

Hogs.—We hear the inquiry made every day as to the probable number and price of hogs in this State the approaching season, and from the best information we are able to get, from those best posted on the subject, we are led to believe there will be less pork, and the prices higher, than we have had for the last ten years. This is owing to several causes: First, the failure of our corn crop for several years; secondly, the cholera has made such destruction among the hogs that farmers are discouraged from attempting to raise them. Besides the discrimination against our farmers, by the railroads in this country, in the transportation of their provisions and breadstuffs, and in favor of distant sections, all contribute to discourage the further raising of hogs for market.

Our neighbors of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, who have heretofore been dependent on this State for their pork, must look out for some other market the present season. If they have, then, to go to the West for their provisions, would it not be well for them to take into consideration the question, whether or not it is their interest to aid in building the Railroad from this place direct to Cincinnati, by which one-half the freight would be saved, and sure and speedy transportation always secured with the largest and best market in the Northwest.

EX-Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, lost his slave Bob in Cincinnati a few days ago. The Governor was returning from Washington. The Niagara Suspension Bridge has been recently painted. The Niagara Sentinel says it required for the operation twenty tons of paint.

Mr. Shaw, the inventor of percussion caps, died at Bordentown, N. J., last week, having attained the age of 86 years.—He was born in England. Frank Hughes, of New Haven, only twelve years of age, has been sent to the poor-house, on application of his father, for being a common drunkard.

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TRAVELLING ITEMS.—A correspondent of the Laurensville Herald furnishes that paper with the following notes: On a recent visit to Anderson, I found the crops of corn and cotton far worse than I expected. The whole line of the Laurens Railroad presents but few fields of good cotton and corn; and from Newberry C. H. to Anderson C. H., and thence to Andersonville on Seneca River, there is not, I think, one good field of either. It will certainly be a very scarce winter and spring for food and money. The cotton crop promises worse than the corn, and the means of purchasing provisions will thus be very limited.

I attended the meeting of the South Carolina Presbytery at Robert's Church, under the care of the venerable and beloved Father Humphreys. It was the largest meeting that has ever been held of that body—twenty-six Ministers and thirty-eight Elders—sixty-four in all.

Dr. Turner is to be installed Pastor of the Long Cane Church, first Sabbath in October, and the Rev. J. R. Riley is to be ordained and installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place at a meeting of the Presbytery on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in November next. It will doubtless be a matter of deep interest to our community. God bless and prosper His church everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Wm. L. Yancey arrived here to-day. An immense and enthusiastic crowd, headed by the "Marine Band," serenaded him this evening. In response to frequent calls, Mr. Yancey appeared and made a handsome reply. He spoke most eloquently, and advocated disunion in the event of Lincoln's election. He said the Union was in the hands of the Northern anti-Lincolns, who could prevent disunion by a fusion for Lincoln's defeat. Mr. Yancey concluded by saying that if the Northern sectional majority disregarded the checks and limitations of the Constitution, Southern freemen would plant the banner of equality upon the mountains of Georgia, and entrench themselves in a Southern Confederacy; but he hoped that a timely fusion would avert such dire evils.—Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND VALUED CITIZEN.—We have learned, with much regret, of the death of Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Salem. His warning was brief—death with him was literally but one step beyond life. At the going down of the sun he appeared to enjoy his usual health, but ere the clock told the hour of ten his spirit had fled from its tenement of clay. Mr. Wilson passed into the silence of the tomb full of years, leaving behind him an unsullied name, and a good testimony that he has gone to the home of the righteous. He died on the evening of the 10th inst., in his seventy-ninth year.—Sumter Watchman.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE GENTLEMAN. Col. Wm. A. L. Alston, died on Waccamaw Beach, Sunday morning last, the 16th instant. The old oak, that has bravely withstood the tempests of years, falls at last and mingles with the dust. The forms of rosy youth and venerable age, sleep together. In the morning, they shall awake. "The voice of the archangel, and the trump of God!"—Pee Dee Times.

R. B. Boylston, Esq., of Winnsboro, has been elected Grand Sire of the United States of the I. O. O. F., by the Grand Lodge of the United States, recently in session at Nashville.

