RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, and ONE DOLLAR for six months.

Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months.

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Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications on matters of individual interest, will be charged for as advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

WILLIAMSTON

FEMALE COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

A Live Up-Country School for Girls.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President.

LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant. Community, moral, orderly. No grog-shop within three miles. Chalybeate Spring in 200 yards. Pupils attend three Churches in turn.

COURSE OF STUDY—Semi-Annual, on the "ONE STUDY" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin, required for graduation. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

THE MATHEMATICS SECTION will open Monday, Oct. 8. For five weeks thereafter, each Academic pupil will recite three times a day in Arithmetic, and once in Spelling; and each Collegiate pupil three times in her appropriate branch of Mathematics, and once each in Arithmetic and Spelling.

PREMIUMS.—Every pupil who averages 75 or more is entitled to a discount of 10 to 50 per cent. on next Session's regular tuition.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE receives systematic attention. Daily practice in Calisthenics. Exercises of Health-Lift. Morning and evening walk, &c.

THE FALL SESSION opened July 31, and is progressing with unusual order, harmony, and enthusiasm. Pupils are admitted at any time, and charged to the end.

RATES, per Session of 20 weeks:

Board, exclusive of Washing	$85 00
Regular Tuition	$10 00 to 20 00
Instrumental Music	20 00

For further information, send for a new Catalogue.

Sept 13, 1877 9 1y

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

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ARE CALLING FOR

The ORIGIN and HISTORY

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RUSSIAN AND THE TURK

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Our RUSSO-TURKISH WAR BOOK is the most Reliable, accurate and Comprehensive, and with its 300 Elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published.

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Those desiring Territory on this work should avail themselves of an early application. Also

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ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Bindings, at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Sept 13, 1877 9 1y

ESTABLISHED 1842.

H. A. BRAHE,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. A. BRAHE & CO.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

AND

FINE FANCY GOODS,

206 Broad Street, Corner McIntosh St.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

☞ WATCHES and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted.

Nov 1, 1877 16 3m

BARNARD'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

263 KING ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS is one of the largest and finest Galleries in the South. New and costly instruments have been obtained; also, fine Photographic Furniture and Scenic backgrounds. The work turned out of this Gallery cannot be surpassed, either in finish or in faithfulness of copy. Mr. Barnard has had thirty-four years' experience in the art, and is now prepared to do all styles of work. He attends personally to all sittings, and is determined none shall go away dissatisfied.

Prices have been reduced 25 per cent.

A large assortment of Frames and Fittings for Photographs on hand.

Sept 20, 1877 10 6m

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1877. VOL. XIII--NO. 21.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the pieces of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tubercles, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless, and can not by bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. "It gives you good, sweet sleep at night." It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. It is a faithful trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. What Vegetine will Cure, Vegetine Does.

Cannot be Excelled.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,

19 Russell Street.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

No. 43 Exeter Building, Boston, Mass.

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

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROMPTLY

TO THE FRONT!

THERE are some who have not come forward promptly, and others who we do not think will be behind hand with their engagements; but we desire to state to all that we must have what is due us, in order to carry on our business. We now earnestly request all our customers, who are indebted to us, to come forward and pay up. If we cannot get the money that is due us by the 1st of December next, we will place our Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer for collection.

We have on hand a good stock of Buggies and Wagons. Our work cannot be excelled, and our prices are as low as any other market. We are constantly manufacturing Vehicles of all kinds, and can supply you with whatever you want in our line.

All kinds of Repair Work done in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. We will give great Bargains for the cash.

REED & STEPHENS.

Oct 4, 1877 12 3m

UP WITH

THE TIMES!

THE undersigned hereby notifies the citizens of Anderson and vicinity that he has moved his BOOT and SHOE SHOP from his old stand in the Benson House to new quarters on Main Street, near the Market. I am prepared to manufacture fine and substantial Boots and Shoes for ladies and gentlemen, at shortest notice, and guarantee the prompt delivery of work at the time appointed. I will call at residences to get measures for ladies' orders when desirable.

