Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1877.

OUR CIRCULATION.

The Anderson INTELLIGENCER has the largest circulation of any country paper published in the State, and has more than three times the circulation of any other paper in Anderson County. We print and circulate regularly 1776 papers. Our list in the County has increased instead of diminished, and we hope to receive a still greater increase during the coming fall. We are willing at any time to verify the above by an inspection of our subscription book, or our paper bills; or when desired, we will furnish advertisers with an affidavit of the correctness of our statement as to the circulation of the INTELLIGENCER.

It seems almost impossible for the government to reduce the hostile Indian tribes to a state of peace. The non treaty Nez Perces are still on the war-path, and at last accounts have captured the stage station "Hob in the Rock," in Idaho. They have cut the telegraph wires and stopped all passage along the stage line. A fight with the troops and settlers is expected soon. The government ought to reinforce the army in the Indian settlements, and terminate these constant outbreaks, even if harsh measures are necessary to induce the Indian tribes to leave off their hostility and barbarity.

The quarrels of the Republican family are not as irreconcilable as the independent Democrats would have the country believe. There is no reason for Democrats to support the President on account of apparent differences between him and prominent Republicans. These difficulties can be harmonized in a very short time, and the old organization will be as strong as ever. For instance, Blaine has attacked the President, and yet when Mr. Hayes is travelling in Maine, Mr. Blaine invites him to spend some time at his house as his guest. Does this look like serious hostility?

The Liberian emmigration fever is on the increase with the colored people of the State. It has engulphed Charleston, swept over Columbia, and is vaguely talked in the mountains of our State. There has been no departure so far, and we very much fear there will be none soon. By this we do not mean that we favor the emmigration of the colored people generally, for they are naturally friendly to our people, and could live with us amicably if they were let alone by designing white men and ignorant colored leaders. If we could select the crowd to export we would heartily subscribe, and try to induce others to subscribe to such a worthy object. But as to the prospects of a wholesale emigration of colored men, we neither think it desirable nor probable.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has been in session for the past three weeks in the city of Greenville, performing the duty of getting up a report upon the necessary legislation in alteration of present laws, which appear to them to need amendment. The Committee is composed as follows: Robert Aldrich, Chairman, Messrs. J. B. Blue, J. J. Hemphill, J. G. Holmes, J. C. Sheppard, J. W. Gray, L. G. Gaillard, J. L. Orr, N. B. Meyers, T. E. Miller and R. J. Palmer. These names embrace much of the best talent and soundest judgment of the House of Representatives, and we have no doubt their deliberations will prove highly beneficial to the public interests of South Carolina. Among the most important recommendations they will make is the one remodelling the Trial Justice system, and creating a County Court, with similar powers and duties as those formerly exercised by our District Courts. It is to be hoped they will perfect a similar and, at the same time, efficient judicial system instead of our present cumbrous and burdensome one. The Committee, we learn, has about completed its labors, and will adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The news from this great war for the last two weeks has been very meagre. The signal defeat of the Russians at Plevna, on the 31st ult., so effectually disarranged their plan of the campaign, that they have been unable to make any offensive movements. The Turks, in their entrenchments and strong fortresses, are awaiting the attack of their enemy. They are massing their forces for a great battle. The Russians have learned prudence from their past defeats, and are pushing forward large reinforcements for the army in Roumania. It is stated that 180,000 men are now on the march to reinforce this army. All indications show that the Russians do not mean to be in a hurry to retrieve their defeats, but that they have determined to await the arrival of reinforcements, and make the next battle a great and decisive one. Present indications are that the campaign of the present year will not end the war, but that it will be prolonged into another year, even provided no other power should become involved.

ATROCITIES OF WAR.

The accounts of the horrors committed by both the Russian and Turkish Armies in Armenia and Bulgaria are appalling. It is stated that upon the retreat of the Russian Army from Plevna, the Bashi-Bazouks swarmed over the battle-field and bayonetted all the wounded, not sparing even one. In addition to this they have committed the most horrible barbarities on women, children and citizens who were not of their religious faith, and Christians in those Provinces in which the war is waged have been compelled to leave their homes, and where they could not do so were inhumanly murdered. This is characteristic of the wars carried on by the Turks. Intelligence now comes from Yeni Saghra that the Cossacks and Bulgarians have also been engaged in the murder of unoffending citizens—men, women and children. Such atrocities as these, whether committed by barbarian or enlightened armies, should receive the most decided condemnation of civilized nations, and the protest against them should be so firm and unmistakable, that nations should be deterred from permitting them.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS.

