### Speech of Hon. M. P. O'Connor.

Below we publish in full the speech delivered at the Baltimore Convention by Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston, in reply to Senator Bayard. The speech was received with loud applause by the Convention, and has been most favorably noticed by Northern journals:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I profoundly regret that there should be any division of opinion, either upon the platform of principles or upon our candidates, in the Southern juncture of our National affairs. [Applause.]

The whole nation is at the present time in a crisis, when all issues should be merged in the one great and overshadowing issue of the defeat of the present National Administration, which is working such detriment to the Republic.

Mr. President and gentlemen, the great changes that have taken place in the last eight years, tending to the complete centralization of this Government in all of its departments, have emboldened an unscrupulous Executive to the commission of acts of usurpation and tyranny that now endanger the very foundations of American liberty. ["That's so!" and applause.]

In the rapid march of events many of the ancient landmarks of all political organizations have been swept away and entirely forgotten, while many of these landmarks have been comparatively modified and changed to suit the creative situation of things. The reconstruction acts which in, 1868, were, by this Convention, denounced as unconstitutional and void, have been accepted by nearly all the State Conventions as fixed facts [applause,] and acquiesced in by the organs of almost all shades of political belief throughout the country.

Mr. President, the 15th constitutional amendment—the amendment which gave universal suffrage—that amendment which was felt more seriously in my State than perhaps in any other section of this Republic—I say that amendment, which was at first challenged and resisted, and threatened to be obliterated from the organic law of the nation—I say that amendment has been acquiesced in as the public expression of the popular will, and never can be successfully controverted [great applause,] and never can be repealed. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. President, public opinion is higher than all Governments, and higher than all conventional principles, and before its rising tide the old landmarks must recede and new ones must be established. [Applause.]

I say, Mr. President, that it is just as impossible in statesmanship to establish a government over men that is inflexible, as it is in nature to create men without passing from infancy to manhood, and without being sensible to the changes of season, of growth, and of climate. [Applause.]

Mr. President, here is the great Democratic party to-day, with its glorious traditions, with its splendid associations clinging to her name and character, and the whole nation is looking at her, appealing to her to lay upon the altar of our common country all of her prejudices. [Applause.]

Mr. President, we have not come here to organize a movement for a single State, nor for a single section, but we have come to organize a movement for the salvation of the whole Republic. [Cries of "good," and applause.]

Mr. President—Though South Carolina may be crushed almost to annihilation by the superincumbent mass of infamy and corruption which is weighing her down, and though her sister States of the South may be exhausted by the debilitating pressure of Radical misgovernment, in the smaller, but equal ratio, the whole arteries which lead to the great national heart have been poisoned by the public body at Washington—the exhalations that escape and infect the whole atmosphere. It breathes of corruption, and every breeze that comes to us from Washington comes tainted with tyranny. ["That's so," and applause.]

Why, sir, what is the condition of this Republic to-day? We have a President who does not present himself in the guise of a simple civilian, but presents himself in the epaulettes of a General before the Republic. We have a President who one day thrusts his offensive claims in the face of England, and the next day ingloriously strikes the American colors. [Cries of "shame on him!" and applause.]

He submits to the superior British diplomacy of Granville and Gladstone one day, while the next day he orders his Minister, Sickles, in Spain, to make threats against the impotent Kingdom of Spain.

That is the Government, and that is the diplomacy of this Government. Aye, gentlemen, I say to you, that these great, these tremendous evils, are sufficient to unite the whole nation in one holy and invincible alliance to defeat these unhallowed purposes. [Cries of "good!" and applause.]

Mr. President, I fear that I have trespassed almost too much on your time. [Cries of "No," "No," "Go on," "Go on."] But I beg leave to say for South Carolina that when the war closed she did hope to clasp hands with her Northern brethren over that bloody chasm, and she sees the day dawning now when that hope will be recognized [cries of "Good," and applause,] and when it will be fully realized in the election of a man to the Presidency who is the embodiment of benevolence [applause] and who is the very spirit of brotherhood and philanthropy. [Cries of "Good," and loud and continued applause.] We will not, Mr. President, have a peace like the peace of General Grant but we will have a peace inscribed upon the banners of Greeley [great applause,] of universal amnesty, universal equality, and fraternity. [Applause.]

But let me say that South Carolina, under the starry folds of that banner—the banner of the Union, under which she fought and triumphed, and afterwards against which she fought, but without success—that banner which ever will be triumphant as long as the banks of her great lakes shall echo to the accents of freedom, and the Missouri and the Mississippi shall roll through the inheritance of freedom. [The speaker was here interrupted by loud applause.]

Gentlemen, I have trespassed too long. [Cries of "Go on."] Let me only say this in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. Let me say this, the Thirteenth Amendment is practically out of view, because all the States have practically ratified the abolition of slavery.