The friends of

MR. R. F. MCKINNEY

will find him at work in my shop, where he will be glad to see them, and continue to do their work.

I have on hand a lot of substantial Kip Boots, of my own manufacture, suitable for winter wear, which I will sell cheap for cash.

Give me a call, and examine my stock and prices.

R. Y. H. NANCE.

Oct 25, 1877 15 3m

WILHITE & WILLIAMS,

Anderson, S. C.

BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED,

MASONS' FRUIT JARS,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

LAMPS,

WINDOW GLASS,

And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

Cheap for Cash.

July 19, 1877 1

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

Corner Broad and Washington Streets,

AUGUSTA, GA.

HAS been thoroughly Renovated, Remodeled, and Newly Furnished.

It is located in the centre of business. Telegraph Office in the Hotel Building. Express Office in the same block. Post Office only one block off. All other public conveniences close at hand.

☞ The Office of the Hotel will be open during the night, and guests will be received, or called at any hour.

Rates of Board, $2.00 per Day.

W. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

Nov 1, 1877 16 3m

ESTABLISHED 1874.

GEO. B. EDWARDS,

Cotton and General

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Charleston, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of Cotton, Corn, Peas, Rice and Produce of all kinds.

Merchandise bought free of commission.

Agent at Charleston for State Line Ocean Steamships between New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and all parts of Europe.

REFERENCES—Bank of Charleston, Jas. Adger & Co., G. T. Lowndes & Co., Charleston, S. C.

Oct 4, 1877 12 3m

THROUGH A GLASS, DARKLY!

Lecture by Henry Watterson—The Humor of the South Described and Analyzed—The Southern Character.

The lecture of the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, delivered at Chickering Hall, in New York, last week, is highly spoken of by the press generally. Mr. Watterson was "a rebel of rebels," and takes as the subject of his lecture "The Comicalities, Whimsicalities, and Realities of Southern Life." A touching description of the graver features of life in the South was introduced, and to this the sympathies of the audience freely responded.

The lecturer was introduced by Parke Godwin, who said that to no person more than to Mr. Watterson was due the fact that the North "no longer welcomed the South to hospitable graves, but to our homes and our hearts' best affections." After this graceful presentation, Mr. Watterson rose and advanced to the edge of the platform. In the audience were many Southern residents of this city, to whom his face and manners were doubtless familiar, but there was a general and friendly curiosity to see and hear a gentleman whose name and political sentiments are so widely known. Mr. Watterson is a man seemingly about 40 years old, of medium height and frame, with brown hair, a moustache of a lighter shade, and a healthy color in his face. His figure is not quite erect, and he possesses grace neither of attitude nor movement. His voice is clear and rather agreeable, though by no means melodious, and his utterance is slow, distinct, and somewhat monotonous. He makes no use of gesture, nor does he seek to render striking passages more impressive by declamation. He is a straightforward speaker, but, whatever his manner may be in the excitement of a political discussion, he showed last evening little of the enthusiasm of an orator.

If it be true, said Mr. Watterson, that a man is the only animal that laughs, it is also true that he is the only animal having the capacity to make himself laughable. The foibles, weakness, and misfortunes of his neighbors are what men laugh at; he finds no amusement in his own. We find the best instances of enjoyment when some one else pays the piper. Humor is the record of passing events. For this reason each nation produces a humor peculiar to itself. The average American does not read the "Pickwick Papers." The amiable Texan who wears a snake for a hat-band would stare with blank amazement at stories which convulse all cockneydom. There is a humor which is universal and proverbial, and yet it may be said of every people, "By their jokes ye shall know them." Thackeray has said that the wit of Fielding lights up a rogue like a policeman's lantern. With us it is not the husband or the snob who is satirized. It is the widow, the small boy, and the mother-in-law. You remember the traveler who asked the Mississippian if it was worth while for him to carry a pistol. The reply was: "Well, stranger, you mout be here six months and not want it, but if you did want it you'd want it awfully." Such wit could have its origin only in America, and it is perhaps here only that it can be appreciated.

