Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'RY 21, 1878.

An independent candidate in the coming canvass, is a man who is independent of any principle—or, in other words, he has no principle. Fortunately for the good of our County and State, the Democratic party of this County is independent of such unprinciple human scum.

The proposition to elect Commissioners to codify the laws of South Carolina by the present Legislature is premature, as that duty will properly devolve upon their successors. This Legislature has had the privilege of electing enough officers to satisfy reasonable men, and hence we think they should conclude their necessary labors and adjourn, without attempting to do their own work and the work of the next General Assembly also.

Col. James L. Orr, of this County, has introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Republican on the Board of Election Canvassers. We hope this will not become a law. The Republican party made the present law, and it was intended to shut out the voice of the Democrats from the counting of election returns. If their own law hurts the Republicans, it is their own fault, not ours, and we hope it will be left just as they made it.

Five dollars a day now is equal to at least eight dollars three or four years ago, and our law-makers should realize this fact. At five dollars a day, each member of the Legislature costs the State an average bale of cotton every eight days, and each one has already cost the people near ten bales of cotton. The Legislature should reduce its compensation to three dollars per day, and adjourn as soon as possible. The people think so.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Legislature is at this time probably engaged in the discussion of the public debt of South Carolina, and upon its action depends the question as to whether the mass of fraudulent bonds issued by Radical official thieves shall be paid by the toiling masses of South Carolina, or whether the debt shall be limited to the valid obligations of the State as heretofore compromised and settled. In this great question we find the daily press of the State standing by the settlement under the Consolidation Act, regardless of its frauds, while a few only of the weekly papers of South Carolina have raised their voices against the wrong of paying the fraudulent and swindling portion of it. The *News and Courier* has been the boldest and ablest defender of settling the debt as it now stands. The Columbia *Register* also comes to the rescue, and urges the same settlement, and it is possible that sufficient influence may be brought to bear to effect this result; but we desire to repeat the protest we have heretofore made against such a course. The Commission has shown in its report that the bonds exchanged for detached coupons were issued without authority of law, and without any consideration to the State—or, in other words, they were a clear steal—and hence, neither justice law nor liberality requires them to be paid, and the people of South Carolina are too poor to give gratuities to the persons who have robbed the State, or been so unfortunate as to trade with the robbers. These bonds should be rejected.

The other classes of bonds reported against by the Commission should stand upon their merits. If the State received any consideration it should return that at the rate of settlement agreed on. But the report of the Commission shows that the Validating Act only recognized such bonds as were registered as provided by law, and bonds reported against were not so registered. This registration was a public record, which any person buying the bonds could have examined, and when they failed to do so they purchased at their own risk, and occoupy the same position which a man would if he purchased a piece of land upon which there was a mortgage. The fact that a person purchased without knowing of the mortgage would not relieve him from having his land bound by it. The record of the mortgage was notice to the world that it was outstanding. So of registration of State bonds. It was the means by which persons could ascertain whether a bond was properly on the market or not. If it was not registered a person would purchase it at their own risk. If anything was due on it the State ought to pay it. If nothing had been received by the State for it nothing ought to be paid for it.

But it is urged by the *Register* and others that the debt is not as large now as it was under Governor Orr's administration. This may be true, but because the honest debt of the State has been cut down is no reason why a fraudulent debt should be paid in its place. If any portion of the bonded debt, as it now exists, is a fraud, the people ought not to be taxed to pay it. We hope the Legislature will make an honorable and just settlement of it, and that is all the people ask. Let us pay our just debts, but not the frauds of Republican thieves. If the Legislature makes the settlement on this basis it will receive the plaudits of the people, despite the efforts of the holders of fraudulent bonds or their friends.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

The latest news from Europe is more favorable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties arising out of the result of the Russo-Turkish war than that which was received during the last week. The English fleet entered the Dardanelles and appeared before Constantinople, while the Russian armies were hurried forward to occupy Constantinople and Galliope. This latter city contains a population of about 50,000 inhabitants, and is situated west of Constantinople on the Straits, thus being in the rear of the English fleet before Constantinople, and if in the possession of Russia would greatly endanger the English fleet. Had this state of affairs continued, a conflict between England and Russia was likely to have taken place at any moment. The good offices of Germany have prevented a conflict for the present. England has withdrawn her fleet some fifty miles from Constantinople, and Russia has consented not to occupy that city or Galliope. If the *statu quo* thus established for the present can be maintained, and no difficulties arise in the settlement of the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey by the Congress of the European States soon to meet, the end of the war may be regarded as at hand.