The Fourteenth Amendment is practically null, in consequence of the late amnesty acts, and will become a complete nullity when Horace Greeley is elected President of the United States. [Great applause.]. And, as to the Fifteenth Amendment, let me say to the gentleman from Delaware that while our State has had to endure what he is so much opposed to—negro suffrage *ad nauseum*—that, speaking my individual convictions, I would be the last man to assist in, and would deprecate the day when any party in this Republic would ever enroll on its banner the principle to wrest from four million Africans that which has been given to them. [Great applause.]

Let them have it, and let them keep it, and we will accommodate ourselves to it.

Have patience, and this great party is coming into power, and we will have a Government which will be equal in its laws and equal and exact in its justice to all men. But above all, let me say to this Convention, that of all the effects of this Administration that we have felt most severely, was the act by which the President of the United States was given the power to suspend the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Our poor State of South Carolina, the Ireland of America, you may say the Niobe State,—South Carolina, almost broken upon the wheel of fortune—I say that, as far as she is concerned, that when I think of the manner in which that act has been carried out—the manner in which that act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* has been carried out, I say it would shock the sense of the civilized world.

Now, Mr. President, the suspension of that writ, which may be suspended to-day in our State for one cause may be suspended any other day for any other cause, and every vestige of your liberties will be swept away.

Mr. President, I am satisfied that I have exhausted the patience of the Convention, and have nearly exhausted myself, and I will not trespass upon your courtesy long, but will now cheerfully yield the floor. [Great applause.]

### Horace Greeley Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to communicate to Mr. Greeley his nomination, consisting of ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; James S. Thayer, of New York; Judge Abbott, of Massachuseits; James Chesnut, of South Carolina; John C. Burch, of Tennessee, and A. A. Miller, of Illinois, arrived at the Fifth avenue Hotel, every member being present.

Soon after twelve o'clock the committee proceeded to the Lincoln Club room to meet Mr. Greeley, who was present with two or three friends to receive them. Senator Doolittle, addressing Mr. Greeley, said the National Democratic Convention had devolved upon the committee now present the pleasing duty to wait upon him in person to notify him of his unanimous nomination for the Presidency by that convention, the official notification of which he now presented to him. The published report of the proceedings showed that there was great unanimity, but only those who took part in them had any idea of the enthusiasm with which it was determined to sustain the Liberal Republican movement, and to support the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform, and they felt that the surest means of doing so was to nominate and elect the some candidates. The senator then introduced each member of the committee to Mr. Greeley, who, after a cordial greeting replied to the announcement. Greeley said that perhaps it needed more time and consideration before replying fully to such an important communication. It may be that he should have replied in writing, but, inasmuch as he had addressed a letter to a committee of another convention which had been extensively published, perhaps it was not necessary that he should, at this time, make a formal and full reply. He "accepted the nomination;" he said, and, "with more pleasure from the gratifying spirit with which it was presented." His "position was a proud one, and it was nevertheless an embarrassing one, but he trusted this embarrassment was only temporary. It subjected him to misconstruction on the part of valued and life-long friends, but he was assured that time only was necessary to vindicate his motives, and the disinterested and patriotic course he had determined to pursue before he received such hearty co-operation, while you," said Mr. Greeley "in making this nomination are not less Democratic, but even more so than had you taken the opposite course. I, in accepting it, was as much a Republican as I ever was." [Applause.] "He was not much accustomed, he said, to receive nominations for President; if he had been, probably he should have responded more fitly. This was all he had to say, except to invite the members of the committee, or as many of them as could make it convenient, to visit him at his farm at Chappaqua. He could assure them of a warm welcome. He should be there to-morrow, and they could then consult and confer more freely than at this time."

The committee then withdrew, and Greeley made a brief visit to the national committee of the Liberal Republicans.

### Movement of South Carolina Bond Owners.

NEW YORK, July 11.—An adjourned meeting of the South Carolina bond-holders was held to-day. The object of the meeting was to take concerted and immediate action to compel the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the bonds of that State. The meeting was much larger in numbers than the one previously held—not less than $400,000 of bonds being represented. The following resolution was presented:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three persons, to consist of E. A. Quintard, E. B. Wesly and A. A. Drake, be appointed to solicit the co-operation of the owners and holders of bonds of the State of South Carolina in the attempt to collect past due coupons, with authority to engage counsel to commence legal proceedings against the officers of the State or its legal financial board. Also, to raise funds by subscription to promote such proceedings without delay.

*Be it further resolved*, That all parties interested be earnestly requested to assist said committee by as early subscription as possible.

A substitute offered clothes the committee only with power to confer with bondholders not here present, and farther, that the Chair appoint the committee, himself to be a member.

The substitute prevailed.

The committee was authorized to collect subscriptions for legal expenses.

On motion, the committee was further empowered to employ eminent counsel, after which the meeting adjourned till Thursday next.

INTIMIDATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Grant party is making desperate efforts to control the election in North Carolina. Abhorred and detested for infamous tyrannies, perpetrated by executive and judicial agencies, it sees that the only hope of retaining power is by the strong hand. Senator Pool says they have the power and are determined to hold it. We have heretofore referred to the system of judicial raids by deputy marshals and blank warrants, a system in open defiance of all law and justice, and which scatters terror through entire communities. This system has recently been extended under the auspices of Senator Pool. Hand-bills have been recently sent through the mails under his frank to the Western Counties of the State, in which the leading candidates of the conservative party are denounced as rebels, robbers and Ku Klux, and the Ku Klux Act is published with its defunct provisions as still in force. The circular goes on to state:

"That all Democrats and conservatives are regarded by the administration, of which Gen. Grant is the head, as Ku Klux, and if any man supports the Democratic conservative ticket he will be looked upon as a Ku Klux, and be arrested before the election."

Possibly this may deter many good men from the polls, who know and dread the corruption and tyranny of the Grant mercenaries, but it will probably find its compensation in stimulating a greater number to increased efforts to rid the country of despotic rule.—Richmond Whig.

A WOMAN'S TONGUE LET LOOSE.—About five years ago Miss Eliza Hite, of Cumberland, Maryland, lost the power of speech entirely from the effects of a cold. The skill of the best medical men was obtained, but all in vain. On the morning of Sunday, the 30th ultimo, as the young lady was returning from Church and was thinking of a particular tune sung by the choir at the services she had just attended she found herself unconsciously humming it. She was greatly astonished to hear sounds issuing from her lips, but proceeded to make other experiments, and found that she could speak! The joy of Miss Hite at thus again finding her tongue is naturally very great, though not unspeakable, and she will doubtless have a good deal to say after five years of enforced silence. How she bore it is a mystery.

NEW GAME FOR KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—There has recently been started in the State of South Carolina an Order bearing the title I. O. U. B., the headquarters of which is at Columbia. It has its signs, passwords and grips, and its ritual has been drawn from that used by the old Know-Nothing organization. No *foreigner can become a member*. It is recognized by the present Radical leaders in this State, and embraces within its members hundreds in every county. Each lodge or council is fully officered; the meetings are held weekly or monthly, as circumstances may dictate. The principal feature in the obligation which it imposes upon its membership is that none but *those of American birth* shall be eligible for any office, or shall receive the support of the Order, looking to that end.—Charleston Republican.

☞ A Michigan woman recently put her infant child in a tub of water, and then stuffed a feather-bed over it, and surmounted the whole with herself. The child smothered with great facility.

# THE ADVERTISER.

**Edgefield, S. C., July 18, 1872.**

### The Baltimore Nomination.

A week ago the actual endorsement of the Cincinnati nomination and platform by the Baltimore Convention, was announced to the public of this great and expectant country. Our columns this week are full of details of the momentous meeting of the national Democrats. The vote by which Greeley was nominated was 686 against 38 scattering. The platform was adopted by 670 to 62.

And now that the Democracy of the country have said that Greeley and Brown are the men to lead us on to victory over the heretofore invincible legions of the despot Grant, we may, with redoubled zeal and vigor, join hands for the great struggle, and vie with each other in our efforts to break down the centralized despotism at Washington. A century of possible despotism—perhaps an eternity of crime and wrong—will be avoided by the glorious work of the late Convention, for we feel that we shall win the fight in November—because the people of the whole land are in arms on the side of truth and right.

The Candidates of the combined Liberal Republicans and Democrats need no introduction. For three months they have stood before the country, and been thoroughly winnowed and sifted. Their nomination, and the unanimity and cordiality with which it was made, and afterwards endorsed, give confident assurance of their election. And their election gives confident assurance of a return to Constitutional Government. And a return to Constitutional Government, in which the civil law and an honest unpartisan administration of justice shall prevail, gives confident assurance that the outrages that have been for so long a time inflicted upon our people through corrupt Federal Judges, packed Federal juries, lying Federal spies, and lawless Federal Marshals, will come suddenly to an end, and that peace, plenty and prosperity will once more bless our land. We have much to hope for—much to work for.

### Cotton Prospects.

From Alabama, up to the 15th, we learn that the recent rains have caused the overflow of the Alabama river and its tributaries, tearing up railroad tracks and destroying the cotton and corn crops to the value of $1,000,000 or more. The ravages of the caterpillars continue. The winding boll-worm is also appearing in certain localities.

The Charleston *News*, of the 15th, says: "Private advices continue to report the presence of the worm in greater or less numbers generally along the Carolina coast."

