man of the house as an old acquaintance, to the salutation, "How are you, brother Dawson." He responded, "You are mistaken. I am no acquaintance of yours. You cannot know me." "Yes," said the man, "I do. I was present when you were baptized in old England." Just then a woman came out with another, "How are you, brother Dawson." "I do not know you either," he replied; but she also informed him that she had seen him baptized. He replied, "If you will repeat what the minister said to me on that occasion, I will believe you." She told him the preacher said: "You are a soldier of King George. God grant that you may henceforth be a faithful soldier of King Jesus." A mutual and joyful recognition followed, for this was the very word of the preacher. The prayer of that minister has been answered. Mr. Dawson has been for more than half a century an exemplary Christian and active and useful minister of the gospel; beloved and respected by every one. He did abandon the army of King George, and enlisted for life and eternity among the hosts of the King of kings, and Lord of lords. Mr. Dawson married soon after settling in this country a Welsh lady, 12 years his junior, who is still living in good health, after having borne him 15 children—nearly all of whom are still living. The descendant of this venerable pair now number about fifty. Some of the number are great-grand children. They had five sons and several grandsons in the Confederate army, and a son and grandson, HUNNICUTT, fell in the service. It was a brother of the latter who was shot some two years ago by a negro rioter. The murderer was tried and executed for the offence in Pickens County.

Spending Sunday in Walhalla, we heard sermons preached by Rev. Mr. CRYMES, of Georgia, who supplies the Baptist congregation. We also heard Rev. Mr. SMELTZER in the Lutheran Church Sunday afternoon, and a lecture by Dr. TURNER at night, delivered in the Methodist Church. Mr. CRYMES is a young and promising preacher, and quite popular with his congregation. The Baptist and Presbyterians have no house of worship as yet, in Walhalla. The former, however, are well accommodated in the use of the Court House, and Dr. TURNER preaches two or three Sundays every month in the Methodist Church—the Methodist having no resident minister. Prof. SMELTZER is a man of learning and a forcible preacher. He is said frequently to persuade his hearers by "the terrors of the law." His text on Sunday afternoon was from Hebrews: "Our God is a consuming fire."

Dr. TURNER, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, who long officiated as pastor at Abbeville Court House, is now one of the Professors in the Lutheran College at Walhalla. The College still bears the name of Newberry, although removed from that place. Dr. TURNER preaches and lectures to the congregation of his church. He is now delivering a course of lectures to young men, warning them against the peculiar perils which endanger their morals and true success in life, and which lead their souls to perdition. On Sunday evening his topics under this head were two: The dangers of a devotion to money-making as the supreme and all absorbing pursuit, and the dangers and demoralization of gambling. The lecture was well calculated to benefit his hearers.

POLITICS.

There is not a great deal of excitement in Oconee; there is a complaint of apathy and indifference on the part of some who ought to be up and doing. In Anderson there is perhaps more excitement. They are holding meetings about in various places; the candidates and others attend; and make speeches. Mr. BAYLES F. CRAWFORD, one of the Reform candidates in Anderson, is very active, scarcely remaining at home at late a single day; we presume others are similarly engaged. They have decided and radical majorities in both counties, as in Greenville. There are independent candidates running, however, which mixes up chances.

Col. Wm. C. KERR, the able editor of the Oconee Courier, although not a candidate, has consented to attend some popular meetings to be held this week in Oconee County, and will address the people. Walhalla has a first rate weekly paper in the Courier, and her business men ought to aid its circulation, already very considerable, and give it liberal patronage in other respects. One of the most important and efficient means of promoting the business and prosperity of a town, and the section in which it is situated, is the newspaper press. And those who desire to do good to themselves and their neighbors ought to encourage it, by promoting the circulation of a good paper, by freely advertising, and by all the legitimate means. When schools, or churches, or railroads, or public improvements, and public institutions of any kind, or trade and travel are to be promoted, the local newspaper is always expected to show up such matters. Usually the editor is chiefly relied upon as the general advocate in print of all matters relating to "the common defence and general welfare" of the region round about him. But if the proprietors of printing press furnish their own material, employ their printers, and employ competent editors to fulfill the responsible task of laboring usefully for the public, or to entertain and instruct, to originate suggestions, and, it may be, new and just views, apart from the threads and hackneyed stale sentiments of second-hand copyists, should not a generous public liberally reward them for their enterprise? Sometimes, it may be, the services of a newspaper are worth many thousands or millions to the public, in the promotion of schemes and measures; and more than any money price when aiding the cause of education, morals and religion. Yet men professing regard for all these things are sometimes known to refuse to subscribe, or begrudge the payment of the paltry sum of two dollars a year, or a dollar for six months, for a local paper capable of serving them with ability.