It is too soon yet to form any opinion as to the results of the deliberations of that Congress. Many of the delicate questions growing out of the peculiar political relations which Turkey has heretofore sustained to Europe must now be settled, and whether they can be amicably adjusted will, in all probability, depend upon the alliances which England and Austria may be able to form with other European powers. If European peace should be preserved, it will doubtless result from the power and influence of Germany.

SILVER REMONETIZATION.

As the opponents of the bill to remonetize silver claim that its passage would be a fraud upon the creditors of the nation, who are entitled to receive the money due them in gold dollars, it may be well to examine the question a little in order that the public may form a correct and intelligent judgment upon the measure. If the debt was created payable in gold, then the faith of the nation is pledged to payment in that metal or its equivalent. Such, however, was not the case, for both gold and silver dollars have always been, and are to-day, legal tenders, and debts can be paid in either of them, hence all of the public debt was created payable in either of these coins, and a great portion of it was even payable in greenbacks. To show how much justice there is in the bondholder's demand for gold, it may be interesting to find out what was the consideration of his claim against the government. All loans before the war were upon either a gold or silver basis, and could properly be paid in either coin. The greater part of our debt, however, is the late war debt, and to show how much right the holders of these bonds have to demand gold, the St. Louis *Republican* has collated the following figures, showing the amount of money borrowed by the government and what it was worth in gold:

A recurrence to the negotiations of the five-twenty bonds reveals some facts which are both interesting and instructive at this time. There were several issues of these bonds during the period from 1862 to 1868, inclusive—all of them having been sold at par for greenbacks—each $1,000 bond bringing to the government $1,000 in greenbacks. Of course the gold value received for them varied with the depreciation of greenbacks—the price of gold ranging during the period from 130 to 280. The first issue was made in 1862, and was $60,982,450. They were sold at par for greenbacks, worth in gold at the time $44,030,649—giving to the purchasers a clean profit of $16,951,801. The next issue was $160,987,550, in 1863. They also were sold at par for greenbacks, the gold value of which was $101,890,854—leaving to the purchasers a clear profit of $59,096,696. The third issue was $381,292,250, in 1864, the government receiving in gold value for them $189,697,636—leaving to the purchasers a profit of more than one-half the amount, $191,594,614. In 1865 the fourth issue was made—$279,746,150, for which the government received in gold value $208,214,090—the purchasers making a profit of $71,532,060. In 1866 the fifth issue was made—$124,914,400, for which the government received in gold value $83,591,773—leaving to the purchasers a profit of $36,332,627. In 1867 the sixth issue was made—$421,469,550, the government receiving for them in gold value $303,215,503—leaving to the purchasers a profit of $118,254,047. In 1868 the seventh and last issue was made—$425,443,800, for which the government received in gold value $312,826,323—leaving to the purchasers a profit of $112,616,477.

Thus we find that during the seven years named the government issued and sold $1,874,836,150 bonds, for which it received greenbacks, worth in gold only $1,248,466,828. These bonds were payable in the same kind of money they were sold for—greenbacks; but when in 1869 the government gratuitously pledged itself to redeem them in coin, it made them worth dollar for dollar in coin—thereby giving to the holders of them $626,370,322, for which it had not received a dollar of consideration.

From this our readers will see that the government has already given to the bondholder pledges which make his bonds worth from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than he gave for them, but this was not enough for the rapacity of these gentlemen. Silver was then as valuable as gold, and was becoming more abundant, hence they saw an opportunity to secure an additional advantage by retiring silver from circulation. This could not be done directly without a change of the Constitution of the United States, and hence they quietly secured legislation which stopped the coinage of the silver dollar, we believe in 1872, and that left their bonds to be paid in gold, because there are, practically, no silver dollars with which to pay these debts. Silver dollars are still legal tenders, and, if they could be obtained, would be payable on all debts, and hence all the dishonor which could attach to the government for paying its debt in silver would be the dishonor connected with coining silver dollars (?). This is no more than the dishonor (?) of coining gold dollars, which is none at all. But it is objected that the silver dollar is not worth as much as the gold dollar. Of course it is not worth as much now that silver is practically demonetized, but if it is recoined and brought again into active circulation as a legal tender for all debts, and made the medium for paying the national debt, it would be fully as valuable as gold. The truth is, silver was demonetized to produce a corner in the gold market in the interest of the bondholders, and if its money value is not restored the trick will be successful, and the people will be greatly burdened to advance the interest of the public creditors, who will be paid a handsome profit on their investment, even if their bonds were paid in silver at its present depreciated price.