The article which appears on another page, taken from the Charleston *Journal of Commerce*, shows that the people of our "city by the sea" are awakening to the realisation of the fact that the present railroad system is not only detrimental to certain local points along the line of the railroad, but that the business interests of Charleston are also made to suffer by the contracted policy which has been pursued by the South Carolina Railroad for the past few years. This is a wholesome sign, and we hope ere long to note the fact that a correction of the evil of discrimination and high freights has been effected. If the merchants of Charleston will notice the falling off of their sales in the up-country during the past few years, it will astonish them beyond expectation. The cause of this diminution is directly traceable to the mistaken policy of their railroad system, and if that policy can be altered, we predict that the Charleston trade from the upper portions of the State will be speedily restored and even increased. But the railroad authorities contend that they cannot afford to carry freights any cheaper than they do at present. This is a very inconsistent position, for they carry freights to Greenville or Walhalla cheaper than to any station from Hodges' depot to Anderson, which are shorter distances than the former points. For instance, the road will carry a bale of cotton from Greenville for $2.55 to Charleston, but on the same bale of cotton they charge $3.50 from Anderson, which is a shorter distance by twenty miles. There is no reason to support such a course, for if the road can afford to carry a bale of cotton from Greenville at $2.55, it can certainly afford to carry it as cheaply from Anderson, unless they are running the road for the benefit of Greenville, and have to make up on other places what they lose at Greenville, which would be an untenable position for the company to assume. Again, we complain of the road because it is not controlled by any regular rate of freights, but acts upon the highwayman's principle of taking all it can exact from every victim. The rates are not apportioned to distance nor to the character of the goods shipped. The rate on cotton from Seneca City to Charleston is $3.25 per bale, while from Greenville, which is the same distance, it is $2.55. We cannot discuss this subject as intelligibly as we would like, from the fact that there are no published schedule of freight rates, and we are compelled to take up the question as presented by numerous isolated freight bills, which give some idea of the exorbitant charges and unreasonable discriminations made by the company. The freight on bacon from Charleston to Anderson is fifty cents per 100 lbs., while from Baltimore through Charleston it is only sixty-five cents, and to Greenville it is thirty cents per 100 lbs. from Charleston, or forty-five cents from Baltimore. From Greenville to Anderson the charge on bacon is forty-five cents per 100 lbs., or fifteen cents per 100 lbs. more than the same company charges from Charleston to Greenville.

The rates as published from Charleston to Greenville for 100 pounds, are as follows: 1st class, 80 cents; 2nd class, 70 cents; 3rd class, 60 cents; 4th class, 55 cents; 5th class, 40 cents, and 6th class, 30 cents. From Charleston to Anderson, a distance of twenty miles less, they are as follows: 1st class, $1.20; 2nd class, $1.00; 3rd class, 90 cents; 4th class, 75 cents; 5th class, 60 cents, and 6th class, 50 cents. Now, on special rates they carry salt to Greenville from Charleston for 33 cents per sack, but charge fifty to Anderson. They carry a car load of molasses to Greenville from Charleston for $44.00, but charge $90.00 to Anderson. All stations from Greenwood up to Pendleton and Williamston, have the same rates as Anderson.

Now, to show the enormity of the oppression upon our merchants, we quote three bills of freight from the West. A merchant in Anderson received two bills of boxed goods from Cincinnati *via* Columbia, upon one of which the charges from Cincinnati to Columbia were $1.85, and from Columbia to Anderson $3.15; on the other the charges from Cincinnati to Columbia were $1.80, and from Columbia to Anderson $3.08. Another gentleman received a sewing machine from Chicago, upon which the charges to Columbia were $1.52, and from Columbia to Anderson $1.48. These bills are on file to prove the correctness of this statement.

Now, in conclusion, we call upon our Charleston friends, of the press and of the mercantile business to unite in assisting us to secure such equitable freight rates as will enable us to compete profitably with other surrounding points, which do less business in Charleston than we do. If a different course is adopted it will produce benefits to the company itself, we believe, for low freights will secure more business, just as lower rates of passage in excursions, &c., have secured larger yields to these companies from their passenger travel. We wish this complaint kept constantly before the public until the cause for it is removed.

OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

After the endurance of so much oppression and wrong at the hands of a railroad system which has a complete monopoly in this section of country, it will scarcely require any extended argument to induce the assent of all our citizens to the proposition that we need another railroad connection from Anderson with the outer world, in order to enjoy the advantages commercially from which other towns around us are reaping rich harvests. There is no difference of opinion about the necessity for other outlets for trade in this section of country, in order to compel justice and equality of treatment from the South Carolina and its subordinate railroads, and the only points which can arise in the consideration of the railroad future of Anderson are two: First, what are the most desirable routes for new roads, and second, what are our abilities to construct them?

In reply to the first of these queries there can be no doubt that the Blue Ridge Railroad would bring greater advantages to Anderson and to the commercial interests of the whole State, than the building of any other railroad could possibly do. It would open up the great grain and provision markets of the West, and make Charleston one of the greatest shipping points in America for these commodities, besides affording our wholesale merchants a valuable and easily controlled trade with the Northwest, from which they now have no trade at all. This is, as we have said, the most desirable road of any that is projected, but it is not the only road of importance to this portion of our State.

