

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County are requested to meet at the Intelligencer office, at Anderson C. H., S. C., on Friday morning the 11th day of January, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to business of great importance to the party, and to consider the propriety of calling a County Convention at an early day. A full meeting is earnestly desired. The following gentlemen compose the committee:

- Chairman—James A. Hoyt.
First Vice Chairman—John B. Moore.
Second Vice Chairman—John B. Sitton.
Third Vice Chairman—Dr. M. C. Parker.
Secretary—E. B. Murray.
Greens—J. P. Glenn.
Stablowen—Willis Watkins.
Brushy Creek—T. H. Russell.
Fiddleton—W. H. D. Gallard.
Sandy Springs—W. W. Russell.
Centerville—B. W. Reeves.
Hunter's Spring—J. Belton Watson.
Fork No. 1—Col. F. E. Harrison.
Fork No. 2—Maj. Geo. Merritt.
Rock Mills—J. A. McLeskey.
Savannah—Bouben Burriss.
Copper—Dr. A. G. Cook.
Martins—E. Ambrose.
Varnes—Col. J. W. Norris.
Hines—Jesse P. McGee.
Honey Path—D. S. McCullough.
Belton—Dr. W. C. Brown.
Williamston—Dr. John Wilson.
Hoppers—Capt. B. T. Martin.
Broadway—L. E. Campbell.
Anderson—The Secretary.

As no record of the proceedings of the Committee has been kept, there may be some error in the omission of some Club, or in the name of some member, and hence any person knowing himself to be a member of the County Executive Committee is requested to attend.

JOHN B. MOORE,
First Vice Chairman.
E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

Ion. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, denies that he made any bargain with any person in regard to the Presidency, as alleged by Mr. Chandler's letter, and states that he visited Ohio during the electoral count to consult President Hayes about matters relating to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which Mr. Hayes had offered him, and also reminds the country that he had opposed the electoral bill. Does this statement improve Mr. Sherman's position before the country? He was a Senator from Ohio, and as such was one of the judges of the Presidential election, which was in dispute; and in the midst of the trial, Mr. Hayes, one of the parties to the contest, offered Mr. Sherman an office if he should win, and Mr. Sherman, as a judge in the case, uniformly votes in accordance to Mr. Hayes' interests. The moral sentiment of a nation which would not condemn both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman for this action would be blunt indeed, and the Secretary of the Treasury has stated enough to justify the impeachment of the President for attempting to influence the action of a judge upon the count of the vote for President, and of himself for improperly securing the position he now holds. Chandler's charges against Hayes and Sherman are no more than the defense which Sherman makes.

The work of re-organization of the Democratic party has begun in earnest in Anderson County, as will be seen from the call for a meeting of the County Executive Committee in another column, and also the call for the meeting of the Broadway Club. This prompt action is the forerunner of another successful canvass during the present year and should receive the hearty support of every Democrat in the County, and we trust that ere long every primary club in the County will have met, re-organized and gone to work for victory. To perfect our organization at this time is the wisest policy, for men are cool and in the possession of their full judgment, and where they join together to perfect the reform begun at this stage of the canvass, they are more apt to secure additions from the opposite party than they could be after the canvass has been opened and the party line closely drawn. There is every indication that the disaffected Conservatives are preparing to join in one more determined fight in Anderson County, and under the guise of independents they will bring into the Democratic party the Trojan Horse which they believe is destined to overthrow the Democracy, and place the brigade of hungry office-seekers, who have no principle except to get office, and live, if possible, without work. The perfection of our organization now will effectually blight their prospects, and to a corresponding degree benefit the people of Anderson County and the character of our public officers. We trust, therefore, that the Executive Committee will take immediate action, looking to a complete revival of our political unity in this County, and if it proves successful we may confidently rely upon a greater majority this year than we had in 1876.