The conviction of Anderson, one of the Board of State Canvassers of Louisiana, for forgery and perjury in altering the returns of the last election, has aroused the ire of President Hayes and of the visiting statesmen (?). They sympathize with the convicted felon. While his case is before the Appeal Court, the President retains him as one of the Custom House officers in New Orleans, which is a terrible degradation to the civil service of the nation. This is not all. The visiting statesmen who went to New Orleans to see the count, (all of them Republicans,) have written a letter of condolence to Anderson. It is a disgrace to the nation for its public men to seek to protect a forger and a perjured villain.

THE FENCE LAW.

The following is the text of the new Fence Law adopted for Anderson County. It has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now only awaits ratification and approval by the Governor. Probably before the next issue of this paper it will have become a law, and our people will do well to cut it out for future reference, or file away this paper containing it:

A Bill to Amend an Act entitled "An Act to Authorize the County Commissioners to Submit to the Qualified Electors of their Several Counties a Proposition to Alter the Fence Laws and to Provide for Effectuating the Same," Approved June 7, 1877.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That in the several Counties and townships of this State where the electors have already or shall hereafter vote to adopt the provisions of the above entitled Act, commonly known as the fence law, the boundary lines of the lands of the inhabitants within the territory so adopting the same shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful enclosure thereof; and the owner or manager of any horse, mule, ass, genet, swine, sheep, goat or neat cattle of any description who shall willfully, knowingly and unlawfully or negligently permit the said animals, or any of them, to go upon the lands of any owner or occupier situate in any such County or township shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction in any Court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. That the owner or manager of any of the live stock aforesaid, in addition to the penalties provided in the first Section of this Act, shall be liable to the owner or occupier of any of the lands situated as aforesaid for all damages he or she may have sustained by the depredations of any such stock, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court having competent jurisdiction, and the stock that caused the damage shall be held liable to pay the same in preference to all other liens, encumbrances or claims against the same: *Provided*, That if the owner or manager of the stock shall show to the satisfaction of the Court that the damages were committed without fault or negligence on his or her part such showing shall be held a sufficient defense.

Sec. 3 That in the Counties of Anderson and Chester, where a majority of the townships have adopted or shall hereafter adopt the provisions of the fence law, it shall be lawful for the County Commissioners to erect fences on the County lines, instead of on the lines of townships, and for that purpose they are invested with all the powers conferred on them in cases where the entire County shall have adopted the said fence law.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to erect substantial and convenient gates in said fence at the crossing of all public highways and neighborhood roads, and when the inhabitants, or any of them, shall desire a crossing on their own lands they shall be permitted to erect and keep up such gates at their own expense; and any person who shall willfully and unlawfully leave open any of the said gates or do any willful damage to the gates or fences erected for the purposes aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction in any Court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars or imprisoned not more than twenty days.

Sec. 5. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to willfully ride, drive or allow his team to travel outside of the road on cultivated lands of private parties, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty days: *Provided*, That in case any person charged with this misdemeanor be brought before or reported to a Trial Justice, he may discharge himself from any further proceedings thereon by paying such fine within the above limits as the Trial Justice may impose.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The following proceedings of the Democratic caucus to nominate Circuit Judges is taken from the *News and Courier*. Each of the nominees of the caucus was elected on last Thursday, and are now discharging their duties as Circuit Judges of South Carolina:

The caucus was called to order by Senator S. S. Crittenden, the chairman, who, on convening the body, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Caucus: You are assembled under the call of your executive committee for the purpose of making nominations for the office of circuit judges, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in relation to the third judicial circuit, and the resignations caused thereby of the judges of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and eighth circuits. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, nominations will be received by the chair in the numerical order of the existing vacancies. I will state that, under the rule adopted by the caucus, it requires two-thirds of the Democratic members of the General Assembly to make a quorum. According to the roll of the secretary there are 117 Democratic members in the two houses. It will, therefore, require 59 voters to make a nomination. And now, gentlemen, before proceeding to the grave and important duty for which we have assembled, let me invoke upon your deliberations a spirit of toleration and forbearance. Why should any Democrat, member of this caucus, be intolerant of the diverse opinions of others? Are we not all actuated by the same motive, an ardent desire for the good of South Carolina? Are we not all striving for the same object, the honor and the welfare of the State? I assert now that all the differences between us, upon the important matters for which we have assembled, are entirely in relation to the best means of reaching the same end. Having then the same high object in view, and differing only in regard to the best means of attaining that object, let us discuss these differences in a spirit of toleration and forbearance, and then let us decide them by the time-honored Democratic rule of submission to the majority. You are here in your legislative capacity and, in the caucus, as the representatives of the Democratic party of South Carolina.