The Republican Wide Awake Association of Detroit, Michigan, have a parade regularly every Sunday.

### News Summary.

The steamship Thomas Swann, which arrived at Charleston on Friday from Baltimore, brought as part of her cargo, 2,662 bushels of wheat.

The Unionville Press endorses the nomination by one of its correspondents of the Hon. W. P. Miles, for Governor; and the Wallalla Banner suggests the Hon. J. Duncan Allen for the same office.

"Lalla Rookh," a quite celebrated female elephant attached to a Western circus, died in Indiana, a few days ago. Her disease was lung fever. Her character was good, and she was called Jenny in private life.

An exchange paper says: "It is one of the horrible oddities of this world that if a man strive to get on to a railway train when it is motion, the train can't be stopped for him so long as he remains alive or uninjured; but then let him be killed or wounded, and then the train is promptly 'broke up.'"

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The Niagara Suspension Bridge has been recently painted. The Niagara Sentinel says it required for the operation twenty tons of paint.

We see by our Western exchanges from Missouri and the West that a large number of Kansas people are already fleeing from famine and winter. Long trains of wagons, bearing the involuntary exiles with their goods, can now daily be seen passing through Leavenworth on their way to Nebraska and Iowa.

Mrs. Margaret Allen died in Coopers-town, last week, after a few days sickness, at the age of ninety-five. She had never had a physician until her first and last sickness.

The friends of the Cokesbury Masonic Female College will regret to learn that its President, Rev. B. Johnson, has resigned the Presidency of that institution.

The editor of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Times recently visited Solomon Pangborn, of Rising Sun, Indiana, who says he was born in the city of New York, a small town of five or six hundred houses, in 1752. He is consequently 132 years old.

The National Democrat, published at Cassopolis, Michigan, says that there are 1200 negroes in that county, and every negro in the county is a living sermon against Republicanism.

Mr. Speaker Pennington has accepted a re-nomination for election to Congress.

The committee arranging for the ball to the Prince of Wales in New York, have decided to select Miss Lane, the President's niece, for the honor of the first dance with H. R. H. They pay \$4,500 for the Academy of Music one night.

Twelve thousand and twenty-one dollars were subscribed in Newport in aid of Garibaldi and his friends.

The arrivals at the hotels in Saratoga during the past season number 28,624, or 8,000 more than in the year 1859.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, goes against Mr. Douglas, because the latter has declared that he will assist, if Mr. Lincoln should be elected, to enforce the Constitution and laws of the country, by coercive measures.

He has been a friend of the Judge, not only personally but politically, and his defection has therefore created a great deal of surprise among the Douglas men.

It is stated that a man in Williamston, Mass., has a large lot of bull-frogs fattened for a foreign market. Some of them have been fed for several years, and are of enormous size, weighing about forty pounds! Although no premium is offered on this stock, he intends to exhibit them at the Hoosac Valley Fair.

The Lancaster Ledger contains a notice that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, for a charter for a railroad to join to or extend the South Carolina Railroad from Camden via Lancaster C. H., to some point on the North Carolina line.

The late accounts from Vera Cruz state that Miramon barely succeeded in reaching the city of Mexico, having sustained a succession of disastrous defeats. The capital is surrounded by twenty thousand men, while the Church party could not muster more than a tenth of that number.

At the Philadelphia United States Mint, three million of gold dollars are now being melted and re-coined into double eagles, in pursuance of an order to that effect from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Col. E. J. Steptoe, U. S. A., was paralyzed at his home in Lynchburg, Va., a few days since, and he is now lying dangerously ill.

The address of the Agricultural Fair to be held at Dundee, New York, is to be delivered by Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Professor Lowe, backed by his friends, has determined in a couple of weeks, to make another effort to ascend from Philadelphia in his great air ship.

## The Anderson Intelligencer.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 25, 1860.

EDITED BY J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOYT.

TERMS: One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.

Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Court Calendar for the Western Circuit. RETURN DAYS. Abbeville, September 15, Greenville, October 6. Anderson, " 22, Spartanburg, " 13. Pickens, " 29, Laurens, " 20.