The Election—Last Call.

On Wednesday next is the election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members to the Legislature, and District officers. Every good citizen will exert his best efforts to vote at this most important election. There can be no excuse for refusing to vote; he who neglects this duty will prove false to himself and to his country. If, however, there are any that have no higher motive than mere party feeling, they had better stay at home. We trust that Greenville will give a good account of herself this time, and sustain all those candidates known to be friends of economy, low taxes, and a pure administration of public affairs.

The law of Congress provides severe penalties against every one who threatens any man for voting as he pleases, or obstructs him in the exercise of the right to vote. The colored men, therefore, may freely vote for any man for the right men as they can, but if they have confidence, and none dare molest them. They need not fear the League, or its abettors, or any one else. But the law does not prohibit the use of persuasion and fair argument; so all may get as many votes for the right men as they can, but if violence or mass of employment is threatened, they subject themselves to severe penalties.

Urgent Laws.

What the people should insist upon their candidates for the Legislature, of all parties, is a repeal of the act of 1866 in this State, which abolished the previous usury law. The country is injured by legalizing rates of interest beyond seven per cent.—Four years' experience has proven the expectations of good arising from it were without foundation. It has brought no capital into the State; it has encouraged no productive industry, but, on the contrary, has contributed to the injury of the many for the benefit of the few, and will henceforth be more so. Let the old law come back again—seven per cent., and the liability to forfeit all interest if more is charged, but not the principal. All the other States, almost without exception, have retained their old laws against usury. The Legislature under the Johnson reconstruction meant well by a repeal of the old law, but many of the members are now convinced it was a sad mistake, or that it is time now to go back.

War News.

Since last week, the situation of affairs in France continues but little altered. The Prussians are nearly ready to bombard Paris unless peace is made or the city surrenders, one of the other of which we hope may be done. Paris brought on the war and threatened death to all who advised against it. She ought to save herself from unnecessary ruin. Nothing but almost certain successful defence can justify the military in provoking the destruction of a city. Many skirmishes and some considerable battles with detached forces occurred, with varying success, but victory in most cases remains with the Prussians. Metz still holds out.

The famous GARIBOLDI has joined the French and the Papal troops likewise, in all some six thousand.

The Tabernax Vivant.

Last evening, the performance in the Court House was most brilliant and successful, and a good house despite clouds and some rain. This evening, the Tabernax will be repeated and some additional pieces exhibited. A large assembly is expected. Those who go, will be most delightfully entertained. Particulars another time.

Serious Accident.

On Wednesday evening last, whilst Mr. JOSEPH WYTHIRN was returning in a one-horse wagon from his farm, situated one or two miles distant, on the Pendleton Road, the horse he was driving, took fright, running away and turning the vehicle over, bruising him a good deal. One of the wheels was broken entirely to pieces. Although the injury to Mr. W. was serious, yet we hope he will soon recover.

Successful Cultivation of Rice. A great many persons have doubted that rice could be successfully cultivated so high in the up-country as Greenville, but we have been shown a specimen grown on the place of the Messrs. CARROLL, 11 miles above the City, that presents every appearance of a good quality of rice. Only one-tenth of an acre was tried, and the result is five bushels.

It might be well for more of our planters to experiment with the raising of this excellent article of food.

Our Daily Exchanges.

We receive regularly the annexed list of daily exchanges, which we assure each of them is read with interest, and their visits are welcome.

Columbia Phoenix, \$4 for six months. Charleston News, \$6 per year. Charleston Courier, \$8 per year. Charleston Republican, \$6 per year. New York Herald, \$12 per year. New York Tribune, \$10 per year. Wilmington (N. C.) Star, \$7 per year. Savannah Advertiser, \$2 per year.

We return thanks to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, for the monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for August and September.

Mr. B. WHELAN, jeweler, has returned from New York.