Mr. Charles Petty, of Spartanburg, was then selected secretary. Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution that the nominations should be made binding.

Senator Lipscomb introduced as a substitute a set of resolutions declaring that none but men of true and tried integrity and ability, and unquestionable members of the Democratic party be nominated, and that when this rule was departed from the nomination should not be binding. This substitute was lost, and Mr. Rhett's resolution was adopted. Mr. Lipscomb then withdrew from the caucus.

Mr. Memminger introduced a resolution that all the ousted Judges with the exception of Wiggin be re-elected, on condition that they would resign at the end of the time when their terms would have expired, had the decision of the Supreme Court not ousted them. This resolution was lost by a large vote.

Nominations were then called for with the following result, in the several circuits:

First Circuit—Mr. Simonton nominated B. C. Pressley; Mr. Rutledge nominated T. M. Hanckel; Mr. Petty nominated S. Dibble.

Second Circuit—Mr. Buist nominated Judge Aldrich; Mr. John W. Holmes nominated Col. W. M. Elliott.

Third Circuit—on motion of Mr. Verner, Judge Shaw was nominated unanimously by acclamation.

Fourth Circuit—Mr. Howard nominated W. M. Harllee; Mr. McRae nominated J. G. Blue; Mr. Buck nominated C. P. Townsend; Senator McCall nominated Col. Hudson; Mr. Simonton nominated A. C. Spain.

Sixth Circuit—Senator Walker nominated Judge Mackey; Mr. Aldrich nominated Senator I. D. Witherspoon.

Eighth Circuit—Senator Bowen nominated Col. Thos. Thompson, of Abbeville; Mr. Verner nominated Judge T. H. Cooke.

After a lengthy discussion concerning the merits of the several candidates and the question of whether the nominations should be made upon the principles of Straight-Out Democracy, or be dictated by policy, the balloting began with the following result in the several circuits:

First Circuit—Pressley 71, Dibble 26, Hanckel 15. Pressley declared nominated, and the vote made unanimous.

Second Circuit—Aldrich 79, Elliott 25, Aldrich declared nominated, and the vote made unanimous.

Third Circuit—Judge Shaw, unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Fourth Circuit—First ballot, Hudson 37, Blue 29, Townsend 19, Harllee 10, Spain 7. Second ballot, Hudson 50, Blue 40, Townsend 9, Harllee 6. Third ballot, Hudson 60, Blue 43, Harllee 6. Col. Hudson was then declared nominated, and the vote made unanimous.

Sixth Circuit—First ballot, Mackey 52, Witherspoon 50. Second ballot, Mackey 52, Witherspoon 51. Third ballot, Mackey 56; Witherspoon 49. Fourth ballot, Mackey 60, Witherspoon 45. Mackey was then declared nominated.

Eighth Circuit—First ballot, Thompson 53, Cooke 52, Second ballot, Thompson 56, Cooke 48. Third ballot, Thompson 62, Cooke 42. Thompson was declared nominated, and the vote made unanimous.

The caucus then, after a session of five hours, adjourned.

The caucus was strictly secret, but it is known that the contest was fierce and bitter. After the nomination of Mackey, Mr Youmans, of Barnwell, withdrew from the caucus, on the ground that the caucus could not be binding after it went beyond the party lines for a nominee.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The silver bill has passed the United States Senate with, the exception of the free coinage section, by a vote of 48 to 21, and is returned to the House for concurrence. In this shape it will doubtless become a law, and will thereby save our nation from a terrible financial crisis. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several Mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars. And a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000, and provided further that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3.—That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a current ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. The said commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4.—That any holder of the coin authorized by the act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10 and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States note. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

Colonel Aiken Defends his State against Hewitt, a Democrat from New York.

Washington, February 13.

