Anderson Intelligencer.

Grant's Excuse for Using Troops in Elections.

It is exceedingly difficult to extract from the President's recent message any consistent theory of justification for the employment of troops in the Southern States, during the election last autumn. If he had designated any State as one whose Legislature or Governor had called upon him in suppressing an insurrection against the State government, and had stated that he had sent troops into that State for that purpose only, and after the call had been made upon him, his explanation would have been intelligible. Or, if he had designated any State in which the execution of the laws of the United States, in the due course of judicial proceedings, was obstructed, and said that he had sent troops into that State to remove such obstructions only, his explanation would again have been intelligible. Or, if had designated any State in which the equal protection of the laws of the United States was denied to any class or portion of the people, whereby the laws of the United States had been obstructed, and said that he had sent troops into that State only to suppress the obstruction, his theory might have been understood. But all these different subjects are so mixed up in the message, and there is such a want of exact and specific assignment of any cause, in any particular State, for his action in that State, that the country is left without any means of knowing the grounds of his action, in any one of the several States into which troops were sent.

One thing, however, is clear from the message, when it is taken in connection with the notorious fact that without any other exigency, troops were moved from distant places into the Southern States, on the eve of an election, to act under the orders of the United States marshals at the election, in accordance with instructions given by the circular of the Attorney-General. If there had been no Presidential election approaching, no troops would have been moved from the distant and scattered posts where they were stationed. This is as clear as daylight; for the circular of the Attorney-General and the orders of the Secretary of War make it so. Now the message avows the doctrine that although it is not lawful to place troops at the voting places of an election, they yet may be placed in the near neighborhood where they can be "rallied" by a United States marshal as a force to aid in suppressing violence at such election, whenever the marshal deems it necessary.

We deny this whole theory, in its premises and its conclusion, root and branch, from beginning to end. We maintain that the army of the United States cannot lawfully be stationed anywhere, in reference to an election, for the purpose of having it used as a force by any civil or military officer of the United States, in the discharge of any duty connected with that election. Persons who are fond of what is called a strong government, and who are prone on all occasions, to use force, may see no harm in the employment of the army of the United States to keep the peace at the polls. But the great mass of the people of this country know perfectly well that the presence of armed men at the polls, when those armed men are part of the army of the United States, is for any purpose, in the highest degree objectionable. It cannot take place without presenting the Executive of the United States to the popular feeling, as seeking to overawe the voters, or to secure an advantage to one political party over another.

Moreover, it is and has always been a characteristic of our people to be jealous of the presence of military forces in the neighborhood of elections. They have accordingly prohibited any civil or military officer of the United States from having under his control or command any armed men, at any place of registration or election. Of what avail is this prohibition, if a marshal can have armed men where, as President Grant says, they can be "rallied in an emergency?" The prohibition of the law is sweeping and positive. Within the sense and meaning of the prohibition, the armed men are at the place of voting, if they are where they can be "rallied" when the marshal wants to use them. The instant they are "rallied," the law is broken, unless the law contains an exception which clearly and unequivocally allows the use of this particular kind of force.

The President has been advised by his Attorney General that troops of the United States may be employed at elections "to keep the peace." But as we have shown, the marshals are authorized by express provision of the law, in discharging their duties at any elections with which they can interfere at all, to use another description of force, namely, the *posse comitatus* of their own districts; while the troops of the United States are excluded from the *posse comitatus* of any district, because every civil officer of the United States is prohibited from having them under his command or control at any polling place. The present administration, whose chief is a military man, maintains that the words "or to keep the peace at the polls," in the section of the law containing the prohibition, imply that the prohibition is removed whenever, in the judgment of the marshal, it ought to be removed. But these words must be interpreted by their context, which manifestly means that the prohibition can be removed only when it is necessary to prevent the peace at the polls from being interrupted by armed enemies of the United States; that is, in time of war. Yet even if this were not the necessary and obvious construction, it would be glaringly inconsistent and absurd to declare that a civil officer shall not have troops under his control at the place of any election, but, in keeping the peace, shall rely on another and specially designated force: and yet at the same time permit him to use his own judgment in the employment of the very same force which he is forbidden to have under his control.