In the old boating times, the Kentuckian of legend and romance was a rambling, roving fellow, who ended every sentence with an oath. It was he who made his morning meal of three cocktails and a "chaw" of tobacco. His amusements were of much the same simple order. He could clip the wing from a mosquito at ten paces; he would stop a life-boat to tell his scared fellow-passengers a joke. He affected blooded stock. The noble and aristocratic gamecock was his delight. The pedigree of a race-horse was to him a sacred thing. He was always ready to lose his own money, and that of everybody else. He would fight anything, rather preferring, indeed, the tiger. The invention of what has been politely termed on the other side "American whist," namely, draw-poker, was in his case the discovery of another world. It struck him all in a heap, beginning with the name itself. Draw-poker! He was in the habit of drawing on his banker, his pistol, and his imagination. In this game he could draw all three at one and the same time. This person I have described was mistaken by the Northern traveler for the Southern gentleman, and the lightning-rod agent who appeared among us was too often looked upon as a specimen of Northern character.

In the old days only the worst side of each came up to the other's knowledge. But behind this the good people of the North and South lived, moved, and had their being—in the one section relying upon personal thrift and industry to build up their fortunes; in the other section, victims to circumstances rather than from design, multiplying their debts as they multiplied their slaves. I am sure I am not mistaken in this, and, indeed, events have already verified it. After years of contention and war, the obstructive forces have passed away. And what do we see? Why, in the South, looking Northward, we see a race kindred to ourselves, a little less effusive, perhaps, but not less genial, already armed and equipped to do battle against the winds and the waves. In the North, looking Southward, the philosophical observer sees not a huddled mass of lazy barbarians, composed of a large part of murderers and gamblers, but a great body of Christian men and women, who have a hard struggle with fate and fortune. He sees the master of yesterday the toiler of to-day. He sees the mistress of the mansion, still a gentlewoman in the truest sense, saving, striving, patching and pinching, to make both ends meet. He sees a people, born to rich soil and warm climate, and inured to nothing except the privations and disasters of war and poverty, throw themselves bravely into the realities of life, no way despairing or sullen, but everywhere prudent, discreet and active.

But I am not to speak this evening of such as these. I am to introduce a lower order, to explain the whimsicalities of Southern life. I am to talk this evening as the mouthpiece, so to speak, of that class of people represented by the man who said, "I am a wolf, and this is my night to howl." Such a man must needs play a prominent part in the delineation of those phases of life from which Southern humor is made up. A cynic has said that jokes, like women, rarely grow better as they grow older. Again we are told that the best stories are handed down from age to age. I disagree with both. Comic situations have their limitations, but humor, ever changing and many-sided, is an exhaustless source of inspiration. In our own country many natural and political causes contribute to the development of our humor, which is of a low order, but surprisingly picturesque and representative. Our literature is full of imitation, but our colloquial jokes are our own. We are not a romantic people like the English, nor a witty people like the French, but our tragedies are enough to make one laugh, and so, as a matter of fact, we are funny in spite of ourselves. There is a French story of a young man who asked his sweetheart if she was fond of beasts. She replied: "Am I to consider that a declaration?" That is pure French, it could not have been said in this country. Our humor is largely anecdotal. It relates to times long ago, before the camp-meeting and the barbecue had lost their fullest significance. The jokes from such quarters must needs be rough. We make no boast of the quality. We speak of a day that is gone, of a race that has passed into history, whose fields for a century were given up to song and dance and "sunburnt mirth."

Mr. Watterson here began his illustrations of Southern humor, describing briefly the character of the works entitled "Sut Lovingood," "Major Jone's Courtship," and "Captain Simon Suggs," and reading one or more moderately long extracts from each.