We need a railroad connection with Augusta, and the securing of such a road at an early day is a matter of very great importance to the Savannah River side of South Carolina. Indeed, the proposition for communication with Augusta from upper Carolina by rail is being agitated to a considerable extent, and is assuming a practical shape. The projected line from Greenwood is about to be begun, by the securing of convict labor under the recent Act of the Legislature, and when finished will place us in a position to effect a communication with Augusta by building a short line to tap that road. To secure, however, the fullest benefits from such a combination, our people ought not to wait until the other line is completed, but should move in accord with it, and be guaranteed forever against any discrimination against our connecting line by the company owning the main line. Indeed, if proper steps are taken there is no reason why Anderson and Augusta might not be the termini of the road, with Greenwood as the terminus of a branch road.

Our people should give this scheme their earnest and active attention. We should go to work for the organization of a company and the securing of a portion of the convict labor upon our end of the line, and no time should be lost. There are two lines for connection with the Greenwood & Augusta Road from Anderson. The first is the old Savannah Valley Road, which, going by Lowndesville, would join the other line at Dorn's Mine, in Abbeville County, and the second is by Abbeville Court House, which would tap the Greenwood line at a point much higher up than Dorn's Mine. The first of these lines is preferable, in our opinion, for several reasons. It would be more cheaply constructed and if built would effectually prevent the construction of the road across the river, which might injure Anderson. While this is the case much as to our preference of routes would depend upon the interest manifested along the two routes, and as to which would be able and willing to make the largest subscriptions towards building the road. This road would afford us a competing line and do much to break down railroad monopoly, besides opening up and developing a new and valuable portion of our State.

In reply to the second question as to our ability to build a road, it must be admitted that we have very little money, and that such a scheme as the completion or even extension of the Blue Ridge Road is at present out of the question, but by securing the convict labor of the State we are satisfied that a sufficient amount of money can be raised by private subscriptions to construct the road to Dorn's Mine. The country through which it will pass is very favorably located, and it will not require much more than forty miles of road to accomplish the desired end. By a vigorous and determined effort, enough stock at twenty dollars a share can be secured to build the road we believe, and thereby connect Anderson with Augusta. We hope conventions of the people may be called at convenient points along both the proposed lines, and that the people be acquainted as speedily as possible with the necessity for the proposed road, and before another year arrives it is probable work will be commenced upon whichever line manifests the greater interest in the undertaking.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

The following is an account of Senator C. D. Hayne, colored, of Aiken, with a Columbia bookseller, which was duly paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate:

J. Woodruff for C. D. H., to Bryan & McCarter Dr.

One Jack Hinton	$ 75
One Arthur O'Leary	75
One Charles O'Malley	75
One After Dark	75
One Stolen Mask 25, one Queen's Revenge 75	1 00
One Hide and Seek 75, one Light Foot 50	1 25
One Mad Monk 50, one Dead Secret 50	1 00
One Man and Wife	1 00
One Vicar of Bullhampton	1 25
One Phineas Phinn	1 25
One Harden	75
One Dictionary	10 50
	6 83
Total	$17 33

Received payment,
BRYAN & McCARTER,
Per R. S. Gilliland.
Columbia, February 27, 1871.

After this literary statesman's account comes one of a different character for another Senator. This account, which covers nearly every article a man may need "from the cradle to the grave"—there being a "swinging cradle" for $7 and a "metallic coffin" for $100 among the sundries—was ordered to be paid by C. P. Leslie, the "Hell Hole Swamp" thief, who was, at the time, chairman of the committee on contingent accounts:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14, 1871.
State of South Carolina, per Joseph Woodruff, Bought of M. H. Berry.

Walnut office desk	$ 40 00
Walnut bedstead	25 00
Oriental spring	10 00
Sponge pillow	3 00
Sponge bolster	4 00
Sponge mattress	20 00
Bedstead	12 00
Mattress	6 00
Two looking glasses	20 00
Nine cane seat chairs	15 00
Metallic coffin	100 00
Plate $5, washing and dressing body $5	10 00
Counting-house desk	35 00
Lounge	35 00
Swinging cradle	7 00
Wardrobe	22 00
Folding chair	14 00
Sponge mattress	26 00
Walnut set	72 00
Walnut office chair	12 00
W. S. spring	15 00
Half dozen chairs	15 00
Cotton mattress	8 00
Walnut table	10 00
Marble-top table	25 00
Cane rocker	9 00
Sponge bolster	6 00
Two sponge pillows	10 00
Total	$583 25

We like to see these developments of the frauds and rascalities of the past exposed, but we would like to have the name of "another Senator" who made the second bill. It is very little satisfaction to the people of South Carolina to tell them they have been robbed without also telling them who committed the robbery. Let us have the names.

CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.

MR. EDITOR: For several months past Charleston, as is usual in the summer months, has been excessively dull. Business has been entirely suspended, and a spirit of depression has pervaded the whole community.