In the House, the tedious monotony and dullness of the discussion on the Military Academy bill was relieved by a personal and political altercation which brought in question the whole of the management of the late Presidential struggle, the alleged bargain for the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, the famous Wormley conference and the pending prosecutions of the members of the Returning Board in New Orleans. The discussion grew out of some unpleasant colloquy a few days ago between Hewitt, of New York, on the one side, and Aiken, of South Carolina, and House, of Tennessee, on the other. Aiken had, on that occasion, expressed the opinion that West Point should be brought to the hammer and sold. Hewitt had attributed that sentiment to Southern hostility to the institution which had turned out such gallant officers as West Point had, and House had stigmatized Hewitt as a demagogue who had stranded the whole Southern people. To-day Hewitt brought up the subject again and explained away any offensive imputation against the South, which explanation House, of Tennessee, accepted on his side and treated as entirely satisfactory; but not so with Aiken, as to whom (and to his State) Hewitt had only added a fresh sting in his remarks to-day. He reasserted House's charge of demagoguism, named Davis, Lee, Jackson, the two Johnstons and other Southern Generals as reflecting honor and glory on West Point, eulogized Union officers, graduates of that institution, with whom he had measured steel on the battle field, while the gentleman (Hewitt) had only served his country through a paid substitute; and finally, as a parthian shaft aimed at Hewitt, said that West Point had never produced an Esau, or a Benedict Arnold, or a man who had sold the Presidency. This charge brought Hewitt to his feet again, and he related the whole story so far as he was concerned, with the late Presidential election, and said that if the Presidency had been sold no Northern man had done it. Garfield and Foster, of Ohio, and Hale, of Maine, joined in the discussion, which at the time was very excited, Garfield declaring that there had been no bargain to give the Presidency to Hayes, and denounced the prosecution of Wells and Anderson as a truculent proceeding.

Ellis, of Louisiana, who had been out of the hall during the discussion, and who had evidently been misinformed of the purport of Hewitt's remarks about him, obtained the floor and (assuming that Hewitt had held himself and his colleagues responsible for the Presidential bargain) declared that the lips which uttered the assertion that Louisiana or any Representative of Louisiana, or any authorized agent of Louisiana, had ever bartered or sought to barter, or entertained a proposition to barter away the interests of the Democratic party or the interests of the whole people of the union in the election of Samuel J. Tilden, lied in his heart and lied in his foul throat. He then went on to relate the conference at the Wormley Hotel, mentioning as the actors on that occasion, himself, E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on the Democratic side, and on the Republican side, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Foster, ex-Gov. Dennison, Stanley Mathews and Senator (now Secretary) Sherman. He declared that there was there no bargain or talk of bargain; that the only matter which transpired was an interchange of views, and that he and his friends retired upon the assurances of these, Mr. Hayes' close friends, as to what were his views and sentiments in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina. These gentlemen had pledged nothing for Mr. Hayes. They had bound him by no promise, by no pledge. The language they had held was: "We know him, we know his sentiments towards the South, we know that he believes in self-government of those States, and without speaking authoritatively for him, we will say that, in our opinion, he will give the blessing of a free government to those States, that he will lift them from the blood and dust in which they have been trampled, and that (in the language of Mr. Foster) the flag shall float there over free States and no longer over conquered and abject provinces."

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina: "Was there any agreement that the members of the Returning Board should not be prosecuted?"

Mr. Ellis: "None."

Subsequently, Mr. Ellis again obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and retracted all offensive allusions to Mr. Hewitt in his remarks, saying that he had been assured by that gentleman and other friends that he had been entirely misinformed.

— Twelve million acres of forest, it is estimated, have been cut down or burned in the United States, within the last ten years. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from five to ten thousand acres each. Fences and railway sleepers require 150,000 acres per annum. The timber industry employed two hundred thousand men, and $144,000,000 capital.

At the January meeting of Pomona Grange No. 6, the duty of making arrangements to secure guano at reduced rates for Patrons was referred to the Executive Committee. Your Committee now take pleasure in announcing that they have made the necessary arrangement with our worthy and efficient brother, W. W. Russell, who has contracted for a standard guano on the most favorable terms, and is ready to deliver the same to Patrons. And we respectfully appeal to all Patrons to sustain our Agent in this enterprise as far as their interests dictate, remembering that the success of this and future efforts to reduce prices of fertilizers in favor of Patrons, wholly depends upon your sincere and hearty co-operation.

J. W. NORRIS,
THOS. B. LEE,
P. R. BROWN, } Ex. Com.

NOTICE.
All persons having demands against Robert B. McCarley are notified to present them to the undersigned, properly proven, within three months from this date, or the same will be barred.
A. A. DEAN, Committee.
Feb 21, 1878 32 3

Good Bye Villages and Towns!

WHERE ARE YOU BOUND FOR?

SENECA CITY, S. C.

WHERE

M. W. COLEMAN & CO.,

HAVE

40,000 LBS. of BACON, which they are offering at 6¼c.

2,000 lbs. choice LEAF LARD at 10½c.

CHOICE NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, 55 cents.

Also, a full line of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

And everything a Farmer may need, at prices which defy competition.