"Major Jone's Courtship," was a story of interior Southern life, and dealt with clean homespun. The characters were few and simple; its adventures were bounded by the barn-yard and the hearthstone, but it possessed a naturalness and a genuine humor which were captivating. Mr. Watterson read from this story the culmination of the courtship, when Maj. Jones, having secured from his sweetheart a promise that she will always keep the very large present he is about to give her, hides himself in the meal-bag which she hangs up for the reception of the mysterious gift. "Capt. Simon Suggs" stood out from the canvas on which a local Rubens had painted his portrait. To the South he was what Pickwick was to England. The Captain finally died, and if heaven was to each the realization of his fondest hopes, Capt. Suggs was now a red nosed angel, mounted on a rainbow, with glittering stars all about him, and giving lessons in his favorite game of poker to Jupiter, Mars and Saturn.

The humor in these compositions is true to what was in the South. A change has taken place. No more is the representative Southern man taken to be a bragging bully. In the meridian of their prosperity Southerners were an easy going, pleasure-loving people. Men living on great estates, with few cares or excitements, are likely to grow indolent. The gentlemen of the South had plenty of time, and he thought he had plenty of money to use; and the lower orders imitated his example. But the crash came, and the pretty fabric fell. The great and the small, the good and the evil, were all engulfed in one widespread, overwhelming ruin. There is now nothing of that gilded structure. It is no longer fashionable or respectable to fritter time away in idle, costly pleasure. The battle-scarred and time and coreworn South is most unlike the South that was.

I have purposely refrained from touching upon the humor of the colored people of the South. Their humor is not American; it is peculiar to themselves, and besides, it is so associated with misery that I have always felt my pity moved by it, not my mirth. The colored race is God's shadow upon the dial of American progress, whose cabalistic figures the wisest are not able to read. I only know, and therein am happy, that slavery is gone with the bag and baggage of an obsolete past.

Mr. Watterson paid an eloquent tribute to the Southern woman, of whom the worst thing that ever could be said was that she was faithful to a bad cause. "But if she had her triumphs in the war," he continued, "she has had her still greater ones in peace, which has spread before her harder trials still. Brought up to luxury and leisure, she has since had brought before her the unfamiliar broom-stick, the vacant clothes-chest, and the empty cupboard."

The South of the past is gone. The wide verandah, filled with pleasure-seeking folk; the great estate, the system which refused to recognize relations to progress and civilization, have passed away. The poor, weak person who lives only to amuse himself is thought nothing of in the South. If proselytism be the supreme joy of mankind, New England must be pre-eminently happy, for the ambition of the South is to out-Yankee the Yankee. A New England poet, at the beginning of the war, hearing the artillery in the battle of Manassas, rumbling among the Virginia hills, said to me: "I hope your people will win this battle. We shall ultimately conquer, but I do not want the restored Union a half-dishonored Union." The poet's yearning was for a great Republic founded in universal education, with the buttress and bell-tower, the sunlight and starlight of universal suffrage.

You cannot tame the eagle,
And you dare not harm the dove;
Be sure the gate that's closed to hate
Will open wide to love.

GEN. GORDON'S MISSION.—Last Monday morning we announced the fact that an organized movement was on foot to send Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, to Europe on the close of the regular session of Congress next year. The purpose is to represent to European capitalists, who are at a loss to find a safe and profitable method to invest hoarded capital, the advantages of developing the agricultural and manufacturing opportunities of the South and to show the advantages of immigration. General Gordon has viewed this proposition with favor, and will accede should the requisite authority be vested in him by the various corporations and municipalities within the South. It is well known that European capitalists have grown weary of railroad and mining swindles which the North and West have been loading them with for years, and would like to find safer and more reputable investments. For some time they have been looking towards the South as offering a fair field, but no advance having been made by our section, no enterprise was adventured.