As is invariably the case at such times, we welcome the introduction of any subject of general interest; and such a matter is sure to meet with much discussion, and to elicit general comment. That which has served our purpose on this occasion is what is called "the Liberia Scheme." This movement was inaugurated on the 4th of July by a mass meeting of negroes, at which the leaders of the "scheme" were allowed an opportunity of venting their ardent enthusiasm. Since then, meetings of less importance have been held, at which the attendance was smaller, and the enthusiasm less, than on the first occasion. Whether the plan of a wholesale emmigration of the negro race is one, which if consummated, would meet with results beneficial to the white portion of the community, is a question which has elicited some difference of opinion. It is generally conceded, however, that such an exodus would be seriously detrimental. It is an undisputed fact that in respect to certain kinds of labor, the negro is a necessity in the lower portion of the State, and consequently his total departure from among us would work serious harm to our interests. As far as regards the emmigration of a *portion* of our negro population, I am firmly convinced that any plan which would bring about that result, would meet with merited consideration; provided good judgment could be used in determining who should be sent to Liberia, or anywhere else. Could any scheme be devised which would take from us that class of negroes—by no means a small one—whose only visible mode of employment consists in stirring up strife between white and black men, and in engrafting into the disposition of the latter an enmity towards their white fellow-citizens, which I believe does not exist by nature, we would hail it as a much needed blessing, and it would not fail of support from white men, nor even from the better class of colored men. But under our new government this has become an era of reconciliation; and it will be the opinion, I believe, of thoughtful men, that the best course to be pursued now, is that of offering to any negroes who are willing to aid in the work of redeeming the State, reasonable inducements to remain with us. The prosperity and happiness of the two races is, and always will be, in a measure reciprocal; and our restoration to good fortune will be a more perfect one, if we can succeed in making the negro a useful and contented element in our affairs. As far as concerns the welfare of the negro himself, if this "scheme" could accomplish all that is claimed for it, the deluded creature would never need a heaven other than that offered to him in Liberia. The picture of that happy land as painted for them resembles in some respects the heaven of Mahomet. All is serene and pleasant there, and all poor cuffy has to do is to plant a crop once in fourteen years, and reap two crops in each year! So far, however, the plan has assumed no definite shape. It is true that a large number of persons have signed their names to the emmigration roll, and that a committee has been *endeavoring* to raise subscriptions; but there appears to be no one able or willing to step to the front and assume the responsibility of leadership. The chief of the emmigration party here seems to have been one Geo. Curtis, a negro, who formerly lived in another country, but who has been loafing around the city ever since the time of the Ellenton trial; upon which occasion he played the distinguished role of a "Corbin juror," and entirely filled the bill as such. Serious imputations have recently been cast upon Mr. Curtis' character; and he has already lost favor with the better class of his people. Maj. M. R. Delaney has taken a prominent part in the "scheme." This man, as is known all over the State, is a specimen of an educated negro; but he is wholly unpractical. His advocacy of the "scheme" is prophetic of much *talk* and but little *work*. Undoubtedly he means well, but is too visionary to ensure the success of any undertaking in which he embarks as a prominent figure. Many colored people on the adjacent Islands, as I am informed by good authority, have added their names to the list of emmigrants. These are the simplest and least educated of this people, and are, therefore, more easily led into embracing the delusive fancy. As I said above, the plan has not assumed any definite shape, for want of leaders and means. Nor will it ever arrive at any degree of success. The effort is ill-timed and injudicious, and I am of the opinion that the advice of the more respectable and intelligent of the colored people will prevail, in favor of an entire abandonment of the idea by the masses, and an earnest and contented effort to aid in the good work so auspiciously begun in the State. I have today conversed on this subject with one of the most intelligent colored men here; and he states it as his conviction that the effort here will fail; and adds with much significance: "*Somebody* will be better off for the money that has and will be collected." This remark gives us the conclusion of the whole matter. When sufficient money has been collected to make its embezzlement a matter of some consideration to the holders, it will undeniably be announced that "The Liberia Scheme" has proved impracticable; and the sequel will be like that of the Freedmen's Bank, and other *charitable* enterprises of the like nature; ostensibly designed to benefit the colored race, but whose real object was the stuffing of the pockets of those who will have to answer for the sin of cheating these poor deluded creatures.

S. H., JR.

Morton, of Indiana, has recently been very ill, and there was an immediate prospect that the country would lose his valuable services. But dispatches state that he has improved, and his physicians are more hopeful. The result is that the old querry of "how long?" is speculated on as to his life, by the people with less satisfaction than they enjoyed while contemplating the same question a few days ago.

BOUNDARY FENCES.