SITTINGS OF COURT. Abbeville, October 1, Greenville, October 22. Anderson, " 8, Spartanburg, " 29. Pickens, " 15, Laurens, November 5.

The members of Joaze Lodge, I. O. O. F., are requested to observe the call for an extra meeting on Thursday evening.

Episcopal Church. MR. JOHN BAKER, of Charleston, has recently erected an Organ for the Episcopal congregation, of his own manufacture. We have neither seen or heard it yet, and cannot venture an opinion.

Return Day. Saturday was "the last day of grace" with many, who have been duly informed of the fact. The return shows about 300 cases, which is rather large for the season, and we should judge an indication of "tight times" with not a few.

Early Frost. The weather was unusually cool, night and morning, the latter part of the past week, and Friday morning (we heard it said) there was a slight frost. The temperature has moderated since then, and we now enjoy the bracing air of autumn, without the uncomfortable presence of hoary Frost.

The Anderson Gazette. Our neighbor appeared last week with new type, new heading and increased size, and the announcement that its editor, J. PETER BROWN, Esq., had purchased an interest in the establishment. We congratulate the gentlemanly proprietors upon the evidences of their prosperity, and wish a continued reward for their labors.

The Beaufort Enterprise. This is the title of a new paper which has been issued at Grahamville, in this State. The number sent us is quite creditable in appearance, well filled and gives evidence of the ability and tact necessary to make a popular journal. It is owned and edited by Mr. A. M. SCHMIDT, whom we recognize as the former conductor of the Waterboro Sun. We extend a welcome on his return to "first love," and hope that success may attend him.

Laurensville Female College. The catalogue of this institution is on our table. It represents the College as very flourishing, and numbering 138 students. The course of instruction is thorough, the teachers highly qualified, and the College supplied with every appliance to secure a good education. It is under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. BRIST, who is assisted by an able corps of instructors.

Save your Votes. In less than two weeks the voters of Anderson will be called upon to elect those who are to serve them in the next Legislature, and also the individual who is to be their Tax Collectors. The two elections coming on at the same time may give rise to some misunderstanding, and as we desire every one to have the opportunity of voting in both elections, we deem it necessary again to call public attention to the fact that all who desire to vote for both Representatives and Tax Collector must vote on Monday. There will be no vote allowed for Tax Collector on Tuesday, nor will any one be allowed to vote for Tax Collector on Monday and for Representatives on Tuesday. Whenever you go to the polls, no matter at what box, you must vote for both Representatives and Tax Collector at the same time, or else lose your vote for one or the other. You cannot vote at different boxes or upon different days. When you poll your vote, no matter for whom or what office, and your name is registered, you cannot again vote for any one.

Resources of the South. No country possesses more elements of greatness than the Southern slaveholding States. Embraced within 14° of latitude and 50° of longitude, covering an area of about six hundred and fifty thousand square miles, with every variety of soil adapted to the production of every thing essential to supply the wants of a people whose tastes have not been pandered and corrupted by foreign delicacies—she is capable of becoming as independent as any nation on earth. Cotton, her chief commodity, now affords raiment to most of the civilized world. Its manufacture gives employment to millions, both of Europe and America. Its non-production for one year would bring bankruptcy and famine upon manufacturing communities. Let English and American pseudo-philanthropists bear in mind that Cotton is the fruit of African Slavery. Without slavery, cotton would cease to be the ruling product of the world, and the African himself would be thrown back into his pristine state of ignorance, superstition and barbarity.—with the naked thousands of their mother country. Cotton is not the only product of importance which is the fruit of her soil. By agricultural skill, she is capable of producing bread-stuffs sufficient to supply her present population; without in any degree lessening the production of cotton. Neither is she wanting in mineral resources. Embosomed in her soil iron, copper and the precious metals abound. We only need the skill and energy to make them subservient to our use. We are not deficient in commercial advantages. With three thousand miles of sea and gulf coast, and several navigable rivers, and among them the Mississippi, we have only to turn our attention in this direction to become upon this element respectable in the eyes of other nations. To become truly an independent people, we have only to make use of the means placed in our hands by the great author of our being. Let us have our own manufactures of every description, and be no longer dependent upon old mother England, or our northern foes. Let us show to them and the world that the South is not wanting in skill and enterprise. If we cannot be persuaded to take a step in this direction as long as we remain in the Union, we should break the chain that has enthralled our genius and transmit to posterity some evidences of our enlightenment and monuments of our skill. Slaves and cotton are important matters; but we should not let them absorb our time and attention to the neglect of every thing else.