The President says that his theory was not carried out, because the troops were not used at the polling places. But he admits that they were stationed where they were "available" to the marshals. We affirm that this was as much a violation of the law as if the troops had been stationed in close contact with the ballot boxes. In matters of this nature, laws are to be construed with the utmost strictness against the exercise of powers dangerous to the liberties of the people, and in respect to which they are habitually and rightfully jealous. We trust that Congress will take care to affix such a mark upon this first precedent of the employment of the army where it can be "available" at an election, as will make it for all time not only the first, but the last, precedent of its kind.—*New York Sun.*

—"The sentence of the Court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, "that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law will allow; and I hope you will spend the time in cursing whisky." "Be jabers I will and Porter, too," was the answer.

—"Frank," said an affectionate mother the other day to a promising boy, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get so after a while that you won't care anything about work." "Mother," replied the hopeful, leisurely removing a very long cigar from his mouth, "I have [illegible]"

—A Maryland jury lately declared that a man had come to his death "by an unknown wagon." About on a par with this is the Wisconsin verdict respecting a man who had been crushed to death in a mill, when the jury remarked, "no blame can be attached to the machinery."

The Grand Commission.

The five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who are members of the Grand Commission, are Judges Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley.

The first of these, who will be President of the Commission, is Judge Nathan Clifford, now in his seventy-fourth year, who has been nineteen years on the Supreme Bench. He has always been a Democrat in politics. From 1830 to 1834 he served in the Maine Legislature, and was then appointed Attorney General. From 1839 to 1843 he represented Maine in Congress. In 1846, President Polk appointed him Attorney General of the United States, which office he held until 1847, when he was appointed Commissioner to Mexico. On the conclusion of the Mexican war he was appointed United States Minister to Mexico. On his return to the United States, he settled down to the practice of law in Portland, Me., until January, 1858, when President Buchanan appointed him to the Supreme Bench.

Judge William Strong is in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and has been seven years on the Supreme Bench. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Bar in 1832, and practiced law at Reading, until 1847. In that year he entered Congress and served two terms. He became Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1857, and held the position until 1868, after which he practiced law in Philadelphia until February 1870, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Grant. In June, 1871, he made a decision declaring the income tax constitutional, and in January, 1872, delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act of 1862. Judge Strong is a Republican.

Judge Samuel F. Miller will be 61 in April, and has been nearly fifteen years on the Supreme Bench. He is a native of Kentucky, and at first practiced medicine, but after a few years turned his attention to law. He removed in 1850 from Kentucky to Iowa, where he became one of the leaders of the Republican party in that State. He was pressed repeatedly to accept nominations for public office at the hands of the Republicans, but refused these and confined himself strictly to the practice of his profession. In July, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him to the Supreme Bench.

Judge Stephen J. Field is a brother of Cyrus W. Field, of ocean telegraph fame, and David Dudley Field, who has within a few weeks been sent to Congress from New York to fill the place of Smith Ely. Justice Field is eleven years the junior of his Congressional brother, being now in his sixty-first year. He has been nearly fourteen years on the Supreme Court Bench. Born in Connecticut, he removed when he came of age to New York city, where he studied law with his brother, and afterwards made a law partnership with him. In 1849 he removed to California, and at the beginning of the following year was elected First Alcade of the City of Marysville. In October of that year he was elected to the Legislature, and took a leading part in moulding the Judiciary of the State. He was elected in 1857 a Judge of the Supreme Court of California for six years, and became Chief Justice of that Court. In March, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the United States Supreme Court, and has the States of the Pacific slope for his Circuit. Although appointed by President Lincoln, his political affiliations are known to be with the Democrats.

Judge Joseph P. Bradley, the fifth member of the Commission, was appointed from New Jersey, in March, 1870, by President Grant. He is nearly 64 years old, and is a Republican in politics. The choice, required to be made by the four judges designated in the Act, lay between Judges Swayne, Davis, Bradley and Hunt. Judge Swayne, on account of his personal relations with Gov. Hayes, declined to serve; and Judge Davis could not be chosen for the reason that he has just been elected to the Senate and is about to return to political life. It was necessary to take either Judge Bradley or Judge Hunt, and Judge Bradley was wisely chosen.