In the election held in Sumter County before last, Thos. B. Johnson, Republican, defeated the Democratic nominee by a considerable majority, although two or three weeks previous Col. T. B. Frazer, the Democratic nominee for State Senator, had been elected by a handsome majority. Some of the ballot boxes in the election for member of the House of Representatives were captured on their road to the Court House and destroyed, and the room in which the boxes were kept at the Court House was broken open at night, and the ballots so mixed and scattered that it was impossible for the Commissioners of Election to tabulate the returns. There is, however, very little doubt that when the Legislature convenes it will admit Johnson to his seat, because the destruction of the ballots is such a high, and indeed disgraceful act, that it cannot be encouraged or even tolerated. The destruction of the ballots is not the means by which the Democratic party carries elections,

and the Democratic party in Sumter County does not approve of this course. They have lost their County once more, and there were some uncontrollable spirits who did as they chose, without consulting the recognized leaders of the party, and hence the destruction of the ballots. The County of Sumter was lost, we have no doubt, by overestimating the Democratic strength, and underrating the Republican vote in the County. The Democracy having carried the Senatorial election became somewhat overconfident, and failed to exert itself in the late election, and hence the late defeat. This Republican success following the Beaufort election shows that the Republican party in the State is not dead, and that we cannot fold our hands and wait for political victory to come to us. We must be up and doing in the Democratic cause, and every County in the State should perfect anew its organization. Because they have been victorious once there is no assurance of a repeated success without effort, and the fate of Sumter should warn us that victory comes only to the active, and that its price is eternal vigilance.

It is generally thought that Congress will restore the income tax at its next meeting. This will lower the tax on whiskey and tobacco, and if the amount exempted is left at two thousand dollars, it formerly was, very few persons will be affected by the change in South Carolina.

Judge William H. Wallace has been nominated for the United States Senate to succeed Patterson in case of a vacancy. Gov. Hampton, Gen. Gary, Gen. Connor, Lieut.-Gov. Simpson, and a host of others, have also been nominated for the same Senatorship, which is not vacant, and does not seem likely to be vacant before the 4th of March, 1879.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1877.
Old things are passing away, but all things are not made new. The old and the new are so blended that it is impossible to tell where the one ends and where the other begins. There are many courses from "the egg to the apple," and there is a hazy frontier where vice fades into virtue. Revelations no longer burst upon our unprepared senses, but rather dawn upon our expectant understandings. I hope you will not think your correspondent has been drinking egg nog, for all this platitudes is not that ordinary Christmas inspiration, but merely a prelude to a letter upon the decline and fall of the political machine, and the lesser wheels that will be buried beneath its ruins; for, you know, the orator said: "the day that her gallant ship goes down, our little boat sinks in the vortex." The "little boat" is the social machine. Political and social life intertwine, but this is simply a truism, and a narrow one at that, for all life intertwines.

Last night I went to the first New York State assembly of the season, and was disappointed in not seeing as many beautiful ladies as I had expected to see. Of course it is ungentlemanly and brutal to blurt this truth out, but I paid for my ticket, and it is not necessary for you, Mr. Editor, to flatter the ladies of this city; you doubtless have enough of that to do in your own district, and no man should torture his conscience without an object. From accounts published in the morning papers here of the "brilliant affair," "the superb dresses," and the styles of particular ladies, disguised in such exquisite rhetoric, that could the sentences be materialized into fair womanhood, their own mothers would not know them—it is evident that the local press knows its business, and is not making any new departure in this sweet branch of journalism. To mollify the envy of any woman who may read the account in a Washington paper, I will say, on the authority of an expert, that there was but one costume worth as much as \$200, and that was worn by a lady of odious complexion, scraggy arms and heavy features. And this was the New York assemblage that, in former times was, if not all that the local journals said, but something more than a sparse attendance of Department clerks of both sexes, for the immense hall used to be crowded with Senators and Members of the lower House, and not infrequently the President and Cabinet were present. There is nothing such in the decadence of this social institution, except as it is symptomatic of the decline of something more important. For years the residents from different States have maintained their respective State societies at the Capitol, and they have been miniature courts of the respective States, and intimately connected with their political campaign organizations. The New York organization, while it was formally dissolved at the order of the President, as a political machine, encouraged by the defiance of Senator Conkling, has become a desperate effort to live in a... guide, with a half closed eye on politics, waiting for what may turn up. Its effort to live, I believe, a failure, and its death is an episode in the progress of reform. Reform, in its etymological sense, means only change. Let us hope that for the change, or reform, will not be for the worse.