MR. EDITOR: It is certainly a matter of congratulation that eleven of the sixteen townships in the County have adopted the new act on the fence law, and it is much to be regretted that the remaining five townships failed to adopt it. As it was a not uncommon objection that the vote should be submitted to the County as a whole, and not to the townships separately, doubtless these five, under the lead of the others, would now adopt the act, if they had the opportunity of another vote. This may not be until December, if indeed another and second election can be had under the act before it is amended by the Legislature. I very much doubt if such second election can be had without an amendment, or, a new act authorizing it. In the meantime, as the law now stands, it will become the duty of the County Commissioners, prior to the first day of January next, to fence in as a whole those townships that have adopted the act, by erecting fences on the borders, north and south, contiguous to the territory that adheres to the old law. Fortunately, as the townships are laid off in tiers of fours, running north and south and east and west, this gives us a straight line on the south or Abbeville line; and running east on the northern border an equally convenient line to the Williamston township, which rejected the act. With the exception of this township this line will embrace the second tier of townships on the north. The Saluda River on the east, the Savannah and Seneca on the west form the natural barriers or fences east and west.

But in requiring the territory adopting the change to be fenced in, I venture to suggest that the act is objectionable and inconsistent, and in this particular should be altered and amended. The change is a radical one, and means that the stock must be *fenced in* and not *fenced out*; fenced in or enclosed by the *owner* thereof on his own land, and not fenced out by others to exclude them from their lands. That every man must restrain his own stock from trespassing upon the property of his neighbors, instead of requiring his neighbors to barricade their lands against his stock. 'Tis a wise and wholesome law, and draws the distinction squarely between *meum* and *tuum*, saying to every one, you can no longer use and subsidize your neighbor's unenclosed land to graze your cattle upon.

This being the law between individuals residing within the territory accepting the change, why require them as an aggregation or community to do that from which they are relieved individually. If A and B, living under the new law, have to fence in their stock, why should they be required to aid in fencing out the stock of C and D just across the border of a community adhering to the old law? If C and D's stock (so to speak) have a right to run at large, A and B's unenclosed lands are just as truly protected from trespass. Would it be any more unjust to require the former to restrain their stock from trespassing upon the lands of the latter, than to require the latter to protect or fence their lands against such trespass. One law is as sacred as the other; and if the old can claim for its vindication long established usage, the new certainly has the advantage in natural right and justice. If there must be a line fence to keep the stock of one community off the lands of the other, does not common sense and common justice require that the burthen of erecting it should at least be shared by those whose stock are to be fenced out?

The inquiry is very suggestive of the plain and naked right which underlies the new law, and once recognized, it is difficult to restrict or deny its general application. To extend the illustration just used: if it be wrong in principle for the stock of A to trespass upon the unenclosed lands of B, within the new territory, it is just as wrong in principle for the stock of C and D, outside, to so trespass. 'Tis the wrong that makes it a trespass, and the law of fencing can't make it any the less a wrong. And this is just what it amounted to under the old law, which all the while "winked at the trespass." Under this view of the right, would it not be more consistent with justice to require of residents of the townships or counties, adjacent to those adopting the new act, to restrain their stock from trespassing on the territory of the latter, and if for this purpose a line fence must needs be erected to erect it themselves? 'Tis *their* stock that has to be fenced out of a *territory* that the law declares shall be protected from trespass without a fence. Or, perhaps, the simple plan would be by relieving the townships or counties making the change from the necessity of building a line fence, leave it to the contiguous communities to adapt themselves to the law. Under this condition of things the stock on one side of the border being *fenced in* could not trespass across the border, and the lands on the same side being protected from trespass, the stock on the other side must be kept off. This is fair, and equal justice. The practical effect of this would be that those living just outside of the favored territory would have to keep up their stock or run the risk of their grazing in the wrong direction and on forbidden pastures. They are not required by *their* law to fence in their stock, but are required by *our* law to keep them off our lands. And if to do this they have to confine their stock this is what hundreds of men now do all over the country, is more in accordance with justice, and less expensive than building a line fence. The law as it now stands falls short of a full recognition of the principle avowed in the new act, and discriminates against those adopting it, when it requires them to build this fence. It is imposing upon them in another form the very thing which is condemned as wrong, and from which they are exempt. The very principles of the new law is that one man shall *not fence* from *his land* another man's stock.

Moreover, these border lines are likely to be continually shifting and changing as the new law is adopted by other and adjacent communities. The more it is considered and discussed the more it will find favor, and at no distant day will be the law of all this up-country south of the mountains. The very necessity of the country, to say nothing of inherent justice, and other powerful interests, will force it upon other townships and counties. Why, then, build these border fences to be so soon removed as the boundaries shift and extend? They are not a legitimate feature of the stock law, do not harmonize with it, and should not be fastened upon it.

Now, Mr. Editor, my object in presenting these views is to subject them to the crucible of general discussion and public opinion. And if there be merit in them let our members of the Legislature use their influence to modify the law in the particular refered to. It is not too late. Those communities that have adopted the act will be favored by it, those that have rejected it will not be injured, because they have acquired no rights to be interfered with or disturbed. The law will have to be amended in other particulars, and conspicuously in clearly defining the remedy for trespass, and in making it as complete, speedy and inexpensive as possible. In modifying it let all practicable improvements be introduced. And I repeat there is no necessity or propriety, in my judgment, in erecting these line fences. If the stock law is right, and we must now assume it is as right as the old law, it is as much the duty of those living outside the boundary line *to fence in their stock* as it is for those inside the boundary *to fence in their territory*. Neither need be required, but let mutual respect for the laws by which they are surrounded, and mutual conformity to their requirements govern each class in regulating their own affairs. But if such fence must be erected, let those whose stock are to be fenced out bear an equal part of the burthen of building it with those whose lands are to be *fenced in*.