They are also agents for

Navassa Guano,
Merryman's Ammoniated Dissolv'd Bone,
Wilcox & Gibbs Manipulated Guano,

Which they are offering to Planters in exchange for Cotton on liberal terms.
Feb 21, 1878 32

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
BY T. J. LEAK,
Waverly House Block.

I HAVE leased and will run this Stable the present year, and will keep my

TOBACCO STORE

In connection with the Stable. All grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, cheap for cash.
T. J. LEAK.
Jan 24, 1878 28

Guano!

WE are agents for Bradley's Patent Phosphate and Eutaw Acid. Call and get our terms.
A. B. TOWERS & CO.
Feb 14, 1878

Hardware.

THE best assortment of Knob Locks, Pad Locks, Pocket and Table Cutlery, &c., in town. Give us a call.
A. B. TOWERS & CO.
Feb 14, 1878

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD, new, one-horse Wagon for sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO.
Feb 14, 1878 31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS COUNTY.
In the Probate Court.

L. Ross Eaton, Petitioner, against Ephraim B. Eaton, Joseph J. Eaton, Amanda C. Wilson, et al., Respondents.—*Petition for Partition.*

BY virtue of an order in the above stated case, to me directed by W. G. Fields, Judge of Probate for the County of Pickens and State aforesaid, dated the twenty-third day of November, 1877, I will sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, during the legal hours of sale at Anderson C. H., S. C.,

All that piece, parcel, or Tract of Land, lying and situate in the County of Anderson, and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Watkins, Maria Watson, R. G. Eaton, and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less.

Also, a lot of Land, situate in same County, and State aforesaid, at the Five Forks, adjoining lands of —— Casey and John Harper, containing two acres, more or less.

Terms—One-half cash on day of sale—remander on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. Purchaser to give bond and security and a mortgage of the premises to the Judge of Probate to secure balance of purchase money, and pay extra for all papers.
JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.
Feb 7, 1878 30 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Anderson County.
In the Probate Court.

W. A. Geer, Plaintiff vs. Minerva Brown and Anna Brown, Defendants.—*Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, &c.*

BY virtue of an order to me directed by W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for the County of Anderson, and State aforesaid, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in MARCH next, (1878), at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following described lot of Land, as the Real Estate of E. R. Brown, deceased:

One LOT, situate in the town of Belton, in the County and State aforesaid, containing one-half of an acre, more or less, bounded by lands of James Robertson, Jonas Brown, and the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, on the East side of said Railroad.

Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.
JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.
Feb 7, 1878 30 4

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrators of Col. James Long, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell the Personal Property of said deceased, at his late residence, on the

SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

The property consisting in part of the following, to wit:
Ten Mules,
Four Horses,
One Thousand Bushels Corn,
—— Bales Cotton,
—— bushels Cotton Seed,
Eleven head Cattle,
Hogs and Sheep,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools,
½ interest in Steam Engine,
Sweepstake Thresher and Cotton Gin,
½ interest in horse-power Thresher
Four two-horse Wagons,
One one-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
And other Property.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.
E. Z. LONG,
J. JAMESON,
Administrators.
Feb 14, 1878 31 4

Mortgage Sale.

WILL be sold at Anderson C. H., on Friday, 1st day of March, 1878, the following personal property, to wit: Two Spotted, Muly Cows, one Black Mule and one Buggy, said property having been mortgaged to us by W. M. Ragsdale, and seized by us for the payment of the mortgage debt, under the power given therein.
THOS. CRYMES & CO.,
Per James H. McConnell, Agent.
Feb 14, 1878 31 3

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to this place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in the BOOT and SHOE line—making, repairing, etc. All work warranted, and executed at the lowest cash prices. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop over Confectionery of G. W. Garreckt.
P. GARRECKT.
Feb 7, 1878 30 1m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned Administrators, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.
E. Z. LONG,
J. JAMESON,
Administrators.
Feb 14, 1878 31 3

APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD.

Notice is hereby given that Talitha E. Boggs has made application to me for a Homestead in the personal property of her late husband, Edward Boggs, and that said application will be heard by me at eleven o'clock a. m., on the 5th day of March next.
W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Judge of Probate.
Jan 31, 1878 29 5

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Henderson Bagwell, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 26th day of February next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.
R. N. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
Jan 24, 1878 28 5

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of L. P. Featherston, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 27th day of February next, for a final settlement and discharge from said Estate.
ALLEN McDAVID, Adm'r.
Jan 24, 1878 28 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of Wm. Spencer Moore, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate, at his office, on the second day of March next, for a final settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said administration.
C. W. MOORE, Adm'r.
Jan 31, 1878 29 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of John B. Poore, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 28th day of February next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.
J. J. MATTISON, Adm'r.
Jan 24, 1878 28 5*