A remark heard very often in Washington is: "Society here is very peculiar, it is not as it is in other places." Those who take a superficial view of the subject, attribute certain social phenomena to what they vaguely term the depravity of Washington society; but society here, as elsewhere, is the result of natural, artificial, and psychological forces, and is not essentially different from the society of any Capital, or from the society of the various localities which compose it. We have here the government clerk from Maine, Tennessee, South Carolina and every other State; as a rule, I do not think they are as well informed, as easy and simple in their manners, or as task-masters in their dress, as the average salesman or clerk in other cities, but they are, in the worst sense, excellent politicians. They have lived long in fear of an official act that never ceases to menace the dread of their tenure. A long state of dependence, and vassalage has undermined their manliness, and stimulated the arts of servility and cunning. It is the constant study of the clerk to please

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

He says "the bloody shirt," as it is termed, was freely waved, and Governor Hayes himself urged prominent public men to put forward as our best argument the dangers of rebel rule and a solid South. In this connection he quotes the words of a Southern man, who, when Hayes' letter of November 8, 1876, was read, the latter thought himself defeated, and said: "I do not care for myself... but I do care for the poor colored men of the South, and I will live, and will leave... The Southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's life will be a hell, and the only remedy is slavery." That is the only reason that I regret the news is as it is.

W. H. RAYNES WAS COUNTED IN.

Mr. Chandler then proceeds to state that Governor Hayes not only pledged himself to protect to the full extent of his Federal power, life, and property of the colored man, but was counted in as President only by reason of special pledges given by Senator Sherman and other Ohio emissaries who particularly and emphatically promised that they would not allow the Federal Government to stand by Governor Chamberlain and Packard. Mr. Chandler amplifies these statements at considerable length, and proceeds to make charges as follows:

the Chief of his Bureau, not so much by attention to his clerical work, as by some personal favor or mark of homage; he knows, by instinct, the observation of Chesterfield, "that princes are more flattered by a personal attachment than by a political service," and the Chief of the Bureau is no prince. The Bureau chief is in turn servile and cunning, for his prince is a Cabinet officer, or some powerful political patron. And thus it is through all the depths and shoals of political and official life. Titled men, Generals and Judges, of soft muscle and mediocre ability, have their authority smoothed with sinews, and the silvery rhythm of regular pay. With such men and such motives it will be inferred that society at the Capital, so far as it is effected by Departmental official life, has not in its organization the promise of power and perfection. But Departmental, official, and clerical society is what two other classes in Washington would call a lower stratum. True some of its individuals are cultured, as they say in Boston, and many others have progressed so far as to say "either" and "neither" with the long "r" sound on the first syllable, or, if through force of habit, and a better education, they inadvertently give those words the "r" sound, they repeat and correct themselves, as Judge Davis did, on the same words, in his first speech in the Senate. Big men, I mean big in the way of beef and adipose, do purrle things sometimes. But to return to the subject. The higher strata of society is composed of naval and military officers and their families. The way they elevate their aristocratic noses, ape foreign manners and fashions, repel an ordinary member of Congress unless he is rich, or court and wheedle him if he is on the naval or military committee, as the proprietor of a side show would say, both moral and instructive. Another class, neither military, naval nor official, is known as the old Washingtonian. He is related (if he knows himself) to the Carrolls, Lees, or Randolphs, or Adamses, or Eves, or Methuells, or some other old Virginia family. I have not exhausted the subject but I have exhausted my space.

COCHRAN AND THOMPSON THE PRINCIPAL OPPONENTS OF SENATOR PATTERSON.

From the Washington Post, December 21.