The proceedings of the City Council have been crowded out of this issue.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

Messrs. Editors—As a true friend and supporter of the Reform party in South Carolina, I will make a few suggestions to the voters of Greenville County. Next week you are expected to define the position of your County as to the party you desire to vote for, and also council of your State. How are you going to vote when there are so many candidates in the field? Twenty-eight, and only six to elect! As to the independent candidates in particular, where are their votes to come from? Not from the Republican party, for they are drilled to a man, and will act in a solid body. It must be from the Reform party, which party should discard them immediately. Why? Because they are not Reformers—they don't ring of the right metal; they are falling obstacles across the road to Reform, and not acting as they should, by pulling, pushing and scorching the wheels. Some of them make flaming Reform speeches. If they speak their own sentiments, why do they come out and cripple the chances of the ticket nominated by representatives from fifteen out of sixteen townships, in the County voters! Some of them may be your personal friends, some are mine, but if you vote for them you weaken our party and strengthen Scott and Ranier's, and I behold your dear friend whose name you inserted on your ticket by discarding a nominee, is beaten, and the man you so much opposed is elected by your misconduct. Be cautious.

FRIEND OF REFORM.

October 16th, 1870.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

Messrs. Editors—Allow me through your paper to correct an erroneous impression that has been made by designing office-seekers for political effect, in reference to the obligation of the Union League.

The charge has been made and circulated, that all members of the League are bound and pledged by their obligation to vote for their nominees. Nothing was ever more erroneous; and such a conclusion is either the result of willful ignorance or of designing deception. The obligation of the League, as it is laid down in the Ritual, is not so odious to patriotic citizens as some have imagined; and had it been carried out in its true meaning and intent, no cause of complaint would now exist; but all its fundamental principles have been ignored, and all its true meanings and intentions have been subverted and manipulated by the adoption of the odious practice of Nominating Conventions. The obligation is, in substance, as follows:

"All members of the League are pledged to vote for good and reliable Union men—supporters of the Constitution of the State and the United States—men that will encourage the elevation of the laboring masses, and promote all measures of peace and brotherly love; patriotic citizens who will administer the Government with economy, justice and liberty."

Can any man, who took this obligation, say in truth, that his expectations have been realized? and would any patriotic citizen refuse to take it now, if he had any assurance that it would be faithfully carried out for the future? But why has there been such a woful and dreadful mistake in the selection of our rulers under this obligation? Because corrupt men have impressed the people with the idea that all members of the League are bound to vote for the party nominees, is the simple and easy answer; while the spirit and intent of the obligation is in direct opposition to such nominations. The open and avowed object of the obligation is to prevent the evils of an aristocratic oligarchy; the centralization of power in the few, who would have us believe that they are born to rule. To prevent those principles from gaining a foothold in the free Republican Government, was the object of the League. But are they not all encouraging and practiced by the present system of nominations? Most assuredly they are. The liberties and rights of the people have been interfered with and manipulated by corrupt rings and designing demagogues long enough; it is time that the people should assert and maintain these rights, untrammelled by the nominations of any party.

Now if we are to be bound to nominations, why do we clamor for universal suffrage? Why all this jubilee over the 15th Amendment? If we are to delegate to twenty or thirty men the right and power to choose our rulers by nominations, why not just as well restrict the franchise at once to twenty or thirty voters to each County? It amounts to the same thing in practice. Nominations are partial suffrage in its worst form; going to the ballot box to vote a humbug and a farce, when the man is controlled by nominations made contrary to the approval of his own judgment. It is always safe to infer when you hear a man cry out, "stick to the nomination," that he is dead weight, or has some friend that is dead weight, that will have to be logged through on the shoulders of some

more honorable and meritorious nominee, or he must go under. Now all those abuses that have been practiced by the League, and indulged in by some of the corrupt members, never was intended by our obligation, but precisely the reverse. The only binding pledge that I see in the obligation in reference to voting, is not to vote for a man whose record is not patriotic and honest; and if we were to act consistent with our pledge in many instances; and if we were to vote for the nominees, the act would have the stain of perjury on our souls, for we are bound in truth to vote for none but men of the highest order of intelligence and moral patriotism. Consequently, it may sometimes occur, as it has in our recent nomination, that our obligation may very seriously interfere with our voting for the nominees, for it is a fact that defies contradiction, that no pledge or obligation of the League can or ever has, by any principle of honor or of justice, required any member to vote for the nominees, and no other party can find any justifiable excuse to adopt the odious and tyrannical practice. All honest men, of all parties, admit that reform in the Government is greatly needed, and all intelligent men know that no reform can, or ever will be made, as long as men will blindly vote for nominations. Right at this point reform should begin, if success is expected hereafter. When all nominations are ignored by the people, and men are forced to stand or fall by their own merit; then will we secure the election of just men as the pledge of the League requires us to vote for—and until this plan is adopted, the hue and cry of reform is another humbug and burlesque on the rights and liberties of the people. No Republican or Democrat, who prizes the rights and liberties that are guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States, and sealed by the blood of his fathers, will ever be trampled by the nominations of oligarchs and rings controlled in the interest too often of corrupt office-seekers.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Chick's Springs.