Under the head of "Spreading," the Eufaula (Ala.) *Times*, of the 9th instant, says: "Recent advices from Jackson County, Florida, and from the lower part of Henry County, Alabama, establish the fact that the cotton caterpillar is to be seen on most of the plantations on the river in increased and rapidly increasing numbers. They are to be found in the web and from that to full grown, with all the intermediate ages. They do not confine themselves to the Alabama and Florida side of the river, but crops on the Georgia shore are equally ravaged. Near and below Gordon, in this State, some of the fields are reported riddled already. A very short while since—scarcely longer than a few days—the prospect was never more flattering. Now from all rich lands, where the growth is rapid and the weed large and tender, we have accounts of this fearful blight.

The caterpillar is said to be destroying the crop in Sabine and Liberty counties, Texas, and it is feared that the rains now falling there will develop the caterpillar rapidly in many portions of the State.

In Louisiana, on the Red River, the cotton worm has put in an appearance, and great damage is apprehended.

### The Status of the Treaty.

In the midst of the fast rising excitement consequent upon the rapidly-approaching State and National elections, the Treaty between England and the United States has been well nigh forgotten. It will be remembered that some three or four weeks ago, this Treaty was in danger of being broken off, owing to American persistence (the arrogance and inefficiency of Grant and his Secretary of State, Fish,) in exacting a settlement on the basis of indirect damages. But matters have been considerably straightened out—by the backing down of Grant and Fish!—and the Treaty is now amicably proceeding. The Board of Arbitrators threw out the indirect claims altogether, and the American government having virtually abandoned them in the new supplementary treaty, there was no ground upon which there could arise another serious hitch in the negotiations. And so they proceed on the basis only of the direct claims.

### Another Vile Political Feature Extinguished.

The Freedmen's Bureau, as an independent institution, ceased by law to exist on the first day of the present month. Orders have been issued requiring the papers and records to be turned over to the War Department, which will hereafter attend to settling with the colored troops for bounty, prize-money, and other war claims. The Bureau appears to have been kept up independently, at useless expense, for a year or two past, in addition to the many millions (yes, *millions!*) annually stolen through its instrumentality ever since the close of the war. Genl. Howard's unbridled appropriation of the funds of the Bureau to his own use, and that of the religious denomination in Washington of which he is a member (he is a fanatical Northern Methodist—as are also the Grants,) is notorious, and is of a piece with the system of wholesale Radical stealing which has been going on for eight years in every department of the government.

### The Stokes Trial.

On the 15th inst., after a trial of some twenty days, Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, was sent back to jail without bail. The Jury could not come to any agreement whatever. Eight were for murder in the first degree; four for manslaughter in the third degree.

### Sumner for Greeley.

And now old Charles Sumner, the greatest Radical of them all, and one who has worked harder than any man living for social and political equality for the colored man, has written a letter to L. M. Reves, of St. Louis, Mo., and says:

"I think, on reflection, you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on a matter to which you call attention. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many things. We were born in the same year. I honor him very much. Between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 13th, says: "The remains of General W. K. Easley reached our city yesterday by the Western train from Atlanta. A number of the friends and compatriots of the deceased were in attendance at the depot. Among whom we noticed Generals Butler, Gary, Judge Melton, Hon. W. H. Trescott, and others who attended the corpse to the apartments of General M. C. Butler, whence they will be carried to the Greenville train this morning.

☞ It is stated that five persons at Trenton, Tennessee, died from eating fish that had been fed on "lepidopterous larvæ." Choked to death, of course.

### The Herald Recognizing the Courage, Manhood and Loyalty of the Southern People.

The N. Y. *Herald*, a power in the land, has long been (that is, long for the *Herald!*) a firm supporter of Grant and his administration; but lately the *Herald*—keen and supple *Herald!*—has had a light to shine about its path, causing it to change its tune and sing a song of love and sympathy to the South.

In its issue of the 13th inst., the *Herald* in a two-column leader, reviews the situation, and ends thus. It will be seen that the *Herald* pipes to Grant, evidently without expecting Grant to dance—or caring whether he dances or not. Old Horace Greeley is the man to whom the *Herald* is really piping. But read the *Herald's* brave and true words, and remember that the side which the *Herald* espouses is invariably the winning side:

"*The people of the North demand that the Southern States shall no longer be treated as rebels, but shall receive in good faith, and without reservation, the pardon that has been extended to them.* To give over the beautiful and commercially important States of the fairest section of the Union to the ignorant and degraded rule of negroes just released from bondage is an insult to the white citizens of the North as well as of the South, and an outrage on the whole nation. To subject them to the corrupt and reckless schemes of the carpet-bag plunderers is but little less infamous. To hold them under military subjection for political purposes is not only a cruel injustice, but is a dangerous assault upon the freedom of the republic. As a consistent and independent supporter of General Grant's administration, we now call upon him to show his detestation of these political Machiavelisms by openly proclaiming his determination not to avail himself of the Ku Klux law in the approaching elections, and to withdraw from the Southern States every federal soldier not required for the actual legitimate purposes of the government. The enforcement of this odious law is optional with him, and he has the authority and the power by proclamation to declare the South in a condition to warrant the restoration of civil law and of the writ of habeas corpus in every portion of her territory. This will enable the President at once to free himself from the responsibility and the unpopularity of the measures of his unwise supporters in Congress, and a radical change in the character of the federal office-holders throughout the South will further show his inclination to do justice to the Southern people at last. For the future, whatever may be the result of the pending Presidential election, the *Herald* will insist upon an entire change of policy towards the Southern States under the next administration, and will hold every Congressman up to the contempt and scorn of the American people who favors any measure for the oppression of the white men of the South. We shall demand from President Grant or President Greeley, as the case may be, an honest obedience to the will of the people, which is, unrestricted amnesty and non-interference with the domestic affairs of any of the Southern States. The *Herald* will diligently watch for and expose every future attempt to control the Southern negro vote as a unit for any party, and any injustice that may be done either by legislation, by executive action or through the influence of federal patronage, to the white electors of the South. *We recognize the courage, the manhood and the loyalty of the Southern people now that the rebellion and its causes are alike dead and buried, and we admit their equal title with ourselves to all the privileges and rights of the constitution.* We shall hold any administration in the future responsible for a constitutional treatment of that section of the country and shall regard an assault upon their liberties and privileges as a crime against the republic.

### What Grant Said to Tom Mackey.

There was a grand Radical glorification at Chester on the 4th, and at this glorification Judge Mackey—the illustrious Thomas Jefferson Mackey—was the orator of the day, and in the course of his speech, we learn through the Chester *Reporter*, the Judge talked thusly:

After the usual and always proper tribute to the memory of the fathers of the Revolution, and amid numerous laudations of "the old flag," he proceeded to denounce in the strongest terms the infamous corruptions and villainies of our present State government, and urged upon his colored auditors the necessity of prompt and thorough reform.

He said to them that in a recent conversation with President Grant, the President told him to say to the Republicans of South Carolina that he had sent his infantry, his cavalry and his artillery down here to protect the people in all their rights of citizenship, but that unless there was a speedy change for the better in the affairs of the State, he would come with a *stronger* power and would thoroughly cleanse the Republican temple here of the thieves and robbers which now infest it to the shame of the Republican party, and would if necessary remand the State back to a provisional government. Pretty strong language this, even for the soldier President.

The Judge, however, was very much in earnest in his condemnation of corruption and inefficiency in office, and equally as much in earnest in impressing upon his fellow Republicans the fact that the remedy was in their hands, and if they failed in the discharge of their duty, in electing honest and capable men to office, the responsibility was theirs, and the consequences above threatened they might expect.

### Doctor of Laws or Horse Doctor?

The fortunes of Ulysses S. Grant (they say he was originally named Hiram Ulysses Simpson) have been rather varied. He has been an officer in the United States Army, a wood-hauler, a tanner; sought to be an officer in the Confederate Army, was a Democrat, is a Radical, was a General, then President, and now, wonderful to relate, is an L.L. D. Harvard College has bestowed upon him the last ridiculous and unmeaning compliment. And the press throughout the country are making merry over it. One paper is sharp in this style:

"GRANT, LL. D.—Most of the press people are making objections to the recent conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on General President Grant, by old Harvard. This is all wrong. If ever a man has doctored the laws, without degree, for years, that man is Hiram Ulysses Simpson, *ne* Grant. And hadn't everybody conferred something upon him before? Then, why not Harvard?

"One degree more will be conferred next fall. That will be ex-P., by the Electoral College."

The Mobile Tribune puts the following query:

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—Harvard University has given General Grant the degree of LL. D., and Grant has accepted it—as he does everything else that is offered to him. But what will he do with it? It will buy neither a dog-cart, nor a fast horse, nor a bottle of whiskey, nor even a vote. Doctor Grant must feel puzzled, if not vexed, when he finds out what a worthless elephant he has got."

The Marion *Star* says tersely:

The title of L.L. D.—Doctor of Laws—has been conferred on Gen. Grant. It would have been more appropriate if it had been H. D.—Horse Doctor.

☞ We are informed that our Greenville correspondent was mistaken in saying that Senator Corbin directed his oratorical Columbiads against Attorney-General Chamberlain. That gentleman is said to be in full sympathy with the Radical Reformers, and they know it.—Charleston News.

### Death of Linton Stephens.

Judge Linton Stephens one of Georgia's most worthily distinguished sons—distinguished as a citizen, as a lawyer, as a statesman—departed this life at his home in Sparta on Sunday evening last—of congestion of the lungs. Judge Linton Stephens was a brother of the Hon. Alexander Stephens.