Senator Butler has recently been advised by the most trustworthy authority, that the principal opponents of Senator Patterson in South Carolina are a brace of Radical politicians, named respectively Cochran and Thompson. Cochran is known as the original seducer of the South Carolina Legislature, during the Reconstruction period, and by all the ugly schemes passed by that body were devised and engineered through him. It is said that in 1868, before the negro legislators knew what value to set upon their votes, they were bought by Cochran and Thompson, and they were to be the "go between" in the "Land Commission" swindles, and he was the medium for selling large worthless tracts of swamp lands to the State, ostensibly for the benefit of the freedmen, but really to put money into the dishonest palms of men whose sole mission was to enrich themselves at the expense of a war-stricken people.

The principal cause of Cochran's animosity toward Patterson was the latter's refusal to endorse him for appointment as internal revenue collector of the district of South Carolina. By some unaccountable cause, Cochran, as the chairman of the investigating legislative committee at Columbia, and he seems unrelenting in his opposition to Patterson, who not only refused to endorse him for an office, but also offended him by his refusal to endorse the nomination of D. T. Corbin in the recent senatorial contest.

Thompson is, if anything, a more serious fellow than Cochran. He has been for years the principal manager of the decent people of South Carolina. For years he has traduced them in a vile sheet at Columbia called the Union-Herald; and he now assails them in his correspondence from that city to the New York Herald, and in the columns of admitted questionable acts in South Carolina, but in the name of all decency let reputable persons be put forward to investigate him, and not adventurers of the name of Thompson, who will never get their just deserts until they are lodged in the penitentiary.

THE REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

William E. Chandler's Review of the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1877.
William E. Chandler, the New Hampshire member of the Republican National Committee, has addressed an open letter to the Republicans of New Hampshire, in which he makes a number of explicit and interesting statements concerning alleged bargains and deals in the electoral count, and their alleged fulfillment by the adoption and purport of the President's "Southern policy." After referring to the declaration of the Cincinnati convention and of Governor Hayes' letter of November 8, 1876, he says: "The election of Southern citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, Mr. Chandler asserts that the Republican party, by the advice and procurement of Governor Hayes, has been guilty of keeping Federal power in Republican hands and using it for the protection of black and white Southern Republicans." The main issue of the Presidential campaign.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

In further pursuance of the bargain made with the Southern Democrats the new administration has adopted a so-called Southern policy. First—Entirely contrary to the announced principles of the Republican party. Second—Which has been carried out by the abandonment of all Federal intention and effort to protect life, property or suffrage of the South or to enforce the constitutional amendments. Third—Which has resulted in the enforced dissolution of the Republican party at the South, and its demoralization, derision and defeat at the North. The letter is therefore mainly devoted to a recapitulation of President Hayes' acts at the time of the so-called Southern policy. Mr. Chandler says, among other things: "As the policy of the Democratic party was to be carried out at the South a Southern policy was adopted. Mr. D. M. Key, who had opposed Hayes, was elected in the Senate and denounced his title as fraudulent, was appointed Postmaster General and commenced the distribution of the negro murderer of Hamburg and Elenton had been indicted in the Federal courts of South Carolina. The great and good Hampton appeared for their release, and it was secured by the negro murderer, who was freed, and the negro murderer of May 12, granting general amnesty to negro murderers as political offenders. To make immunity more certain the policy of appointing as district attorneys and marshals men who were known to be members of the South, and whose loyalty was determined upon."

DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

In view of these lamentable facts it is the duty of true Republicans to take

prompt and courageous action. Silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are crimes. The Republican party of heroic achievements is not a free agent, but is bound by a bargain to General Gordon, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton and other Southern Democrats. The Republican party would have remained dominant in the North, South and in several Southern States, and would have swept the country in the recent fall elections. Instead of all this, what do we see? Almost the first act of the new administration was to fulfill a bargain that had been made during the Presidential count, by which, if Mr. Hayes should be President, the lawful governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were to be abandoned and the negro government in those States were to be reorganized and established. Certain Democrats in the House of Representatives seeing that, by the recurring elections of the Electoral Commission and the regular elections of the House of Representatives under the Electoral bill which they had warmly supported, Mr. Hayes would surely be President, conceived the plan of saving something from the wreck. They had therefore threatened, by dilatory proceedings, to bring about a break up the count, and then opened negotiations with such timid and too eagerly expectant Republicans as they could find ready.