There are three Republicans and two Democrats, as judicial members of the Commission, but this need not give the public any uneasiness. Political feeling will not affect the judgment of any of the five judges, and we should be quite content to have all Republicans. The Commission will render a fair decision, according to the law and the facts, and to that decision the country will cheerfully submit.—*News and Courier.*

AN ELECTOR WHO CAME NEAR IMMORTALIZING HIMSELF.—It has just transpired that there was imminent danger that the election of a Republican Elector in Pennsylvania would have solved the problem which has kept the whole Nation in a condition of unquiet since the 8th of November. Prominent Pennsylvania Republicans now in Washington, since the danger is over, give the particulars of the affair, which disturbed them so much at the time. The statesman is that O'Neill, of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, one of the Republican Electors, arrived in Harrisburg on the day before the meeting of the Electoral College, and on going to the hotel immediately sent for a number of Democratic politicians. He consulted with these several hours, and in the meantime refused to see any of his Republican friends. This conduct excited the suspicions of the Republican managers and a committee waited on him and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He stated that he was in doubt what he should do, whether not to vote at all or to vote for Tilden, because of what he considered to be the duty of all patriotic citizens to respect the will of the majority, and he believed that the Louisiana Returning Board had disregarded the will of the people of that State in their findings for the Hayes Electors. The greatest excitement prevailed among the Republicans in Harrisburg in consequence of this. Every one of the other twenty-six Republican Electors called on O'Neill and insisted that there was no alternative but for him to vote for Hayes. It was also conveyed to him very distinctly, it is said, from outside parties, that he should not leave Harrisburg alive. The result was that when the Electoral College met and O'Neil's name was called he voted for Hayes, and relieved the terrible suspense of his associates.

SELF-DEGRADATION.—Nothing can make a man more than to seem small and ignoble in his own eyes. It is the slavish feeling that degrades the slave. A base ambition makes the man that cherishes it, base. No one can debase you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. Men may lie about you, they may denounce you, they may cherish suspicions manifold, they may make your failings the target of their wit or cruelty; never be alarmed, never swerve an inch from the line your judgment and conscience have marked out for you. They cannot by all their efforts take away your knowledge of yourself, the purity of your motives, the integrity of your character, and the generosity of your nature. While these are left, you are, in point of fact unharmed. [illegible] smaller than you are to-day. If you shall [illegible] If meanness and [illegible] the reproach of [illegible] or prove false to your better [illegible] so are you [illegible] Self-degradation is [illegible]

—Certain [illegible] lecture [illegible]

—"Don't linger where "your love lies dreaming." Wake her up and tell her to [illegible]"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

Now that there seems to be a lull in the political agitations of the day, it might be a very proper time to discuss the labor question. So far as the interests of agriculturists are concerned, this is the most important question that has ever claimed their attention. Very soon it must receive a satisfactory solution, and until this desirable point is reached there can be no material advance in the agriculture of the country. Every step taken in the solution of this difficult question should be carefully noted and improved on, until this valuable point has been reached. With this view I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a plan which has been satisfactorily operated for the past year on the farms of the Messrs. Adger near Pendleton. The plan is to give to the laborer one-third of all crops raised, the landlord finding everything except the labor in the production of said crops, manure alone excepted. The labor of all the hands employed in the cultivation of crops on said farms to be absolutely under the control of the landlord, or his agent, for the entire year, and when not employed directly in the cultivation and gathering of crops to be paid for at fixed rates by the day, week or month, or by the job. The management of the labor on these several farms (Rev. J. B. Adger, Capt. J. E. Adger, and J. B. Adger, jr.) is as systematic and continuous as the labor in factories or other industrial institutions of the Northern people. At a given signal the hands report for instructions from the manager for the day, and whatever in his judgment is best to be done is unhesitatingly performed by the laborers. In this way the labor on the farm is utilized, either in the preparation for and cultivation of crops, or otherwise in the improvement of the farm, for which labor a reasonable remuneration is made. The practical results of the above system is, that the farm is kept up in a progressive state of improvement, and the crops raised are cultivated on the most approved style. The laborer at the close of the year is satisfied, because the extra wages obtained enables him in some cases to maintain his family, leaving his entire crop unincumbered. The interests of both parties are thus enhanced, but it is done mainly by well-directed, unremitting and continuous labor. Let the above subject be thoroughly discussed, that a correct solution of the labor question may be obtained.

T. H. R.

Country Against Town Civilization.