General Gordon was thought of as one of the most suitable representatives to proceed to Europe with the purpose of inviting capital and immigration. He is capable and sincere, and would undoubtedly command earnest audiences wherever he went. It would be well, therefore, to encourage this movement in a material manner. All sections of the South are interested in its success and would benefit by the consummation. The attention of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Cotton Exchanges of the South has been called to it, and all will contribute liberally to the defrayal of General Gordon's expenses. Municipal governments are also expected to interest themselves, and to not only furnish authority of representation but to pay a quota of the expenses.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

— What is the age of your little boy?" inquired a venerable gentleman of the mother of an impertinent youngster.—"The sauce age, of course," replied the mother. The sage saw it.

— A little five-year-old could not quite understand why the stars did not shine one night when the rain was pouring down in torrents. She stood at the window pondering on the subject with as much gravity as Galileo when he looked at the swinging lamp in the Cathedral of Pisa, and with equal success, for all at once her countenance lighted up, and she said. "Mother, I know why the stars don't shine. God has pulled them all up so as to let the water come through the holes."

The History of a Crime.

The following is the address of Judge Townsend to ex-Secretary of the Treasury F. L. Cardozo, on passing sentence on him for defrauding the State:

F. L. Cardozo: By your counsel you have been styled a conspicuous representative of a disomfitted political party, and the assertion was adventured that your prosecution originated from political motives, with a view of making a sacrifice of you as a victim to party prejudices. The facts disclosed in your case show that it is entirely devoid of any political feelings or significance. The laws of the State were flagrantly violated by you while a public officer, and the worthy and distinguished legal officer of the State has demanded in the name of justice from the courts a vindication of their offended majesty. The result of the judicial investigation vindicates the propriety, the necessity, and the justice of his official action. Your arraignment for crime was not unlike that which is of daily occurrence in the courts against others who have violated the law. The cry, that it is political persecution, is nothing more than the usual protestation of innocence made by criminals, with the delusive hope that it may shield them from the infamy of crime and its merited punishment. You were a member of that party whose power and achievements in South Carolina are now things of a dismal past to her alone in her history. To-day you appear, not as an honorable or conspicuous representative of it, but of a class of faithless officials belonging to it, who were recreant to the obligations of purity and official oaths, as well as to the instincts of common honesty. The watchwords of that class were plunder and oppression, and its cardinal principles aggrandizement of self to the utter exclusion of a single consideration of the public good. By it official integrity and fidelity were scouted as the veriest nonsense, and the entire subordination of public to private interests was enjoined as the most sacred duty and noblest aspiration of the public officer. By corrupt combinations made by it the public treasury was systematically plundered, and schemes were daily concocted to appropriate the property of the people of the State by taxation to the private uses and purposes of the insatiate members of the potential ring. Of this class of an expiring political party you should have been designated as a conspicuous representative, instead of an upright and distinguished member of the party.

It is true, you were in professions an incorruptible officer and a zealous advocate of reform. By your representations and protestations contained in official reports the General Assembly of the State was betrayed into the belief that you were disposed to be the faithful guardian of the public treasury, and apparently anxious to protect the public interests. The judgment of that body, based upon a hurried and imperfect investigation, and your own mendicious but skillfully delivered testimony, relieved you temporarily from the infamy of dishonesty and infidelity as a public officer.

But retributive justice has slowly but surely come at last. The concealment of your crimes was dexterously accomplished for a time, but the avenger has faithfully watched and discovered them at last to the world. When arraigned before this court the same denials and solemn protestations were relied upon, and the same carefully preserved records were produced to support the idea of an untarnished official reputation in the past. These proved unavailing to establish your innocence. When the hand of the unrelenting law was laid upon you, justice, long defied and disappointed, by means of her unerring instrumentalities tore from your person the mask you had so long successfully worn, and exposed in all their hideousness your hollow and deceitful professions, and your manifold official irregularities. When thus denuded you appear not as the whited sepulchre you have presented to the world, but as the arch criminal who recently concocted mammoth frauds and united with all classes of plunderers in robbing the State and oppressing her people. Instead of the faithful guardian standing at the door of the treasury and imperilling life and all in its protection, you are constantly and invidiously inviting others to unite with you in despoiling it of its last dollar. Unmasked as you stand before the court to-day, you present the spectacle of the bold, cunning, deceitful, dangerous and dishonest officer. For this public presentation of you as such you alone are responsible. It is the picture of crime exposed, and the public visitation of retributive justice.