### For the Intelligencer.

Anderson District Sunday School Convention.

ANDERSON C. H., September 21, 1860.

The Anderson Sunday School Convention held its regular semi-annual meeting in the Court House this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m. The President, J. H. Whitner, Esq., took the chair and called the Convention to order. Prayer offered by the Rev. A. A. Morse.

The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting, held on the 23d of March, 1860, were read by the Secretary and confirmed by the Convention.

The President announced that those present who desired to become members should enroll their names; whereupon, R. L. Williams, James A. Hoyt and J. G. Smith enrolled themselves as members.

Delegates from the various Sabbath Schools were then called for and appeared as follows: Shady Grove.—J. M. Cox, R. L. Williams and J. G. Smith.

Neal's Creek.—J. M. Geor.

Anderson Presbyterian.—A. B. Towers.

Anderson Baptist.—Thos. Hall.

Reports being called for, the following were presented: Mr. Towers from the Anderson Presbyterian; Mr. Hall from Anderson Baptist; Mr. J. M. Cox from Shady Grove; Mr. S. M. Geor, though not a regular delegate, made a verbal report from Neal's Creek; and a letter was read from R. C. Telford, Superintendent of the Belton School, which was received as information.

The reports represented about four hundred and fifty scholars and upwards of seventy teachers, in the various Schools.

The Missionary, Rev. W. T. Farrow, presented a report of his labors in the cause as follows: To the Anderson District Sunday School Convention: Since the first of March I have organized 33 new schools, with 1420 scholars and 203 teachers. I have visited 22 schools and strengthened them as they needed.

The expense of the work has amounted to \$375.00; besides I have donated to needy schools and poor children \$62.00 worth of books. I have delivered 128 sermons and addresses.

The work has been laborious, the trials many, but the Lord has been in his work. Something near 300 of our Sunday School children have been converted within the last three months, and very many others are concerned about their soul's salvation.

I have, with but one or two exceptions, met with the hearty co-operation of the ministers of my field; this will always insure success. I have not taken up any public collection since March, thinking that the time would be better spent in pure missionary work. I am now beginning to ask permission to take up collections for the cause, and feel satisfied that if pastors favor it, I can raise a sufficient amount to sustain our work.

The Secretary's book will show how much I have received from him as Treasurer; besides, a gentleman in New Jersey has sent me \$50.00 to aid us here in our missionary work.

Respectfully submitted, W. T. FARROW.

In addition to this report, Mr. Farrow made a statement of interesting facts connected with his labors.

The report was received and ordered to be recorded with the minutes, and published with the proceedings of this meeting.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the previous meeting, a collection was made for the benefit of the missionary, when \$1.35 was received.

Col. W. S. Pickens, from the Wesley Chapel School, then appeared and took his seat as a member of the Convention. He reported that this school had been organized since the last meeting, and was in a flourishing condition.

On motion, it was Resolved, That an extra meeting of this Convention be held on Friday the 30th of November, and that all the Schools in the District be urgently requested to send reports and delegates.

On motion, the Anderson Intelligencer and Gazette were requested to publish these proceedings.

After prayer, the Convention adjourned to meet on Friday the 30th day of November.

J. H. WHITNER, President.

JOHN A. HARRISON, Secretary.

For the Intelligencer. PATRIOTISM.

OR THE PATRIOTS OF 1860.

In all the different stages of our country's progress, we have ever been blessed, or cursed with patriots. When the times were such as to "try men's souls," we have always found those who would, at the risk of all they held dear, step forward and rescue her from every peril by which she was surrounded, and uphold the emblem of her greatness to the gaze of an admiring world. These men have ever been a blessing to our race and our land, and their memories will be held among us in everlasting remembrance. So, too, in "piping times of peace," we have had our patriots, who could talk longer, boast louder, and tell more of the dangers of our country than ever was heard of before, while they were very certain not to be found where and when real patriotism was wanted. These men have been the curse of the age, and will be for ages to come, while we allow them so prominent a place as they have occupied for some years past. Their patriotism always looked to the spoils of office, and when this was not found, they too were gone the way of all office-seekers, up Salt river.