Every State, which has risen since the beginning of time, has been marked by one of two civilizations, or a combination of them, which in a broad and general classification, may be set down as a country and a city civilization. The civilization which has the greatest tendency to develop and strengthen the virtues essential to the life and health of a State, is the one to be preferred—the one to be fostered; and I say here to-day that this is a country civilization. And, although it ought not of course to be preferred and fostered to the exclusion of the other—the beneficent work of which, as an auxiliary, is by no means small—yet, it should, in all cases of combination, be made vastly and heavily to preponderate. But why do I say that a country civilization is best adapted to the germination and growth of these essential virtues? Because, while in a city civilization, the mind, through the grinding influences of trade and the polishing influences of cultivated society, is made sharp and keen and bright, frequently at the expense of its more solid and robust parts, and still more frequently at the expense of physical and moral soundness and completeness; in a country civilization, there are no influences, which must, of neccessity, be followed by such, or similar, disastrous results. In other words, while in a city civilization only a part, in a country civilization, the whole, of the man can as a general thing be developed. Agriculture furnishes, to those engaged in it, the most abundant facilities for the thorough exercise of every physical, mental and moral qualification; in the ever-moving and ever-varying labors of the field—in the multifarious, and, at times, intricate and refined improvements essential to legitimate and successful farming; in the application of science to the art of husbandry; in opportunities for close and systematic study, and for the acquisition of popular and general information; and in interposing no bar, by its other labors, to all necessary self-communings; and to daily communings with God, through the medium of the Bible, amid the quiet comforts of a home out of reach of most of the snares and temptations of the world; and to almost constant communings with Him through that of nature; and, if properly improved, the results are men full of physical, mental and moral soundness and vitality. Yes, the breathing of country air, the exercise of country labors, the inspiration of country scenery are, I had almost said, essential to the make up of the stalwart nobility of mankind—the champions of freedom; the supporters of society; the saviours of States.

Not only does history teach by examples, which are indisputable, that a nation, founded exclusively upon a city civilization is sure to fall; but it teaches that a nation founded upon a country civilization is generally sure to prosper. Take up the history of Rome! The world has never seen a nobler, truer, braver, freer people, than were the men of that State, in the earlier days of the Republic; and, during that period, they were emphatically an agricultural people. The leading and best citizens did not live in the city, but in the country; and senators, consuls and dictators worked as ordinary laborers in the fields. One of the most distinguished of Roman authors, in alluding to this fact, with a burst of enthusiasm, exclaims: "that the earth, glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors, seemed to make new efforts, and to produce fruits in greater abundance," which, by the way, was but an elegant and poetic method of saying that the cultivation was intelligent and thorough. The love of ancient Roman leaders for country life, country labors and country simplicity, is [illegible] by an old senator to Appius Claudius. "Here," said he, comparing the farm, where they chanced to be, with the magnificent country house of the other, "here we see neither painting, statutes, carving nor mosaic work, but to make us amends, we have all that is necessary to the cultivation of land, the dressing of vines and the feeding of cattle. In your house everything shines with gold, silver and marble, but there is no sign of arable lands or vineyards. We find neither ox, nor cow, nor sheep. There is neither hay in cocks, vintage in cellar, nor harvest in barn. Can that be called a farm? *In what does it resemble that of your grandfather and great grandfather?*" Manius Curius, who repeatedly triumphed over the Sabines and Samnites, and finally drove the great king of Epirus, with his [illegible] veterans, from Italy, [illegible] his little farm, Cato, the [illegible] ploughed in his [illegible] Roman, who [illegible] in public

service, labored indefatigably, day after day, in his fields, was called the best farmer of his age. There is a volume of meaning, which ought to be pondered, in one of his favorite expressions with regard to agriculture: "Those," said he, "who exercise that calling are, of all others, least addicted to evil thoughts." Regulus, in the midst of his African campaign, asked permission of the Roman Senate to return and cultivate his little farm, which had been neglected during his absence—wisely preferring the simple wreath of a successful agriculturist to the ornate crown of a successful general.

And now what does history say of the United States and its civilization? It says that the war of the Revolution was, in a great measure, fought and won by farmers. It says that the Union was, in a great measure, formed by farmers. It says that the government was in a great measure administered by farmers. It says that Washington's highest earthly ambition was to be considered one of the best of farmers. In a word, it says that the fields, which God made, controlled the town, which man made. And what a country was the result!—what a people!—what a government!

But history tells a different story of this country and its civilization to-day. It tells that agriculture, although still, in many respects, the leading interest, has lost prestige, position and power. It tells that agriculture has been shorn of much of its wealth. It has been fettered by unwise and oppressive legislation. It tells that by these means, assisted by the aggregation of capital in the cities, and powerful rings and monopolies, the civilization of the United States is rapidly changing from a country to a city civilization—from a country, under, and by aid of which the liberties and greatness, like those of Rome, were achieved and maintained—to a city civilization, under and by the aid of which should the transition ever become complete, they will, like those of Rome, be assuredly and forever destroyed. Already evidences of the decline of republican virtues are everywhere visible; in the greed and wild hunt for office and money; in the corruption which stalketh abroad even at noonday, unshamed in the presence of the world; in the lascivious riot of city wealth and luxury; in rulers being, what the greatest of the prophets denounces, companions of thieves, lovers of gifts and followers after rewards; and, above all, in the apathy and indifference, with which the highest governmental, as well as individual, crimes are regarded by the masses of the people.