No blame can be attached to others for this scene of your humiliation and shame. A jury composed of both races have sat in judgment upon your case. Each member of it has given the case a fair, conscientious and impartial consideration. Your defense was made by able and distinguished counsel, who represented you with extraordinary zeal and fidelity. The preparation in your behalf was elaborate, and the argument eloquent and exhaustive. Every effort was put forth in the management of the case and its presentation to the jury to convince their judgments of your innocence. The Attorney General exhibited all the liberality, and extended to you all the advantages consistent with a faithful and impartial discharge of his duty. The Court in all its rulings and charge to the jury was actuated by a sincere desire to be governed by the law, and its judgments were the honest convictions of a mind and heart anxious to do exact justice. The testimony fully sustains the verdict rendered. After a calm and unprejudiced consideration of it, my judgment accords with that of the jury.

The crime of which you have been convicted, though a misdemeanor, is a serious one. It is not the ordinary offense of conspiracy on the part of private individuals, but a corrupt combination among public officers to defraud a State. The increased criminality of it consists in the nefarious combination of those who were under obligations as citizens, and by reason of official oath, to protect the public interests of which they had been constituted the guardians. Involved in the confederation and the consummation of the purpose of it, were not only the corrupt and unlawful combination, but a palpable and fraudulent breach of trust. The law reprobates a conspiracy, because of the dangerous tendencies and consequences of it. When formed on the part of public officers, and consummated as to purpose, it is still more severely reprobated because of the mischievous results, and the immense boldness, recklessness and dishonesty requisite for such an unlawful confederation. Public officers should be exemplars of honesty, fidelity and reverence of law. When they wantonly and deliberately forget their duties and obligations and use their official position, influence and opportunities to defraud and injure the public, the severest penalties should be visited to prevent official delinquencies and punish the faithless officer. This safeguard should be thrown around the public to protect it from the venality and cupidity of public servants. It appears from the testimony that you did not hesitate to betray the trust confided to you, for the suggestion for the perpetration of the fraud upon the State emanated from you. Placed as a guard to watch the treasury with fidelity, in utter disregard of your duty and your obligations, you evidently invited other faithless officers like yourself to unite with you in plundering it. The scheme of the C. L. Frankfort fraud no doubt originated in your mischievous and wicked brain, for its conception was perfect and its consummation successful, and it bears the impress in all its parts of your cunning, sagacity and boldness. You were then not only derelict in permitting this fraud to be perpetrated, but erred in the extreme in inviting others to join you in its perpetration. This is the perfect exemplification of the unscrupulous and unfaithful officer. The character of the persons engaged in the conspiracy, the wicked purpose of it, and the mammoth fraud perpetrated upon the State by its consummation, all conspire to make it a serious crime.

But the testimony shows that you were habitually derelict in duty in the payment of fraudulent claims against the State; that it was your custom to postpone the honest creditors' claims for the purpose of facilitating the liquidation of those claims which were tainted with fraud, and in which you were personally interested; and that your habit was to accept bribes to allow others to perpetrate the most barefaced frauds by the reception of money for services never rendered, or for which exorbitant prices were demanded. All this forces the conviction upon any unprejudiced mind, that you not only conspired one time, but as often as opportunities occurred, to cheat the State, of which you were a citizen and sworn officer. These crushing facts prove you to be what the jury could but declare, an officer whose record was spotted and blackened by conspiracies, frauds and peculations.