Messrs. Editors—The curative properties of these well known waters, which are chalybeate, saline and sulphur, should not be forgotten nor overlooked by those in search of health, which may be the case to some extent, as the hotel was burned down several years ago and has not since been rebuilt. During the past summer, all the cabins at the Springs have been occupied by families and a pleasant little community was congregated there for several months. A boarding house also has been kept there by Mr. Farr, who has had as many boarders as he could accommodate and has had to refuse a great many applications for board.

A more quiet and comfortable place for an invalid, or where such a one would receive more kind attention could not easily be found. The writer knows that the boarding house has been well kept, and all that is wanting to make this place more popular even than formerly, is a large hotel, which we hope will soon be built, as Messrs. Farr & Chick intend building one before next summer. With the excellent waters of the Springs, one of which is very much like Glenn's, a delightful climate and vicinity to Greenville, a new hotel presided over by Mr. Farr must be a success. When we were at the Springs lately, our old friend W. R. B. Farr, familiarly known amongst his numerous friends as "Bud" was absent, but his better-half was there, and she knows how "to keep a hotel." When the new hotel is completed, we predict that it will become one of the most popular and pleasant resorts in the South. We hope that by next summer, our friends from the middle and low country and elsewhere will find a fine hotel opened for their reception. We are sure they will be well pleased and benefitted by a visit to it.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Dunklin Township.

At a meeting of this Township, held at Columbia Church on the 30th Sept., to which all citizens had been invited irrespective of race, on motion of Rev. A. C. Stepp, Col. James McCullough was called upon to act as chairman, and Dr. Jos. P. Latimer, secretary of the meeting, where upon the chairman in a clear and forcible manner, explained the object of the meeting to be an expression of the citizen's right, to an untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage, and to take such steps as might be deemed most wise and prudent, to the end, that in the approaching election, a fair and honest count of the votes polled might be insured or procured. The meeting being organized, its readiness to hear from any gentleman present, was announced, when Rev. A. C. Stepp offered the following resolutions, which, after being discussed, were unanimously passed:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people the right to meet at all times together, and peaceably discuss measures for the public good, and whereas, there have been threats reported to have been made by certain political partisans, tending to the disturbance of good society, and whereas, certain people have been collecting at different points in mobs, some armed, and others unarmed, and whereas, we deprecate all measures or threats that have a tendency to interrupt the peace of the country or interfere with a citizen in the quiet discharge of his duty, and whereas, threats of violence have been made in relation to certain parties being allowed to vote as they may choose at the polls in the coming election; therefore be it

1. Resolved, That we ask all party speakers to avoid making any threats, or endeavoring to excite and bitter feeling between the two races in this State.

2. Resolved, That we believe no true friend of his country will seek to carry an election by fraud or force, and therefore, all armings of parties is insurrectionary in its tendency, any should be suppressed by the powers that be.

3. Resolved, That all voters should be allowed to deposit their votes without constraint, we therefore, ask that all entitled to the right of suffrage shall stand pledged to see that each shall have the same freedom without respect to party.

4. Resolved, That no candidates for any office should be a commissioner or a manager of any election, in which he is an interested party, and hence for a fair election, we ask that in all cases where such candidates are managers or commissioners, other men be appointed in their place.

5. Resolved, That it is the right of the people, since voting is but the expression of

the popular will, to demand an untrammelled or unobstructed deposit of the vote, and a fair open count of the same, after it has been deposited, and to this end, we commend to the citizens of every voting precinct to appoint a number of good, honest and respectable men to look on while the ballots are being cast, take names, and in case of fraud being practiced, or attempted to be practiced, either by giving in, or counting of votes, that these men shall be witnesses for the people.

6. Resolved, That since Congress has by constitutional enactment, guaranteed suffrage to the black man, we ask, and heve that he will not be molested or intimidated while going to the polls, peaceably voting and returning from the same, provided, he makes no threats himself either in words or by carrying arms.