Oh! while struggling in all other ways to uproot these alarming evils, the good men of this country—the good men of the cities, as well as the good men of the rural districts—should not fail to take those steps by which such evils in a State can alone be effectually and finally removed. They must build up agriculture! They can build up commerce—build up manufactories; but let them build up agriculture at the same time—build it up all the time; repair every damage it has sustained; restore every rampart it has lost; enlarge its boundaries; lay its foundations broader and deeper; and raise its superstructure higher and grander; that those of other interests may be, as God intended them to be, merely its appendages—giving to it, indeed, while deriving from it, beauty and its strength, but never its superiors—never its equals.—*Extracts from an Address by Col. S. S. Scott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, of Alabama.*

Preparation of Manure.

Perhaps the time will never come when we can dispense entirely with the use of commercial fertilizers. In Europe and in the Northern States, where the keeping of stock and making of barn yard manure have, from time immemorial, been regarded as the road to successful farming, the use of commercial fertilizers is rapidly and steadily on the increase. The South on the other hand is wisely retrenching in this direction, by utilizing materials on the farm, which, mixed with cheap commercial fertilizers, render them equal in value to the most costly. We refer to composts of cotton seed and acid phosphate, which cost very little more than half as much as ammoniated phosphates of the same agricultural value. As another step in the same direction, we suggest that composts of cotton seed and ashes be made, to demise still farther the purchasing of materials obtainable only beyond the limits of the farm. These composts should be made exactly like those with acid phosphate, adding to eight bushels of green cotton seed the same amount of unleached ashes—mixing the two thoroughly—wetting and tramping them well, that they may rot slowly and steadily. Rotten cotton seed and decomposed stable manure would be unsuitable for such compost—it would be best to use nothing but green seed and ashes. The quantities above named would be a moderate manuring for one acre of cotton—about equal to that amount of phosphate compost which contains one hundred pounds of acid phosphate.

If all the ashes on a farm is carefully husbanded during the whole year, enough can be secured to manure quite a number of acres of land.

We would suggest also a bone compost as another home fertilizer. Let all the bones within reach be gathered up, and a pile of alternate layers of wood and bones be made and fired. Where large quantities are to be burned it is best to begin with a moderate sized pile, not more than five or six feet square, and three or four feet high, and as it burns down throw on more bones and wood until all the bones are burned. At too great heat is generated and the air is excluded, (as it will be in the centre of a large pile,) a part of the phosphate of the bones will be vaporized, driven off and lost. After burning, the bones can be readily pulverized or broken, in small pieces ready for composting. In this compost, cotton seed alone and bone may be used in the cotton seed. If cotton seed alone are used, mix intimately with eight bushels of seed, one hundred and fifty pounds of bones, wet the mixture thoroughly and tramp well to insure moderate, steady putrefactive fermentation. If desired, use four bushels of seed and four of stable manure in place of eight of seed, and proceed in the same manner as above. [illegible] important that the mass should be thoroughly wet throughout, as the solubility of the bones depends upon the presence of substances which can only be generated by the rotting of the seed or manure. This compost should be made at least two to three months before planting time. Six months would be better still. The quantities above named will manure moderately, one acre of land.

Composts of stable manure, cotton seed and phosphate should be put up now; they may be made later, but when several months old they are of better quality.

CATCHING HAWKS.—As the season is approaching when hawks are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is well known fact that a hawk will always light on some conspicuous place close to the poultry yard, from which to swoop down on his prey. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole with a flat surface at the top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by a chain to a staple in the pole, and await results. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to light on the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing all the hawks in his neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss by accident.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

RAISING PROVISIONS FOR LABORERS.—The laborers on every farm should raise the food they consume. If the farmer does not wish to take the risk, let him arrange with the hands to cultivate for themselves, under his direction and control, sufficient crops of corn and wheat (not cotton) to supply themselves and families with bread. The farmer can secure for himself the rent of land thus planted, and receive pay in work for the use of teams and implements, and thus lose nothing. On the other hand, the laborer will secure his bread much cheaper than he can in any other manner. As to meat it would be better—to avoid complication—for the farmer to take the whole of that matter into his own hands, and furnish his laborers. As heretofore shown, hogs can be raised very cheaply by utilizing wild fruit-bearing trees, and planting crops of potatoes, chufas, etc.