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Mrs. S. A. Bowen and E. T. Cooley, Administrators of Mrs. Elizabeth Geer, deceased, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a final settlement of said Estate on the 19th day of March next, and for a discharge from their said administration.
S. A. BOWEN, Adm'x.
Feb 14, 1878 31 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of W. N. Smith, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the 21st day of March, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.
JEPHTHAH WATKINS, Adm'r.
Feb 14, 1878 31 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of Richard Shirley, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 28th day of February, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.
THOS. ERSKINE, Adm'r.
Jan 24, 1878 28 5

D. M. Ferry & Co. and David Landreth & Sons.

JUST received from the above celebrated Seedmen, a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, and for sale at 5c. per paper, by A. B. TOWERS & CO.
Feb 7, 1878 30

BARGAINS

FOR SIXTY DAYS AT THE

NEW YORK CASH STORE

OF

ARNSTEIN & ROSE.

DURING the remainder of the Winter Season, we propose to give our customers some big Bargains in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, HATS, &c., &c. We have made large reductions in many lines of Goods, say—

50c. Dress Goods to 35c.	40c. Dress Goods to 25c.
35c. Dress Goods to 20c.	25c. Dress Goods to 18c.
$10 Blankets to $8.00.	$9.00 Blankets to $7.00.
$8.00 Blankets to $6.00.	$6.00 Blankets to $4.00.

In FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, MEN'S and WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, and all other Winter Goods, we have made large reductions in prices.

We mean to commence our Spring and Summer business with an entirely new, fresh Stock, and are determined to close out all Goods now on hand.

Those in need of Goods will find it greatly to their interest to order, or call in person. You will find a little money will buy a great many needful articles.

ARNSTEIN & ROSE,
NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Anderson, Jan. 9, 1878.

THE CRY IS MORE GEORGIA GRANGE.

USE WHAT IS KNOWN TO BE GOOD.

600 Tons Sold in Anderson County last Year with Satisfactory Results!

COTTON OPTION PRICE:
ACID PHOSPHATE, per Ton........................300 pounds Cotton.
GEORGIA GRANGE GUANO, per Ton..................400 pounds Cotton.

THE standard of the "Georgia Grange Guano" ranked higher last season than that of any other Superphosphate sold in South Carolina or Georgia. It is made from animal bone and high grade phosphate, and its former high standard is not only maintained this season, but is raised by the addition of Ammonia sufficient to give the plant a fine start.

F. W. WAGENER & CO., Charleston, S. C.

McCULLY & TAYLOR, Agents, Anderson, S. C.
Feb 14, 1878 31 3m

THE LIVE CASH STORE

STILL AT THE FRONT WITH

GROCERIES

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES

We are agents for the old reliable

Anchor Brand Fertilizer,

AND ALSO

Soluble Pacific Guano,

AND

Compound Acid Phosphate,

Both high grades.

WE propose to sell on as reasonable terms—either for Cash or Cotton Option—as any first-class Fertilizer can be sold in this market.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL.

LIGON & HILL.
Feb 14, 1878 31

QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS

WE are receiving every week additions to our large stock of Goods, and will sell them for Cash at small profits. We have in store a large lot of prime and choice

New Orleans Molasses, low for cash,
Buckwheat Flour, 6c. per lb.
Good Sugar, 11 lbs. for one dollar.
Prime Coffee, 4 lbs. for one dollar.
Best Tennessee Flour.

Our Carolina and Gilt Edge Flour cannot be beat.

In Fancy Groceries,

We have—
Mince Meat, Raisins,
Citron, Apple Butter,
Quince Butter, Currants,
Canned Goods, &c.

Potware.

Just received a fine assortment of Potware, at lower prices than ever sold here.

DRY GOODS, A FULL LINE.

A splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Also, HATS and CAPS.

French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.

SALT, IRON and STEEL.

Crockery, China and Glassware.

Lamp Goods and Chandeliers—something nice, for sale by
A. B. TOWERS & CO.
Feb 14, 1878 31

Charleston Fertililizer Co.

PURE POUDRETTE!
PURE POUDRETTE!
PURE POUDRETTE!

Price Reduced, $20 Cash per Ton!

OFFICE 86 BROAD STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Pendleton Factory, S. C., Jan. 9, '78.