On motion, Col. James McCullough, Capt. J. W. Austin and J. H. Gaine, were appointed a committee to attend the election precinct in this Township, should any be appointed, and they were requested to keep a list of all persons voting, and ascertain as far as practicable how each shall vote.

It was further Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers. When on motion the meeting adjourned.

Edward P. Stokes, Esq.

We clip the following notices of the above gentleman from our exchanges:

"Personal.—Mr. Edward P. Stokes, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, favored us with a call last Tuesday. We learn that he made an address at the Court House during the day, but, being heavily pressed by other engagements, we were compelled to forego the pleasure of hearing him. Mr. S. travels in a buggy, with his banner to the breeze, the inscription thereon being 'National Democratic Party—For Congress—Edward P. Stokes.'—Yorkville Enterprise.

"One Democrat Nominated for Congress from South Carolina.—We are truly glad to see that there will be one Democratic Candidate, at least, for Congress, in this State. E. P. Stokes, Esq., runs as an independent candidate in the 4th District. Will not the lawful voters of this, the 1st District, also vote for a Democrat?—Spartan News.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.—THE SURVEYORS have at last completed their work thro' this place and surveyed one line to Greenville.—Several routes were surveyed through the town, and we believe it is yet undetermined which will be adopted, but the indications are very strong in favor of the one which passes up the ravine in front of Wofford College, and crosses Rutherford street South of the graveyard. Contracts will soon be let out to Greenville, and the grading on the entire line from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta Ga., will probably be completed by the first of January, 1872. Col. Clayton is progressing rapidly with his contract to Broad River, which he is bound to finish by the time mentioned above. When the grading is finished it ought not to require more than six months to lay the superstructure. The benefits of the road to our people are already manifest from the increased demand for labor and property, both of which command higher prices. The laborers of the County should remember the selfish advice given them by their white radical leaders in reference to this enterprise.

[Spartan News, 6th inst.

MR. DESPRENANDEAU HOPF—Hundreds of cases of Syphilis, in its worst stages, old cases of Syphilis that have defied the skill of eminent Physicians, Rheumatism who have been injudiciously used of Mercury, have been radically cured by DR. TUTT'S SERRA-PARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELICATE. It is the most powerful alterative and blood purifier known. It is prescribed by very many Physicians.

THERE are multitudes of truths which are worthless in themselves, and merit attention simply as stepping stones, or as a ladder conducting to something superior. Nevertheless every invalid who has pined for a remedy, knows how beneficial the use of the celebrated "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS" has been found.

"THERE is nothing true but Heaven," and the fact that SUMTER BITTERS has proved invaluable in cases of Debility, Indigestion, Heartburn and Dyspepsia.

COLUMBIA, October 10. Sales of cotton to-day 76 bales—middling 134.

NEW YORK, October 10. Gold 13 1/2 Cotton old and easier—sales 1,800 bales; uplands 164.

Flour firm and quiet. Wheat unchanged. White corn dull, at 90¢. Pork firm, at 28.50¢. Bacon firm—Shoulder, at 14¢. Whisky in good demand, at 90¢.

CHARLESTON, October 10. Cotton easier—middling 14 1/2; sales 600 bales; net receipts 3,858; exports to Great Britain 1,400; coastwise 3,816; stock 13,346.

COTTON, Middling, 12 1/2. FIVE, 12 1/2. GOLD, 13 1/2. INDIAN, Spanish Flats, 22 1/2. SOUTH CAROLINA, 17 1/2. IRON, 25. LEAD, 20. LATH, 20. MOLASSES, 50. RICE, 15. SUGAR, 15. WHEAT, 15. WHISKY, 90. YARN, 15.

ENTERPRISE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY MESSRS. DAVID & STRADLEY, MERCHANTS.

GREENVILLE, S. C., OCT. 12, 1870. BACON—Sides, 25¢. Hams, 25¢. Shoulders, 20¢. BALE ROPE, 10¢. BUT LARD, 15¢. BUTTER, 25¢. BEEHIVE, 25¢. CHICKENS, 15¢. COFFEE, 22¢. CORN, 12¢. COTTON, Middling, 12 1/2. FIVE, 12 1/2. GOLD, 13 1/2. INDIAN, Spanish Flats, 22 1/2. SOUTH CAROLINA, 17 1/2. IRON, 25. LEAD, 20. LATH, 20. MOLASSES, 50. RICE, 15. SUGAR, 15. WHEAT, 15. WHISKY, 90. YARN, 15.

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