W.

The first bale of new cotton has been brought to market much earlier this year than usual. It was grown in Orangeburg County, and shipped on the 15th inst. to Messrs. F. W. Wagener & Co., Commission Merchants and wholesale grocers in Charleston, S. C. No other bales of new cotton have been reported up to this time.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BONDS.

Information of Great Interest to the Holders Thereof.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.

In 1873 the debt of South Carolina, which was not repudiated, was made fundable at fifty cents on the dollar, in consolidation bonds. These consolidation bonds do not rate with those of Louisiana, nor meet with the expectation of the holders. The fact is, there have been grave suspicions hanging over many of these bonds for a long time. From their issue Cardozo, who was Treasurer, and as such was running the consolidation mill, was suspected of being addicted to stuffing in any kind of matter which was at hand, as long as it paid him. It appears that the testimony of ex-Gov. Moses before the investigating committee was directed partially to this point, and that thereby so much light was thrown upon the make-up of some of the consolidation bonds that the committee have thought proper to recommend the repudiation of those bonds by the next Legislature as fraudulent and void.

It becomes interesting to the holders of these bonds, and the public generally, to know which lot of the consolidation bonds are to be repudiated, and as the committee are mum on the point, circumstantial evidence alone can solve the problem. Moses recommended the Consolidation act, and it was passed during his administration. Before he went out of office he signed and had sealed from No. 1 to No. 400 of these bonds of $1,000 each. The most of them were funded by State officials, and are thought from the names of the parties to have belonged to the Bond Ring of the State. During this period Senator Y. J. P. Owens funded the $250,000 of stolen coupons, which, during the Parker trial, were found to have belonged to Scott, Parker, Kimpton, Neagle, and Chamberlain. Another element in these bonds was the Land Commission bonds, which only netted the State some thirty per cent. The genuineness of some other constituent bonds during this period is questionable, so that a large number of consolidation bonds were issued which ought not to have been. Moses could not testify concerning any bonds except those which he issued; for during Chamberlain's term that reformer did not countenance his predecessor. Some of the bonds issued by him were good, and compounded of good material, for they were issued to some of the best and most patriotic men in the State, so as to give the Consolidation act a good send-off by their countenance and willingness to compromise their old gold bonds of an ante-bellum issue. But the most of this funding was engineered by Kimpton for the Bond Ring. This financier at first pretended to be very averse to the consolidation scheme, decrying it as repudiation, etc. But when the time came for its passage he landed suddenly in Columbia to see the boys, as he said. The bill was delayed until the last day of the session so that the Senators and members could realize the highest market price for its passage. It was late at night when it was ready for the Governor's signature. Gov. Moses had retired to his mansion a mile away from the State House, and it was feared that the bill could not be ratified. Kimpton then threw off his appearance of hostility to the bill. A carriage was in waiting, and Kimpton, carrying the engrossed bill in his hands, waited on Gov. Moses, made the necessary arrangements for his signature, and returned with it to the State House in time to make it an act of that session.

How much further than the first 400 of these bonds may be implicated is not known. After their issue, Chamberlain's name appears upon their successors. Even after Hampton's inauguration, Chamberlain continued, with Cardoza's aid, to issue consolidation bonds to all who applied to have their old securities exchanged for the new bonds.

There is a division of sentiment on the question of these bonds in the State. The Governor and many others in the State are in favor of standing to the consolidation bonds as they are. But there are very many who insist upon the elimination of the fraudulent bonds, according to the proposed report of the committee. These latter insist that the State cannot pay the interest due and past due on the 1st of January, 1878, without a contraction of the debt to the smallest scope possible. They figure it out that this interest will amount to $1,020,000, which will require a tax of ten mills, or three mills more than the present year's tax, for all State purposes. This includes all the interest on the fundable bonds not yet funded, since the 1st of January, 1874, and excludes all interest prior to that time which is fundable, along with the bonds as of that day. If the Governor's position prevails, it will be plain sailing as to all these bonds; but if it does not, then the pedigree of each consolidation bond will have to accompany it before it is marketable. This is a curious position for personal property; but it is actually so, that these pedigrees are in existence, that such a bond was funded by certain parties out of various old claims, and certified to by the State Treasurer.