You have occupied distinguished official positions in South Carolina. Your less fortunate colored friends have only been permitted to gaze at you from a distance, and admire your lofty bearing and your dazzling honors. To-day your position is in painful contrast with that of one short year ago. It is now an unenviable one. You have by your crimes brought not only loss of position and honors, but infamy and disgrace upon yourself. The stigma can never be effaced. In whatever part of the world you may retire to cast your lot, there you will be known as a base criminal, for the notoriety of your political life and conviction of infidelity and dishonesty as an officer is not confined to this Continent. You may fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and there in time you will be recognized as one of a band of bold robbers who mercilessly plundered a prostrate sovereign State. You will be considered as a byword and reproach of your race and a dishonored representative of it. In history your name will go down to posterity as one who was possessed of rare abilities and scholarly attainments for one of your race, but the fact will be recorded that you prostituted them to the vilest purposes, and a cloud of infamy and shame will appear on the pages in which are signalized your dishonesty, your crimes and your infidelity to your race.

There is but one solace left you and that is that you may amend your life, and illustrate in your future career the fruits of sincere repentance for your crimes.

In the sentence I am about to pronounce, I shall not indulge in severity of punishment. Nor will I be influenced by any expectations which an excited public opinion may have indulged in regard to it. Vengeance is not the purpose of the law in inflicting punishment. Its penalties are inflicted to reform offenders, and to deter others from the commission of crime. Punishment adequate for this purpose alone is authorized to be inflicted. I am to pronounce sentence for the conspiracy of which you have been convicted. I have no warrant of law to punish for the other crimes of which you may be guilty. I shall mete out to you such punishment as the crime merits, and as in my judgment will be adequate to meet the demands of justice. Under the law I can only impose a fine and imprisonment.

Judge Townsend then pronounced the sentence of the Court that the prisoner, F. L. Cardozo, should be *confined in the county jail for two years and pay a fine of four thousand dollars*, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for an additional period of one year.

— Whether prisoners on trial should be interrogated or not is much discussed in England, in view of the recent singular trial of the Stauntons, who were found guilty of murder, as they claim, from not having opportunity to testify in their own behalf. On the Continent, as is well known, the prisoner is always subject to a severe examination at the hands of the judge. It is a singular fact, as claimed by Sir James Stephen, that in England prisoners were always liable to be questioned up to the revolution of 1688, and that down to 1836 they were allowed to answer the evidence against them. In that year the law was passed providing accused persons with counsel, the effect of which was to close the prisoners' mouths entirely. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the East Indian criminal codes, which have been described as "English law with the nonsense taken out of it," not only permit but enjoin upon judges the interrogation of prisoners, not for the purpose of embarrassing and trapping, but to elucidate the truth.

— The Hudson River Tunnel between New York and Jersey City, which was begun three years ago and interrupted by litigation, has been cleared of embarrassments, and work is to be resumed about the first of next month. The scheme was projected in 1873 by a number of California capitalists, as the result of vexation at a delay in Jersey City from an ice embargo; a stock company with $10,000,000 capital was formed, and work was begun at once. Injunctions were soon served by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Hoboken land and improvement company, but these incumbrances have been removed after expensive litigation. The work is to be begun on the New Jersey shore, where a shaft 65 feet deep is to be sunk, and the tunnel then pushed out into the river. The workmen are to be followed as they advance by a massive wooden plug, and air is to be supplied by an engine above, the current also whisking out the disengaged earth through a pipe. The tunnel will be about two miles long, 26 feet wide and 24 high, constructed of the best brick and cement, and will be about 15 feet below the river's bed. Work is to be carried on at both ends at once, the two parties meeting in the centre, and about 500 men will be employed when the work is fairly under headway. The railroad through the tunnel will connect with all the railroods terminating in Jersey City and Hoboken; there will be a double track, and the tunnel will be lighted with gas. The undertaking will be completed in about three years, and the company intend, if profits are encouraging, to continue the tunnel under New York and the bed of the East river to Brooklyn.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Members of both Houses, with the Vacancies now Existing.

The following is a complete list of the Senate and House, showing the seats vacant. Senators and Members, whose names are in *italics*, have been elected since the adjournment of the Extra Session:

Senate.