During all the years of our governmental existence both sets of these patriots have been among us, yet both never operated at the same time until now; when a struggle is going on between them, and time alone must determine who will win the race. The self-constituted patriot is doing all he can to destroy the glorious fabric of government under which we have grown up to be the greatest, the freest and happiest nation that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon, and if not checked in his career, he will effect his object. Why is this? Merely because one government does not furnish offices sufficient to employ all the talent that is abroad in our land. They want the amount doubled and then they possibly can come in. Now what is the prospect of their success? Care not whether, as some think, our government is mentioned in scripture or not, I am perfectly satisfied that the good God of Heaven had a definite purpose in aiding to establish our nationality, and if so, does any one suppose for a moment, that He is going to allow it to be struck down by the puny arm of man? Never, never, never. Politicians may scheme, bad men may manoeuvre, and fanatics may preach all sorts of isms that were ever taught them by the devil and all his host, but the purposes of high, holy Heaven will be fulfilled. Aye, the sons of those who fought and bled to establish the institutions of our country, will be found in sufficient numbers to place the star spangled banner in every vale, upon every hill top, and rally beneath its folds the real patriots of eighteen hundred and sixty, who will place the government on a more secure basis than it has ever yet been. Some commotion may take place before this will be effected, and a change of political tactics will have to be made, yet I have an abiding faith that it will be

accomplished. Then the genuine patriots of our day will be called upon to act, to the overthrowing of the spirit of maniacism that has so long been dominant in the land.

We have paid too little attention to our public men. The drunkard, the gambler, the debauchee have been elevated to seats of honor and high public trust, until the man who possessed a proper degree of self-respect would hesitate, and in many instances, refuse to be a candidate for any public office. This has all got to be altered. The seats now occupied by such men will be filled by those who can be relied on, by men of integrity and worth. If this be not so, then I must conclude that our sins as a nation have become so flagrant in the face of the great Ruler of worlds, that He will allow us to founder upon the rocks that are yet ahead of us. A few years, at most, will determine the question.

For the Intelligencer. THE LAMAR SYSTEM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

No. 3.

Messrs. Editors: In compliance with the promise made in our last article, we proceed to notice the Rules given by Mr. Lamar to show when to use the Verb in the tenses which he has rejected.

We find these on page 183-4, classed under the head of "Observations," and which are as follows:

For the present-perfect (perfect) tense he observes: "To express what took place in past time, with some reference to the present, use the present tense and perfect participle: as, I have written." For the past-perfect (pluperfect) tense: "To express what took place in past time, at or before some other specified past time, use the past tense and perfect participle: as, I had written before the stage left." For the future perfect (second future) tense: "To express what will take place at or before some future time specified, use the future tense and perfect participle: as, I shall have written before the stage leaves."

Now we ask every Grammarian if these Rules can be practically applied according to their obvious meaning, without making nonsense? Does not every one know who is competent to distinguish one of the absolute tenses from another, that write, wrote and shall write, are the forms respectively of the present, past and future tenses of the verb used in his examples? Suppose, for instance, that farmer B, wishes "to express" to his neighbor, farmer B, some of the kinds of work which he has performed this year, and says, in accordance with the plain signification of Mr. Lamar's "Observations," I ploughed, ploughed, I hoe, hoed, etc. Again: Suppose he wishes "to express" some of the kinds of work he did last year, and says, I ploughed, ploughed, I hoe, hoed, etc.

Now, does not every one see that this would be the very quintessence of nonsense? yet in strict accordance with Mr. Lamar's philosophical, no mood, three tense, "common sense" Grammar. But, retorts the whole corps of the no mood, three tense school of superficial snarlers and self-constituted "professors," "Sir, you misapprehend Mr. Lamar's meaning. He means that you must use have or some of its modifications before the participle of every verb, whatever the action may be which you wish to express." Yes, sir, but his Rules do not say so; they tell us "to use the present tense and perfect participle, the past tense and perfect participle, and the future tense and perfect participle." And consequently had he meant what he says, and had followed his own Rules, his examples would have been: I write, written—I wrote, written—I shall write, written.