It will be observed that the course recommended above, if carried out, would utilize a large portion of our abundant lands now idle. Instead of the negro population being fed from lands cultivated in the Northwestern States, and his money passing through the merchant into the pockets of Northwestern farmers, he would be supported from the lands of the Southern farmers, and they (the farmers) receive practically the rent of a vast quantity of land now entirely unproductive. The proper place for the negro in every point of view—political, social and industrial, is one of friendly subordination to the whites—insuring on the one side kindness, care, protection and means of support, and on the other cheerful, steady and reliable labor. The time has come, we think, when in most of the Southern States such relation between the races can be readily established.

ON THE USE OF MULES.—Mules, on a general average, live more than twice as long as horses. They are fit for service from three years old to thirty. At twelve a horse has seen his best days, and is going down hill, but a mule at that age has scarcely risen out of his childhood, and goes on improving until he is twenty. Instances are recorded of mules living sixty and seventy years, but these are exceptions. The general rule is that they average thirty. Mules are never exposed to disease as horses are. Immense amounts of money are annually lost in the premature death of high-spirited horses by accident and disease. Mules have organs of vision and hearing far superior to those of the horse. Hence they seldom frighten and run off. A horse frightens, but a mule, having superior discernment, both by the eye and ear, understands everything he meets, and therefore is safe. For the same reason he is surer footed, and hence more valuable in mountainous regions, and on dangerous roads. We doubt whether on the Alpine paths a mule ever made a misstep. He may have been deceived in the firmness of the spot where he set his foot, but not in the propriety of the choice, all appearances considered. The mule is much more hardy than the horse. A pair of these animals, although small in size, will plough more land in a week than four horses. Their faculty of endurance is almost incredible. Another very important fact is, that in the matter of food a mule will live and thrive on less than half it takes to keep a horse.—*Kentucky Paper.*

MR. MOODY AND THE BABY.—Incidents which severely try the patience of pastors and congregations occasionally occur in all Christian churches. They are among the infelicities of public worship. A clergyman interrupted in the manner referred to may be pardoned for mentally showing an annoyance which he does not feel at liberty to express. On one occasion only have I seen a clergyman avail himself of an interruption of this nature to point a moral. This occurred last winter at the hipodrome. It was an evening service. The house was densely (and when was it otherwise?) filled. Five or six thousand faces and twice as many eyes and ears were looking and listening to Mr. Moody. An impassioned and eloquent portion of his sermon was interrupted by the loud crying of an infant. Mr. Moody paused, and turning to those sitting near him, entered into conversation with them. The mother soon succeeded in quieting the child, when Mr. Moody with cheerful expression of countenance resumed; but not more than five minutes elapsed before a louder wail was heard. Mr. Moody again paused and entered into conversation until the mother a second time succeeded in quieting her child. In the course of a few minutes, however, the baby's voice was heard for a third time, the mother and father simultaneously rising, with the evident intention to depart. That seemed almost hopeless undertaking, for they were seated in the centre of the immense audience. The parents succeeded however, in reaching the middle aisle. Mr. Moody meanwhile encouraging them with a benignant smile. Their nearest way out was by a side door. There was almost breathless silence as they passed down the middle aisle. When near the preacher he exclaimed, "God bless that mother. I wish there were many more Christian mothers possessing the courage to bring their infants to church when they cannot leave them safely at home." The effect was electrical. A sense of relief was felt throughout the house. That mother's heart was not the only one that thanked Mr. Moody for a seasonable manifestation of sense and sympathy, which did equal credit to his head and heart.—*Thurlow Weed, in New York Tribune.*