THE GREAT CREATIVE INDUSTRY.

Its Attractions, Capabilities, Wants, Advantages and Disadvantages.

NUMBER III.

If the history of agriculture in any quarter of the world goes to show that the same lands throughout an indefinite series of years, then the preservation of our own soils is worth attempting. But in the absence of such proof does not the constantly decreasing productiveness of our fields admonish us to such a remedy? Failure could not be dishonorable, and achievement would be glorious. The proposition of profitable crops with increasing fertility is not a contradiction to our reason, to fact or to experience. Nature is continually tending to reproduction, fecundity and enlargement. Else men and animals could multiply to a certain extent and there stop. The population that a country can sustain has never yet been accurately ascertained. Maximum cropping has never been reached, for the elements of fertility are not decreasing but increasing. The uncut woods by the annual fall of the leaf is enriched; the unworked prairie is made richer by the decomposition of its luxuriant grass; the untrampled field turned out to fallow rapidly recuperates. The rains and winds make their perpetual contributions to the fruitfulness of the earth. Besides these universal agents of fertilization we have the shell and fossil on the beach, the mineral deposits of innumerable birds upon the rocky islets of the ocean, and beneath the crust of the earth animal and vegetable remains of thousands of ages of a highly fertilizing character. All to stimulate and increase production. Then the means are not wanting to reclaim or to facilities to perpetuate production. I do not hesitate to assert that a fair knowledge of the ingenuity of soils and an acquaintance with their wants, and the means of their improvement, ascertained by chemical analysis, and by actual experiments with various crops carefully made from time to time, and diligent observation of the modes of nature, that the farmer of our country would soon undergo a complete reformation and let us put upon the high road to prosperity and the acquisition of wealth. Suppose every acre of land cultivated in Anderson County should annually have added to its fertility, by the use of manure, one dollar, how long before we would become eminently prosperous? Is it practicable to reach such a result with the same expenditures that we are now making? I think it is practicable, and that, too, by very slight additions to the methods usually employed. The first step towards the permanent productiveness of soils and their lasting improvement is prevention from wash by rainfall and wind. The reason is, that at the grand starting point—the beginning, and the end to all successful cultivation. That it is of the highest consideration the scarred and trampled fields, the deep scars, the broken lands, the lands dammed up and obstructed, and the injury to the immense injury of agriculture, of navigation, of the propagation of fish—all bear witness. Thoroughness in preparation may obtain, fertilizers may be used, but they will be of little avail, carried out admirably, but if by the flood any considerable quantities of soil have been swept from the field, it is left impoverished, and is the commencement of a sterile and barren soil. In the after sterility, the farmer in the end, after farming might be reached by perfect reclamation. It is a first truth; a cardinal principle. Its necessity is so manifest that it may be laid down as an axiom of the farmer. Here then, the farmer has control of the winds, and the washing of his fields. Admitted that we can only approximate perfection in the retention of our soils. This fact does not justify the almost entire neglect of the soil of our fields. Let what we see and observe around us, and let nature's process, be our guide book. It is observable of our woods that there are no gullies, or any considerable washing to be seen. The tendency is to top, to fill up, to level the hills, to level occasionally, after ages of accumulation, soils may become a few inches thicker than on the hill tops. But not unfrequently the heights and steps are equal to the hills. Here, then, is a lesson taught by nature, and it is a lesson that should be noted or rendered unprofitable in our hands. Cut down the native forest, cultivate the first year, then result slight wash from rain. Not very serious injury from the first year, but the second year, but continue the cultivation without using the preventives and the washing, leaching process becomes widespread—run irretrievably followed. Sprinkling of lime, or other violation of nature's process, and barrenness come close on the wake of continuous clean cultivation.

The above illustrates what is and always was true in the main of the farming of South Carolina. Farmers have all making it a rule to cultivate the soil, and the while resorted to expedients. They have sought for immediate gains instead of permanent advantages. The aim has been at rapid accumulation, at sudden wealth, and the result has been the impoverishment of the soil, and the degradation of long future prosperity. If not we have acquired knowledge by experience, and accept the logic of facts, our highest endeavors and aspirations are to be comforted and contented with the comforts and conveniences of our homes and families. Whenever we do this we will have reached the turning point which will begin to bring wealth and contentment. Then let us aim to produce all the luxuries of life, as well as the necessities of life, to adorn our homes and make them beautiful and attractive.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC.