But as Mr. Lamar, in giving these Rules, said one thing and meant another, we will notice a few moments his meaning—the application of his "Observations."

It will be perceived, we presume, that in the application of his three "Observations," he teaches the erroneous, absurd doctrine, that every complete verb in the language has two distinct forms to represent or show its three absolute tenses; that "have," "had," and "shall have," are the present, the past, and the future tense of every verb. Hence it is, that he teaches that every verb has two distinct, dissimilar forms to show its three absolute tenses; that one of these forms has a definite, and the other an indefinite signification; that one of these forms has a meaning, and the other no meaning; and that by one of these forms, an action, state or being can be predicated of any subject, while by the other no action, state or being can be predicated of a subject, because in the unconnected, isolated manner in which he uses it, it has no meaning, and, therefore, cannot possibly be a verb, participle, adjective, or any other part of speech.

Now we intend to prove by a no less dignified personage than P. F. Lamar himself, that the compound forms of the verb commonly called the perfect, the pluperfect, and the second future tense, and which he says are not tenses, are, notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary, true, genuine tenses.

On page 23 of his "Practical Grammar," he gives the following definition of the office of the Verb: A Verb is a word which expresses the action, being, or state of its subject. This, bear in mind, is the office of a Verb. Any word which performs this office is a Verb; for the performing of this office is what constitutes it a Verb—its what infuses into it verbal vitality; and consequently, if it does not perform this office, it is impossible for it to be a Verb.

On page 40, he gives the following definition of the present tense of the Verb: "The present tense expresses what is now taking place, as, He writes."

The present tense also expresses what has been going on in a period of time reaching to the present moment, as, He has written to-day.

Now, we ask, if this is admitting that the present grand division of time has two tenses, a present and a perfect; one which expresses an action, which is going on at the time the speaker declares it, and the other which expresses an action, which has been going on in the period of time, in which the speaker declares it.

Now let us take his definition of the Verb, and also his second definition of its present tense, and see to what kind of conclusion they will conduct us—let us see if he does not contradict himself—his own definitions both of the office of the Verb and its present tense, in parsing his examples. "He has written."

In parsing this sentence, he says, "has is a Verb in the present tense, because it shows the time is present, and 'written' a perfect participle shows the action itself is past.

Now we ask, is not this at least an indirect admission, that it takes both "has" and "written" to answer his definition of the Verb and its present tense. "The present tense also expresses what has been going on, etc." Does "has" alone express what has been going on? Certainly not. Does not every one see a flat contradiction in this? Does not every one know, that "has" does not express the action predicted, or affirmed of the subject in this sentence? Mr. Lamar himself does not claim that it does; for he tells us that "written" a participle shows the action itself is past—that is, that "written" expresses the action. Hence he locates the tense upon the participle instead of the

Verb. But as we know, as he says himself, that it is the Verb and not the participle which has tense, it at once becomes evident that "has" and "written" should be "disposed of," or parsed as one single word; for neither by itself will answer his definition of the Verb. Let us try analyzing one of his model sentences, according to his definitions: "He has written." It is a simple sentence, because it contains but one proposition. It is the subject, because it is that of which the action "has" is affirmed. It is the predicate, because it is the action affirmed of "he." Written is the attribute, and "has" is the copula; or perhaps he may deny that "written" is affirmed of the subject, and contend that it is a modifier of the subject instead of an attribute. But, then, he would make the principal word in the sentence, the very word that tells what the subject has done, a subordinate element, equivalent in office to an adjective; and when he makes it the attribute of the subject and calls it a participle, it amounts to the same thing. Hence he is in a dilemma, either to show of which he takes, it will go him.

But is it not proof amounting to a demonstration, that "written" is declared of the subject, and is the only word in the sentence that expresses action, and it is therefore an attributive Verb, and cannot possibly be anything but a Verb, and should be so considered, both in analyzing and parsing.