RETURN OF JEWS TO PALESTINE.—The year 1877 is likely to do more than the astrologers find promised in its two lucky figure sevens; it will probably witness the birth of several new nations. They may be born amid the pangs of war, though to-day the signs are more auspicious; but they will be born. Not only will one, more probably two, constitutional and maternally protected nations be born within the limits of Ottoman suzerainty, but Egypt will be remade by England. The new scheme of widening the Suez Canal really means the colonizing of Egypt with many of the ablest Englishmen and the renovation of the Khedive's Government. The keen instinct of the Jews has forefelt what is coming. I wrote you some time ago that a remarkable migration to Palestine was going on among that people, and that the signs of it were observable in many closed Jewish homes in London. A traveler who has just returned here writes in to-day's *Times* that he found the whole region from Dan to Beersheba crowded with immigrants from all parts of the world. Whatever may have caused the gathering of Jews to Palestine, the fact is certain. And the traveler who has remarked it, no doubt represents the hope he found among them in his intimation that England might well assist in the restoration of Jerusalem and the foundation there of a Jewish republic, or other liberal Government. The proposition is one likely to spread like wild-fire. The average orthodox Christian world will at once recognize the Divine hand stretched forth to fulfill prophecy, and any amount of money could be raised for such a purpose. When Egypt and Syria are farmed out to England, a strong Hebrew State [illegible] The world has been so absorbed in nearer Turkish affairs as hardly to have noticed that Arabia is at present the arena of civil war.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Individual economy will bring general good times.

—"Did I give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling pupil. "Ye, sir," answered the boy. "Well, what does the Scripture say upon the subject?" "I don't know, sir, except it is in that part where it says: 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

Judgment of the Public!

During the past five years the public have critically observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer will restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obnoxious poisonous mineral medicines. Its medicinal properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering, from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity, than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over 30 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. M. JONES

IS prepared to do all kinds of Dentistry at short notice. Being in possession of all the latest improvements and best of material, can do work in the best of style. In setting and filling teeth, he is determined not to be surpassed by any. Old decayed teeth treated and made good, at very little above the price of extracting. Good teeth within the reach of all, at the present reduced prices. All work warranted. Office adjoining T. J. Leak's residence, second door below market. Terms low for cash or barter.

Sept 7, 1876 8

UPHOLSTERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the residents of Anderson and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering on Sofas, Lounges and Chairs or anything else in his line, with neatness and dispatch. Trunks and Valises also paired.

J. J. SMITH,
At J. L. Fant & Co.'s, opposite Jail.
Nov 2, 1876 16 3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

I AM now prepared to furnish PINE, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER on the Blue Ridge and Air Line Railroads at Seneca City, in any quantities desired.

Mr. W. T. Reed is my agent at Anderson, who will always be found at the Lumber Yard, ready to wait on customers.

WM. J. HARBIN
July 8, 1875 51

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that J. W. Prevost and E. A. Bell, Executors of the Estate of Joseph Prevost, deceased, have filed in the Court of Probate their application for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and discharge therefrom as Executors. Ordered, That Saturday, 17th of February, be appointed for hearing said application.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.
Jan 11, 1877 26 5*

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that David Crawford, Administrator of Maria Bagwell deceased, has filed in the Court of Probate his application for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge therefrom as Administrator. Ordered, That the 13th of February next has been appointed for hearing said application.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.
Jan 11, 1877 26 5

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after Monday, May 29, the following will be the Schedule:

UP.

Leave Columbia at	7 45 a m
Leave Alston	9 30 a m
Leave Newberry	10 [illegible] a m
Leave Hodges	[illegible]
Leave Belton	4 00 p m
Arrive at Greenville	5 [illegible] p m

DOWN.

Leave Greenville at	8 [illegible] a m
Leave Belton	9 [illegible] a m
Leave Hodges	[illegible]
Leave Alston	[illegible]
Arrive at Columbia	5 55 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH—DOWN.

Leave Walhalla	[illegible]
Leave Perryville	[illegible]
Leave Pendleton	7 50 a m
Leave Anderson	8 [illegible] a m
Arrive at Belton	9 [illegible] a m

UP.

Leave Belton	[illegible]
Leave Anderson	[illegible]
Leave Pendleton	[illegible]
Leave Perryville	[illegible]
Arrive at Walhalla	[illegible]

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't.

Change of Schedule on South Carolina Railroad.

CHARLESTON, May 18, 1876.

On and after this date, the Regular Day Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

Leave Charleston at	[illegible]
Arrive at Columbia at	[illegible]
Leave Columbia at	[illegible]
Arrive at Charleston at	[illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charleston at	[illegible]
Arrive at Columbia at	[illegible]
Leave Columbia at	[illegible]
Arrive at Charleston at	[illegible]

[illegible] connect at Kingsville daily (except Sunday) with [illegible] the Camden train [illegible]

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R. R.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 1876.

GOING EAST.

[illegible]

JOHN B. PECK, Sup't.

New Advertisements.