### The State About to be Saved Two Million Dollars.

Our people will remember the villanous Act of the last Legislature which gave to the villanous Blue Ridge Ring $1,800,000 in bills of credit of the State, to be known and designated as "Revenue Bond Scrip." This $1,800,000 was given in exchange for for four millions of guaranteed bonds, for which the State was not then liable, and which were worth not one cent to the dollar.

And now comes State Auditor, Edwin F. Gary, and asks of the Supreme Court that Niles G. Parker, the State Treasurer, be restrained from either paying out or receiving for taxes this Revenue Bond Scrip. This is justly to be considered one of the most important legal questions that has been brought up before the Supreme Court since the war. It was argued on Thursday last in Columbia, before Judge Willard, by Messrs Pope and Haskell for the Plaintiff, and by Judge Magrath, who represents a Mr. Wesley of New York, who has advanced a considerable amount of money on this "Scrip" as collateral. And on the day following, Messrs. Melton & Clark and Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, Attorneys for Parker, declined to argue the question at all. This leaves the case before Judge Willard. And he, it is said, has already indicated that his opinion will be adverse to the validity of the Scrip. Consequently the result of the Auditor's suit will be to invalidate the Scrip, and thus save the State from the payment of nearly two millions of dollars, for which she has never received the slightest consideration. The greater part of these bills of credit are still in the hands of the Ring, and on them—we are delighted to say—loss will chiefly fall.

Concerning Judge Willard's opinion in the case, the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston *News* writes as follows:

Mr. Pope made a very strong argument against the validity of the scrip, and Judge Williard intimated very clearly that he held the act to be unconstitutional as authorizing the issue of bills of credit, which the Constitution of the United States prohibits, and also upon other grounds, such as a want of consideration to the State for the $1,800,000 of scrip which the act authorizes to be issued.

### Scott Robs us of Our Money—Orr Would Rob us of our Good Name.

The Editor of the Lancaster *Ledger*, with the renegade Jas. L. Orr as his subject of comment, talks out truthfully and boldly, and in a manner that must please all who love South Carolina and South Carolinians. His "language is plain," and cuts to the quick; and he has no hopes of reformation in the Radical ranks under the leadership of the infamous Orr. From the *Ledger* of the 11th, we quote as follows:

A correspondent of the Charleston *News* sets forth the opinions of Jas. L. Orr upon the present and future condition of the State. He takes decided grounds against the present corrupt ring of thieves in Columbia, and seeks to institute a reform in the Radical party which will lead to their overthrow. All that Judge Orr says is, no doubt, true, and then the fiftieth part is not told; but the difficulty with which the Judge will have to contend is, to make his own, or any considerable portion of the Conservative party, believe that *he* is any better than Scott or Neagle.

Orr is a white man. He *unnaturally* joined the negro race in the persecution of the very citizens who had conferred upon him distinguished honors—and this act of his, he indirectly admits, was for office. Orr has always been an office-seeker, and, as he says, an office-holder. He never had any principles but what he would change in the course of a day in order to secure an office. He never could be relied upon twenty-four hours at a time—hence, it appears rather singular that a paper with such a distinguished record as the Charleston *News*, should regard the opinions of the Judge with more than ordinary interest. If there had been left in the bosom of the white citizen the least respect for this notorious renegade, his speech at Philadelphia, defaming their character, and, as a midnight assassin, stabbing them to the heart, his self-respect would have repelled it. Between Orr and Scott we see no difference. Scott has robbed us of our money—Orr made his greatest effort, before the assembled States, to rob us of our good name. Those who value their character more than trash would not hesitate long. We never expected anything from Scott and his thieves, but we did, though the mighty had fallen, expect better things from Ex-Gov. Jas. L. Orr than his defamatory speech at Philadelphia.

We favor reform, and we are frank to admit, that reform in the State must come from the dominant party—but we "can't see it" in James L. Orr.

### A Pertinent Question.

Alluding to the pillage of the ten Southern States since the war, Theodore Tilton, in the *Golden Age*, very pertinently asks:

"What has become of all this squandered money? Nobody knows—except the purloiners of it, who are the carpet baggers themselves. They can tell where it is—but nobody else can. They have stolen it from an impoverished people and used it to enrich themselves. Their administration, beginning in usurpation and ending in rapine, constitutes one of the blackest blots on modern civilization. If the Southern people are to get no better idea of the North than is reflected to them from the hideous spectacle presented by these swindling and thieving carpet bag Governors and Legislatures—with their rings, and rings within rings—they will never cease to hate us. These wretched and damnable State administrations should be swept away like the Tammany *regime*—cleansed like the Augean stables—expelled like the money changers from the Temple. Every vote for Grant is a vote to sustain these villains and their villainy. Every vote for Greeley is a blow for their destruction."