But for still further proof, let us notice the predicate, "has," the action affirmed of the subject. Now, we cannot for our life see that "has" expresses any action of the subject. But our mental blindness might perhaps be removed, if we had an "interpreter" to initiate us into the "fundamental principles" of this philosophical, no mood, three tense, common sense Grammar. More anon.

W. H.

### THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, September 25, 1860.

COTTON.—The sales for the week ending this day amount to 120 bales, at prices ranging from 10 to 10 cents. There was a decline, however, this morning, and we quote the highest figures as we go to press at 9½ or 10 c. A strictly fair article would command the latter price.

LIST OF CONSIGNEES AT ANDERSON DEPOT For the week ending Sept. 22, 1860.

A. B. Towers, Bleckley & Crymtons, S. Brown, Jr, L. T. Arnold, W. R. Hamlin, R. Adger, J. B. E Sloan & Co, England & Bewley, W. A. Hayne, J. S. Lorton & Co, A. S. McClinton, A. S. Stephens & Co, Smith & Hovey, J. Gasaway, Sloan, Sullivan & Co, John M. Partlow, E. B. B. Sloan, R. Munro, W. N. Craig, A. L. Denomic, J. B. Adger, Smith & Clark, W. H. D. Gaillard, M. M. Norton, Moore & Major, J. S. Murray, Jones & Seaborn, S. V. Gentry, J. W. Crawford, O. H. P. Fant, T. Evans, Leavelle & White, D. J. Jordan, E. W. Brown, S. E. Maxwell, Benson & Justice, P. A. Wilhite, B. F. Sloan, sr, Owen & L, H. A. Wiley, L. C. Craig, A. O. Norris, E. V. Dotten, J. T. Horne, J. B. Smith, G. Seaborn.

O. H. P. FANT, Agent.

### Arrivals at the Hotels

For week ending Sept. 15, 1860.

AT THE BENSON HOUSE, BY C. L. LANGSTON. Elam Sharpe, J. C. Brown, R. Neal, Pickens; B. D. Dean, E. W. Byram, Thos. Magill, Col. H. Hammond, G. Guyton, D. W. Humphreys, R. Smith, R. N. Wright, John McPhail, Col. C. S. Mattison, Anderson Dist; J. C. Bronson, B. C. Bronson, A. C. Black, Jno. Ayres, Kentucky; A. C. Criss, R. T. Holland, Baltimore; A. T. Anderson, New York; R. T. Fleming, Laurens; N. P. Crawford, Carmesville; Rev. John Cunningham, Savannah River; John Baker and lady, S. J. McFall, Charleston; G. A. Swygert, W. W. Green, D. F. Reed, Ira Sawyer, G. & C. R. R.; A. Montgomery, Newberry; E. F. Raworth, lady and family, Columbia; Israel Charles and lady, R. A. Harris, Rev. S. S. Gaillard, Greenville; Col. T. J. Pickens, Pendleton; Dr. Turner, M. Israel, Abbeville; Rev. W. T. Farrow, Spartanburg; James Nabors, Newton Acker, Hilliana; Rev. L. DuRoi, Darlington; A. J. Beach, Hiwassee, Geo; W. A. Hilliard, Hart Co, Geo.

AT THE ANDERSON HOTEL, S. H. LANGSTON. John G. Higginbottom, Geo; S. J. McFall, Charleston; Allen Turner, Geo; S. J. Hammond, M. M. Goode, Benj. Smith, F. Clinkscales, Thos. Magill, Anderson; B. G. Rollison, Honca Path; James O'Donnell, Seneca, Pendleton.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOCASSE LODGE, No. 18, I. O. O. F. EXTRA MEETING.

The members of this Lodge are notified that an extra meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, September 27th, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance of members is required.

By order of the N. G. F. C. vox BORSTEL, Sec. pro tem. Sept. 25, 1860 7 1t

### PALMETTO RIFLEMEN!

This Company will hold its first monthly meeting at the Female College building, (near the Presbyterian Church,) on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th of October next, at early candle-light.

All members of the Company are requested to be present. S. BLECKLEY, Sec. and Treas. Sept. 25, 1860 7 2t

### Cothran, Jeffers & Co., FACTORS AND COMMISSION M