When Cardozo commenced his fraudulent work, turning over the proceeds to his fellows of the Bond Ring, some of them sold out immediately. They put the first of them on the Charleston market, and employed a newspaper to puff them in appeals to patriotism, mingled with cupidity. The appeals were successful, and several Charleston capitalists endorsed the consolidation scheme by subscribing for the bonds issued. They expected that the bonds would soon rise from 60 to 95 cents, but they have never done so, as the history of many of these bonds indicates that they belong to the class of fraudulently stuffed bonds. The Bond Ring has quietly sold to these capitalists these fraudulent bonds and pocketed the proceeds. These Charleston holders are, therefore, strong advocates of the Hampton policy of validating the consolidation bonds as a class, without questioning the composition or antecedents of any of them. Some of these capitalists have a mortgage on one of the Charleston newspapers, and others are stockholders in the other paper, so that in making public sentiment, Hampton, the capitalists, and the newspapers all concur in Charleston.

In the up country, where there are few, if any, bonds held, the anti-bond feeling prevails. They attack the Charleston bondholders. They allege that they have, by their complicity with the Bond Ring, and the corrupt Government of the Republicans, assisted to rivet the chains for years upon South Carolina; that they have made the yoke of the carpet-bagger more burdensome by the special privileges they have purchased by bribery from the Legislature, and that they alone have made money out of the wreck of private fortunes. At present the outlook is against the bonds. The popular sentiment evidently is opposed to the Charleston capitalists upon more grounds than one, and wherein they may be right, they may have to suffer on account of other errors.

GOV. HAMPTON IN VIRGINIA.

He is Serenaded on His Arrival at the White Sulphur and Makes a Stirring Speech.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 16.—There was an enthusiastic and patriotic demonstration at the main front of the hotel to-night, elicited by the presentation of Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, to the troops of the two Virginias encamped here. The several commands were in line, and the whole company, comprising visitors from many States, poured out from the parlors and ball-room. After welcoming airs from the band of the First Virginia Regiment, its colonel, Bradley T. Johnson, delivered a neat introductory address.

Referring to the fact that in the late labor disorders the services of his regiment were promptly tendered the President for any defence of the National capital, and he doubted not that a like tender of citizen soldiery from the South would have been made had it been necessary, he instanced the fact also that in the ranks of the Matthews Guards of West Virginia, among the troops present, were men who had worn the blue and men who had worn the gray in the late war, and this was a type of the reconciliation which the men of the two armies would have the country exhibit.

Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, also spoke, eloquently welcoming Governor Hampton to West Virginia, and rejoicing in the re-issue of South Carolina from worse than Egyptian bondage which she had suffered, through the efforts of her distinguished citizens, the progress of which the people of the two Virginias had watched with deep sympathy to its final happy and peaceful consummation.

Governor Hampton responded with warmth and directness. He felt deeply the honors done to him South by this hearty, cordial demonstration, not only by the people of the two Virginias, but by the representatives of so many States here present. He appreciated the value and importance of the citizen soldiery as the safe reliance of the States, and, in case of need, by the general government itself. We needed not a large standing army, for under equal laws and the proper administration of the constitution of the country—and that the constitution South Carolina accepted most loyally, with all its amendments—the men of the South would as readily stand forth as the men of the North hereafter in support of the government of the Union. The contest in South Carolina had been waged for the equal rights of all under the constitution, and on that basis alone, and he thanked God that South Carolina, so long known as "the Prostrate State," was now again "the Palmetto State." She long appeared almost without hope, but the spirit that animated her in the Revolution still survived, and once more independence is achieved. It was most grateful to witness the spirit of fraternity and peace which was now spreading over the land, and which he hoped the policy of reconciliation, of justice and honor would consummate for all time. Had the liberality and patriotism that animated the brave men who met each other in arms during the war prevailed at its close, a full reconciliation and perfect fraternity would have been established long ago; but those who were invisible in the war were to the front when it was over, and their malign influence had delayed the happy result now being attained. He was glad the blue and the gray mingled in the West Virginia Guards, and he recognized that it was a great honor that they had paid him and his State in appearing here to welcome him. Time was when he had not been so glad to meet the blue, though he always gave them as warm a reception as he could. He was truly glad to meet them now, and never more warmly but in a different sense. By unison and fraternity he hoped prosperity would come to all.

The speeches generally excited much enthusiasm among the large audience, especially some of the points of Governor Hampton.

OUR GRANGE COLUMN.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

It is always a source of pleasure to good men to know that others are faithfully performing their duty; and so, in these days of sad delinquency, it will be pleasing to all good Grangers to read the following record, which indicates life in the Granges and a lively sense of duties and solemn obligations performed.

The following Granges are "clear on the books" to June 30, 1877, viz: Nos. 141, 175, 177, 212, 214, 215, 242, 251, 264, 271, 272, 273, 295, 339, 340, 364.

These figures show that over half the sub-Granges in the County have paid up past dues and entitled themselves to occupy a respectable position on the Secretary's books. If any matter of vital importance in Grange economy were to suddenly spring upon the country, these living Granges would have the right to demand a voice and a vote in the determination of such question.