A LUCRATIAE BUSINESS

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the agent. For particulars, address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 and 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts., post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$55 ≥ $77 a Week to Agents. Samples free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$500 A MONTH to Active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $3.00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 99 Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Newspaper Advertising Agents.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

41 Park Row, New York.

They have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—Extract from New York Times, June 14, 1875.

THE GRANGERS' LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE United States of America.

Authorized Capital, - $4,500,000.

Of which $100,000 is to be owned in each Department.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.

F. E. DAVIDSON, President.
M. G. HUDSON, Vice President.
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

South Carolina Department, Columbia, S. C.

Capital Stock, - - - $100,000.

THOS. B. JETER, President.
THOS. A. MCCREERY, Vice President.
H. P. GREEN, Secretary.
MCMASTER & LECONTE, Attorneys, Columbia, S. C.
J. H. EVINS, Attorney, Spartanburg, S. C.
DR. B. W. TAYLOR, Medical Director.

Security! Economy! Liberality

Are the leading principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued. Also, Term Policies of one, three, five or seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after annual payments, which the insured will be entitled to a Paid-up Policy, or cash surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect Policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This with the non-forfeiting and cash surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

Good Agents wanted.

B. F. MAULDIN, Jr., Agent,
Anderson, S. C.
April 13, 1876 39

MANSION HOUSE,

Main Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS House is now open for the reception of visitors, and every means will be employed to render guests comfortable. It is newly furnished throughout, and the table is supplied with the best the market affords. The Mansion House is located in the centre of the city, convenient to business and all principal points. Transient and permanent board at reasonable rates. Carriages in connection with the House.

R. N. LOWRANCE.
Oct 19, 1876 14

WM. ETTENGER. H. P. EDMOND,

ETTENGER & EDMOND,

Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURERS

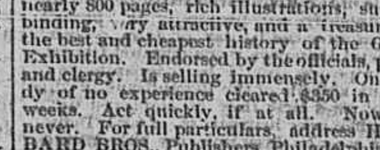
PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES,

Boilers, of all kinds,
Circular Saw Mills,
Grist Mills,
Mill Gearing,
Shafting, Pulleys, &c.,
American Turbine Water Wheel,
Cameron's Special Steam Pumps.
Send for Catalogue.

Nov 2, 1876 16 1y

SMITH & WESSON'S

New Model, 38 Calibre, Central Fire. With Automatic Cartridge Ejector.



NOW READY.

For convenience, power and accuracy, it is unequalled. If your merchant does not keep them, send direct from the Agency, 79 Chambers St., New York. M. W. Robinson, Gen'l Agent.

Oct 26, 1876 15 1y

ACTIVE AGENTS, Gentlemen or Ladies, wanted *instantly* to introduce a splendid book the

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED;

nearly 800 pages, rich illustrations, superb binding, very attractive, and a treasure as the best and cheapest history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by the officials, press and clergy. Is selling immensely. One lady cleared $350 in four weeks. Act quickly, if at all. Now or never. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 1, 1877 29 5

[illegible]

THE UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE [illegible]

ADDRESS POOLE & HUNT.

HARNESS.

A FEW Pair and Sets of those GOOD HARNESS, manufactured by James M. Payne, for sale low for cash by
A. B. TOWERS.
Dec 21, 1876 [illegible]

FURS, FURS.

A FEW sets of Furs, and one fine Fur Cape, for sale at cost for cash, by
A. B. TOWERS.
Dec 21, 1876 [illegible]

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

An Unrivaled Illustrated Magazine.

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"FOREIGN TRAVEL,"

We have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; and other interesting descriptions.

Three serial stories are announced: "NICHOLAS MINTURN," by Dr. Holland, the Editor, whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

"HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"HOUSEHOLD and HOME DECORATION"

Will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American poems will also appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor then ever before in houses of refinement and culture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.

The three numbers of Scribner for August, September and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bound volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send a check or P. O. money order to

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, New York.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.
Jan. 11, 1877. 26 6

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better-illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that is in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The leading articles in *Harper's Weekly* on political topics are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*Examiner and Chronicle, New York.*

The *Weekly* has to a still larger degree distanced all competitors as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind, and its other reading matter is at once learned, brilliant, and amusing. Its illustrations are abundant and of rare excellence.—*Christian Advocate, New York.*

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.........$4.00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy: postage free.

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The volumes of the WEEKLY commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the number after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1877 THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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Continue their authorized Reprints of the

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AND
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CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1877 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1876 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

[illegible]

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.
41 Barclay Street, New York.