Mr. D. D. Cohen, Charleston—*Dear Sir:* I used 200 lbs. of your Poudrette on one acre of cotton land last Spring, which suffered very much from the severest hail-storm that I ever witnessed; yet with all of this I am pleased to state that the result was more than satisfactory, having made 900 lbs. of seed cotton on land that would not, without the aid of fertilizers, make more than 500 lbs. per acre.
W. WALKER RUSSELL.
Feb 7, 1878 30 3m

A. W. TODD,

Contractor and Builder,

ANDERSON, S. C.

ALL kinds of PLAIN and FANCY WORK done at shortest notice and lowest prices.

Agent for TOALE MANUFACTURING CO.—*DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.*
Jan 10, 1878 26 1y

MAP

OF ANDERSON COUNTY.

I HAVE completed and had copy-righted and lithographed a general descriptive Map of Anderson County, dated 1877, which is now offered for sale.

The Map shows the County and Township lines, (sixteen townships,) their exact lengths by the chain and directions by the compass. The Townships are handsomely colored, so as to be easily distinguished. The size of Map is 27 x 40 inches, neatly mounted for hanging. The public roads, railroads, with every curve, and proposed railroads; rivers, creeks, churches, cemeteries, mills, factories, water-powers, dwelling houses, Masonic Lodges, springs, Granges, camp-grounds, and other historic points of interest appear upon the geographical part of the Map. On the sides a marginal column of historical, statistical, geological and meteorological facts are given, which relate strictly to this County. These facts have been carefully gathered and prepared. The historic facts go back to the abandonment of this territory by the Cherokee Indians one hundred years ago, when but few white men lived here. The wealth, area, latitude and longitude, kind of water and temperature, mean temperature of the atmosphere, average annual rainfall and population. The different religious denominations, with number of members, and various other matters of interest appear on the margin.

I have endeavored to present the County to the public in all of its varied aspects, in a new and attractive way, by combining with the geography the leading historical and other interesting facts of the County upon the same sheet, in such a short and condensed form that it will only require a glance to understand the whole. Contains about 3000 geographical locations. I have been aided in this work by able surveyors, engineers, draughtsmen, and other well-informed residents of the County. I have spent about fourteen months in its preparation, and am confident have presented to the public the best County Map, to date, in the U. S. For this superiority I am willing to contest, at a reasonable expense, in any State or U. S. exposition.

To the former residents of this County, who now reside in this State, our neighboring States, or in the far West and Northwest, I would say that a perusal of this Map will be to them like a revisit to their old homes. The Map can be sent by Express, 50c. added to price.

PRICES—To subscribers, $2.50; to the public until first of May, $2.50; after first of May, $3.00. except to subscribers.

The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. Terms cash upon delivery, or in advance if sent by or express.
S. M. PEGG, Agent.
Feb 7, 1878 30 4

Williamston Male Academy.

THE FIRST SESSION (twenty weeks) begins JANUARY 7th.

Tuition per Session—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Elements of Arithmetic and of Geography, $8.00. Higher Arithmetic and Geography, English Grammar, Composition, U. S. History. $12.50. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, &c., $17.50.

Patrons get benefit of public funds. Charges made from time of entrance to end of session. When attendance is not possible, deduction for lost time is made. Board in private families as low as at other villages.
J. M. PICKLE, Principal.

Trustees—Dr. J. W. Crymes, Pres.; C. E. Horton, Sec.; R. V. Acker, Dr. Ben. Brown, C. B. Roberts.
Jan 10, 1878 26 2m

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Practice of Law in the Courts comprised in the 8th Judicial Circuit.

Having a proper regard to the stringency and hardships of the times, we propose to charge for services rendered such fees and tax costs as were provided for by law before the war, regarding the present as exorbitant and unreasonable. Especial attention will be given to all Conveyances, Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Debts will be collected without commission for all persons resident within the County. Persons resident without the County or State will be charged 5 per cent. for the first $500, and 1 per cent. for sums beyond.
J. W. HARRISON,
WM. D. EVINS.
Jan 17, 1878 27

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.
By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Naomi Stewart has applied to me to grant her Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate and effects of James Stewart, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said James Stewart, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H. on Friday, 1st day of March, 1878, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 6th day of February, 1878.
W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.
Feb 14, 1878 31 2

MORE TOBACCO!

I HAVE on hand, and am receiving, a large stock of Tobacco, in boxes and Caddies, which will be sold at lowest possible figures for cash, or to prompt paying parties on time. Call and get my prices and be convinced that I am selling cheap. Those indebted to me for Tobacco must call shortly and pay their accounts, or they will settle with J. C. Whitfield, Esq.
O. H. P. FANT, at Barr & Fant's.
Jan 31, 1878 29 5