Then the query naturally arises, What position will the delinquent Granges hold? Next week we shall be compelled, however unpleasant, to publish in this column all delinquent Granges; and we respectfully beg our delinquent brethren to consider how much of the sympathy of the brethren, or the world, they can expect when it is known that they have hazarded, and really forfeited, their good reputation for the sake of so small a sum of quarterly dues per member. Surely, the delinquency cannot arise in any case from inability on the part of members to pay. And perhaps the default is not so much attributable to the Grange as to inefficiency or carelessness of the officers. Every Grange should be careful to select the best and most efficient men and women for their officers. It is the duty of every officer, and not less so of every individual member, of a Grange to see that every duty enjoined on a Grange shall be faithfully performed in due time; and it is especially required of the Secretary of each Grange to make up his quarterly report for inspection in open session. But should the Grange fail to meet at the appointed time, it is still his duty to his Grange and the Order generally to collect the dues, make up his report and pay over the quarterly dues in proper time.

Brethren, bring up your reports on or before next Monday, and spare your brethren the mortification of reading that "delinquent list."

J. W. NORRIS,
Secretary P. G. P. H.

DUE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE.

NEXT College Year opens October 1st. Faculty same as last year—full. First class teachers of music, drawing, and painting. Location retired and healthy. Tuition and board, including fuel and lights, for college year, $177. Extras at reasonable rates. For circular, send to J. I. BONNER, President, Due West, S. C.

Aug 23, 1877 6 6

CAROLINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises of the Third Term of this Institute will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

Charges, per Term of Thirteen Weeks.

Reading, Writing, Spelling, Elementary Arithmetic, (to compound numbers,) Mental Arithmetic, and Primary Geography—in advance	$ 5 00
On time	6 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, Written and Oral Arithmetic, Composition, Higher Geography, English Grammar, U. S. History and Dictation, in advance	9 00
On time	10 00
Scientific, Higher English and Mathematical and Classical Studies, in advance	13 00
On time	14 00
Music, per term	13 33½
Use of Piano, per term	2 00
Contingent Fee, per term	25

Charges commence from the date of entrance of the pupil. No deduction will be made for loss of time, unless in case of protracted and serious illness.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the Institute at $10.00 per month, if paid promptly in advance by the month.

W. J. LIGON.

Aug 23, 1877 6 1m

Seed Barley! Seed Barley!

I HAVE in store on consignment, one hundred bushels of Choice Seed Barley, at $1.25 per bushel.

JOHN B. WATSON,
Agent P. G., No. 3 Benson Range,
Anderson, S. C.

Aug 16, 1877 5 3

Trustee's Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Convention of the Trustees of Public Schools in Anderson County, will be held at Anderson C. H., on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. Trustees are also notified to close their Schools as soon as the sum of money apportioned for their Townships are expended.

J. N. CARWILE,
School Commissioner A. C.

Aug 16, 1877 5 2

ADGER COLLEGE

THE Exercises of this Institution will be opened at WALHALLA, South Carolina, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1877,

With a corps of competent professors.

TUITION IN ADVANCE—$20 in Collegiate; $10 in Preparatory, and $6 and $8 in the Primary Departments, per session of five months.

Board, including everything, except lights and washing, $10 per month, payable monthly in advance.

Location noted for health, pleasant climate and good water. For particulars address

J. J. NORTON,
Chairman of Stockholders.

Aug 2, 1877 5

CANE MILLS.

Congaree Iron Works,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

CANE MILLS of this manufacture have been thoroughly established in Anderson County, and farmers run no risk in buying them. They will compare with any first-class Mills manufactured in this country. See us before you purchase elsewhere. Price list furnished on application.

SULLIVAN & CO.,
Agents for Anderson County.

P. S.—Don't forget that we are the agents for the celebrated **Cook Evaporator**, the only Evaporator that can make a pure, first quality syrup. S. & CO.

Aug 16, 1877 5 1m

A New Life in the Land!

THE Exhibition in Anderson was one of the most remarkable events since the war. In point of numbers, talents and distinguished ability, nothing could have exceeded it. At every stage of its proceedings it was manifest that a new life is in the land.

The celebrated Dr. HEINITSH was there, and advocated Southern Medicines for Southern people. His Family Medicines are household remedies.

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT purifies the blood.

HEINITSH'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS—For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dull Feelings, Loss of Appetite.

HEINITSH'S ROSE CORDIAL—For Bowel Complaint.

STANLEY'S COUGH SYRUP—Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh.

MOTHER DARLING'S INFANT CORDIAL—For all complaints incident to Teething, Sour Stomach, Crying.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the greatest Pharmaceutical product ever discovered for all disorders and diseases which have their origin in the blood. Health may now be regained. Life prolonged. Beauty restored.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Scrofula, Swelling of the Glands, Goitre.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Nervous Debility.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Indigestion, Liver Complaint.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For Consumptive Patients as an invigorating cordial.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For General Prostration.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For all Cutaneous Diseases, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED BY
E. H. HEINITSH & SON,
Columbia, S. C.

Aug 16, 1877 5 1y

Flour, Flour.

HEADQUARTERS for Choice Flour is at A. B. TOWERS.