For delivery by the publishers, we have the honor to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains a vast amount of information, and is useful to nearly all the diseases of the human family. It invariably recommends the best medicine, and is a valuable and interesting work. It is a valuable and interesting work. It is a valuable and interesting work.

FREE SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Board of Examiners and the Trustees of Free Schools for Anderson County will meet on Monday, January 7th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Court House.

NOTICE OF FIDUCIARIES.

All Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and other Fiduciaries who by law are required to make a return to the Judge of Probate, are hereby notified to do so during the month of January, or the penalties of the law will be enforced.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Bartlett White, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 24th day of January, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Whereas, W. A. McFall has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Personal Estate and effects of John Hervey, deceased, and I have granted the same, and I have appointed the undersigned as Administrator of said Estate, and I have appointed the undersigned as Administrator of said Estate, and I have appointed the undersigned as Administrator of said Estate.

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Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

Meeting of Pomona Grange.

Pomona Grange, P. H., will meet on next Saturday at 11 o'clock at Anderson, and all members and delegates are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be presented for their consideration, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected. As we are just entering upon the duties of a new year, Brethren, let us come up with new resolutions and a firm determination to discharge our whole duty to our several Granges. And we shall be spared the mortification of seeing one-half of our Subordinate Granges published on the delinquent roll, while others are sickly and gasping for life. This condition of things must arise from negligence and inattention, which is really a contradiction of the natural character of the persons raised on a well-directed farm. Persons brought up on a well-directed, systematic farm, are expected from habit to be active, energetic, enterprising, thoughtful and systematic. And these qualifications, properly developed, will steadily work out the grand objects of the Grange, and speedily place the much-abused farmer upon the high road to prosperity and successful respectability.

To the Patrons of Husbandry.

Worthy Brothers and Sisters:

I desire a full attendance on next Saturday at our Pomona meeting. Officers to be elected for the ensuing year, and arrangements must be made for the meeting of the State Grange, which meets in Charleston on the first Wednesday in February next. It is highly important that a full delegation be sent, as there are several constitutional questions submitted by the National Grange for ratification or rejection. Anderson being the "banner" county, let us have one delegate from each Subordinate Grange in the County.

W. W. RUSSELL.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF ANDERSON GRANGE, NO. 71, IS POSTPONED TO THE SECOND FRIDAY IN JANUARY, AT WHICH TIME THE OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR WILL BE INSTALLED. A FULL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS IS VERY DESIRABLE. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR: J. W. NORRIS, W. M.; Wm. McGuffin, G. J. W. Daniels, L. J. Regular Tuition, exclusive of day of Session, \$1.00. Instrumental Music, 20 00. TERMS—One-half of the Session's expenses must be paid in advance, the remainder will be rigidly enforced in every case. LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant. Community, moral, order. No grog-shop within three miles. Chalmers Church, 1/2 mile. Pupils attend three Churches in turn. COURSE OF STUDY—Semi-Annual, on the "Ox-Stump" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Letters-Less, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin, required for graduation. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

A Live Up-Country School for Girls.

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

WILL BE OPEN BRANCHVILLE AT 8 A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 2, and pass Columbia at 11, escorting pupils to Williamston for the Spring Session, which opens on Monday, Feb. 4, 1878.

RATES, per Session of 20 weeks:—Board, exclusive of Washing, \$65 00 Regular Tuition, exclusive of day of Session, 20 00 Instrumental Music, 20 00 TERMS—One-half of the Session's expenses must be paid in advance, the remainder will be rigidly enforced in every case. LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant. Community, moral, order. No grog-shop within three miles. Chalmers Church, 1/2 mile. Pupils attend three Churches in turn. COURSE OF STUDY—Semi-Annual, on the "Ox-Stump" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Letters-Less, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin, required for graduation. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

W. W. RUSSELL.

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