### "All Tarred to the Same Stick."

The Fairfield *Herald*, noticing the celebrations on the 4th by "the loyal" throughout the State, says:

"Orr and Corbin let loose "the vials of their wrath" upon Scott & Co., at the meeting in Greenville, but their addresses were exceptions to the general character of those delivered in other Counties. Our private opinion is that if Orr, Corbin, and Scott, were put in a bag together and well shaken, it would be a difficult matter to tell which would drop out first. They are all tarred to the same stick.

### New Cotton.

The first bale of new cotton is reported from Brownsville, Texas. It was baled on the 3rd, and will be shipped to New Orleans by the first steamer. It is classed low middling.

The man with the flag at the head of the columns of the Aiken Journal looks rather pale this week.—Columbia Union.

The men at the head of the Union's columns will look considerably paler in November next.—Aiken Journal.

☞ On Tuesday, Wm. Salters, charged with participation in the murder of John Dunnovant, in Union county, S. C., in 1871, was arrested in Lexington county, S. C., by Deputy Marshal James Canton. The prisoner was committed to jail in Columbia. He had but recently returned from Alabama, under the erroneous impression that Congressional action on the Ku-Klux law had stopped the operations of Grant's night-riders in South Carolina.

☞ The case of the Laurens (S. C.) Railroad was before the United States Court in Charleston, on Tuesday. At the instance of the creditors of the road, the Judge issued an order setting aside the recent sale of the road, on the ground that the effects had been sold for less than $64,000, the price fixed by the order of sale.

☞ A death from Asiatic cholera is reported to have occurred in New York City on the 11th.

For the Advertiser.

AIKEN, July 13, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: As the time for the fall elections draws nigh, it may be of some importance for citizens to know what portion of Edgefield is included in the new county of Aiken. We publish an abstract taken from the map furnished by the Surveyor employed to run the line.

Commencing at Body's Mills, on Chinquapin Falls Creek, (Norris Township,) the line runs in a S. W. direction to the mouth of Foxes' Creek—leaving Bethel Church ½ mile from line in Edgefield, and running within a few hundred feet of the C. C. & A. R. R. for one and a half miles—leaves Watson Perry's half mile to right in Aiken county; passing through the barns and fields of Wm. Malpas, leaves Thos. Smith's in Edgefield county; next it goes by Watson's Mill and farm of A. Horn, and crosses little Edisto River two miles below Rocky Creek, Shaws Creek 2½ miles above Seigler's Mill, and the Edgefield Road ¼ mile to the left of Dr. Courtney's new house; then the line crosses the C. C. & A. Railroad one mile from Miles' Pottery; leaves Mt. Zion Church about a half mile in Edgefield Co., crossing the plank road 2½ miles above Cherokee pond and passing within 200 feet of the Sweet Water Church.

The new County takes all of Hammond and Shultz Town hips, about 9-10ths of Gregg, two-thirds of Shaw, one-third of Ward, and a small corner from Norris township.

The following table is taken from the U. S. Census Report for 1870:

| | WHITES. | COLORED. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aiken | 1,163 | 1,096 | 2,259 |
| Millbrook | 735 | 545 | 1,280 |
| Silverton | 380 | 1,133 | 1,513 |
| Sleepy Hollow | 505 | 714 | 1,219 |
| Windsor | 612 | 409 | 1,021 |
| Gregg | 2,369 | 811 | 3,180 |
| Hammond's | 662 | 1,897 | 2,559 |
| Schultz's | 236 | 612 | 848 |
| Shaw's Creek | 891 | 867 | 1,758 |
| Chinquapin | 175 | 78 | 253 |
| Giddy Swamp | 247 | 111 | 358 |
| McTier | 503 | 200 | 703 |
| Rocky Springs | 368 | 90 | 458 |
| Rocky Grove | 369 | 328 | 697 |
| Tabernacle | 209 | 146 | 355 |
| Total | 9,424 | 9,037 | 18,461 |

White majority, 387.

A yet but little interest is manifested by the whites in the election, it being generally thought that the Republican party, with its thorough organization, can command an overwhelming majority in the new County. However, could the whites be aroused and united, the chances are not so desperate. Conceding that there are 300 white radicals in the new County, there must unquestionably be a large number of blacks who are having their eyes opened to the frauds committed by the leaders of the Republican party, which would more than offset the number of white republicans.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR—The Oat crop seems to be attracting the attention of the good people of this vicinity as of vital import to their future success in farming; and indeed we can plant no crop in this section that will so amply repay the farmer for his labor. Our particular friend Mr. D., and his protege Mr. L., have been terribly successful with their high-pressure, double-jointed, Red Rust Proof Oats this year. We admit the fact. But there are others who have been equally successful by sowing oats among their cotton when plowing the last time in August. And yet they do not hang out such a Drummond light as our aforesaid friends. But still we do like for men, and women too, to "let their light shine."