ABBEVILLE.—J. C. Maxwell (D.)
ANDERSON.—John B. Cochran (I. R.)
CHARLESTON.—*J. B. Campbell* (D.), W. N. Taft (R.)
CHESTER.—Wm. A. Walker (D.)
CHESTERFIELD.—Wm. A. Evans (D.)
CLARENDON.— ——
COLLETON.—Wm. F. Myers (R.)
DARLINGTON.—*W. C. Coker* (D.)
KERSHAW.—F. Carter (R.)
LANCASTER.— ——
MARLBORO'.—*C. S. McCall* (D.)
PICKENS.—R. E. Bowen (D.)
RICHLAND.—*J. H. Kinsler* (D.)
SUMTER.— ——
UNION.—J. B. Jeter (D.)
WILLIAMSBURG.— ——
AIKEN.—A. P. Butler (D.)
BARNWELL.—T. J. Counts (D.)
BEAUFORT.— ——
EDGEFIELD.—M. W. Gary (D.)
FAIRFIELD.—I. Bird (R.)
GREENVILLE.—S. S. Crittenden (D.)
GEORGETOWN.—B. H. Williams (R.)
HORRY.—W. L. Buck (D.)
LAURENS.—R. P. Todd (D.)
LEXINGTON.—H. A. Meetze (D.)
MARION.—R. G. Howard (D.)
NEWBERRY.— ——
OCONEE.—J. W. Livingston (D.)
ORANGEBURG.—S. L. Duncan (R.)
SPARTANBURG.—Gabriel Cannon (D.)
YORK.—T. J. Witherspoon (D.)

House of Representatives.

ABBEVILLE.—Wm. K. Bradley, (D.), R. A. Connor, (D.), R. R. Hemphill, (D.), Wm. Hood, (D.), Thos. D. Moore, (D.)
AIKEN.—C. E. Sawyer, (D.), L. M. Asbill, (D.), J. J. Woodward, (D.), John C. Guignard, (D.)
ANDERSON.—H. R. Vandiver, (D.), W. C. Brown, (D.), R. W. Simpson, (D.), James L. Orr, (D.)
BARNWELL.—Isaac T. Bamberg, (D.), E. W. Youmans, (D.), John W. Holmes, (D.), M. A. Rountree, (D.), Robert Aldrich, (D.)
BEAUFORT.—T. Hamilton, (col'd. R.), Jos. Robinson, (col'd. R.), H. Gantt, (col'd R.), Geo. A. Reed, (col'd R.), J. E. Miller, (col'd R.), N. B. Myers, (col'd R.)
CHARLESTON.—*C. G. Memminger, (D.), S. C. Eckhard, (col'd D.), B. H. Rutledge, (D.), R. D. White, (D.), Bernard O'Neill, (D.), R. B. Rhett, (D.), C. H. Simonton, (D.), T. B. Hacker, (D.), F. Melchers, (D.), B. K. Kinloch, (col'd D.), J. E. Ficken, (D.), E. O. Hall, (D.), G. Lamb Buist, (D.), J. C. Cain, (D.), D. W. Erwin, (D.), J. C. McKewn, (col'd D.), Henry Harper, (col'd D.)*
CHESTER.—J. J. Hemphill, (D.), A. Purvis, (col'd R.), Samuel Coleman, (col'd R.)
CHESTERFIELD.—J. C. Coit, (D.), D. T. Redfearn, (D.)
CLARENDON.—Syfax Milton, (col'd R.), Ham. Boston, (col'd R.)
COLLETON.—H. E. Bissell, (D.), Wm. Maree, (col'd D.), J. N. Commings, (D.), L. E. Parler, (D.), Bob't Jones, (D.)
DARLINGTON.—R. H. Humbert, (col'd R.), ——, J. A. Smith, (col'd R.), Z. Wines, (col'd R.)
EDGEFIED.—W. S. Allen, (D.), J. C. Sheppard, (D.), James Callison, (D.), T. E.