Mr. Editor, what I want "to be after telling you" is "what I know about raising Oats." On the 20th of last March a friend of mine found a few bushels of black Oats stowed away in close proximity to a ton of Soluble Stono Guano; the horses refused to eat them, as they had "a very ancient and fish-like smell;" consequently they were sowed on very poor land about the last of March; they came up well, grew off rapidly, and made a very fine crop, notwithstanding the drought in April and May.

The escaping ammonia from the Guano was absorbed by the Oats to such a degree that the application of it in bulk was entirely superseded and his guano saved to farther fructify corn and cotton.

Now, Mr. Editor, if our great Oat men would always keep a ton or two of the above named guano, or some other sort equally as sensitive to the olfactory, and house their seed Oats with it, they could sell them at a high price, and insure the purchaser from thirty to forty bushels per acre on any land that will grow the Oat.

Look out for a great decline in Oats and Kinard's Improved Cotton Seed, at SHATTERFIELD.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, in this Village, on Wednesday night the 10th inst., of whooping cough, SAMMIE, infant son of S. S. and A. ISADORA TOMPKINS, aged 2 months.

I am thinking of thee, darling!
Life to me is not so dear;
All my hope and all my objett
Is to meet my children there.

July 16th, 1872.

## COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA, July 16.

GOLD—Buying at 112 and selling at 114.

COTTON—Middling, 22¼, nominal; Low Middling, 21½; receipts, 24; sales; 126 bales.

BACON—Clear Sides, 10; C. R. Sides, 9½@10; Shoulders, 7¾@8; Hams, 13@15; Dry Salt Sides, 8¾@9; Shoulders, 7.

CORN—Dull with heavy stock. Prime white—car load, 98@81; yellow, 90@95.

WHEAT—Red, $1 45; white, $1 60@1 65.

FLOUR—City Mills are: $8 50@9 for superfine; $9 50 for extra; $10 for family, and $11 for fancy; Western and Country, $5@10.

OATS—White and mixed, 70@75.

PEAS—We quote at $1 50.


## Attention, Palmetto Sabre Club.

ON Saturday, the 27th, you will assemble at Edgefield C. H., to attend a mounted drill.

A full attendance is requested, as measures for uniforms will then be taken.

R. O. SAMS, Sec'ry.
July 17 2t 30

## R. A. Masons, Attention!

PAST Deputy Grand High Priest R. B. CAMPBELL, will attend a Convocation of Bezaleel Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., on Monday evening, the 22d July, at 4 o'clock. Companions will please give due notice, and attend promptly. And the Companions of Goodwill Chapter are also invited to assemble with us.

By order of the High Priest.

W. W. ADAMS, Sec'ry.
July 17 1t 30

## Reidville Male High School.

REIDVILLE, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

WM. C. KIRKLAND, A. M., Principal.
REV. A. C. SMITH, A. B., Associate.

Tuition, $2, $3, and $4 per month.

Board and Washing, $10 per month.

☞ Send for Circular.

July 18 tf 30

## CORN. BRAN.

350 Bushels Prime White CORN,
200 " BRAN,

Just received by

SAMS & HILL.
July 17 tf 30

## STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, near Ridge Spring, FIFTEEN SHEEP—three black, the others white—mark, a slit in each ear. The Sheep came from Pleasant Lane, 9½ miles West of the Village. Any person giving me any information about them will be rewarded.

RANSOM TIMMERMAN.
July 17 3t 30


## OFFICIAL.

## State of South Carolina

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, information has reached this Department that Wesley George, of Edgefield county, was on the 5th day of April last, without cause or provocation, shot and barbarously murdered by one Wash Williams, who has fled from justice, and all efforts for his arrest have been so far unsuccessful:

Now, therefore, I, Robert K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that the laws may be vindicated by the arrest and punishment of said Wash Williams, do hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars, for the apprehension and delivery in any jail in this State of the said Wash Williams, with proof to convict.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this tenth day of July A. D., 1872, and in the ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

{SEAL.}

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State.
July 17, 2t 30

## State of South Carolina

EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

Sylus Morse and wife, Plaintiffs, vs Elizabeth T. Adams, Adm'x. *de bonis non* of Estate of Jas. S. Adams, dec'd., and Robt. A. Turner, Adm'r. of Albert G. Turner, dec'd., Defendants. } Bill for Specific Lien, payment of debts, Relief, &c.

BY virtue of an Order of Court in the above stated case, the said Defendants, Elizabeth T. Adams and Robert A. Turner, are hereby required to account before me, on the 3d Monday of August next, for their Administrations of their Estates as above indicated.

All creditors of the Estate of the said James S. Adams, dec'd., are also hereby required to prove their respective demands before me, on or before the third Monday in August next, or else be debarred the benefit of the Decree in this case.

H. W. ADDISON, Referee.
July 17, 4t 30

## NOTICE T