The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1106. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 9.—The action of the Lords on the Irish bill creates intense excitement. Bright and Gladstone answer evasively to letters urging a recommencement of the reform league agitation. The hope is expressed that the Lords will ultimately yield.

THE GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 9.—The political combination continues. The Emperor has decided to give way to the Chamber and change the system of government.

THE PRESS ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE LORDS ON THE CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily News (Liberal) has an editoral on the proceedings in the House of Lords last evening. The writer says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from which it entered and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the peers, and will be their duty to restore the bill in its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

The Times says: "By their last act the House of Lords have completed the transformation of the ministerial scheme. They have refused, by a majority of seventy, to approve the clause appropriating the surplus funds of the Church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this vote is not obscure. The Duke of Argyle condemned it by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of Cleveland's amendment proposing concurrent endowment was rejected; and although we agree with the Marquis of Salisbury that Lord Cairns can scarcely have provision for residences of Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of Argyle's general conclusion that the vote unquestionably reverses in spirit if not in form the decision against the Duke of Cleveland's scheme." The Times believes the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to Catholics and Presbyterians. If the opportunity to make it is rejected it will be because the governing powers, unable to rise above the catchwords of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth.

HOHENLOHE AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

MUNICH, July 9.—Prime Minister Hohenlohe has addressed a circular to foreign powers on the Œcumenical Council. He warns the governments of the principal dangers which they ought to guard against, and particularizes the decision which the Council may announce in regard to the infallibility of the Pope, the disposition it may make of the question of church property, and other points likely to come up of an essentially political character. He believes all States having Catholic subjects are intimately concerned in the proceedings of the Council, and ought to take a common attitude. He suggests that it might be well for these powers to hold a conference, and not leave the Council in doubt of their position in regard to its decisions.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Grant has expressed to several gentlemen his satisfaction at the result, and gratification at the peacefulness of the Virginia elections.

The proclamation for the Mississippi and Texas elections is expected to-day. Generals Ames and Reynolds will be instructed against partiality toward either party in the preliminaries to the election.

Georgians here are urging the establishment of an asylum for the aged and infirm negroes of that State, to be partially supported by the government. It is stated that Howard supports the scheme.

The Cubans here ridicule the reported capture of their powder mill at Vagua. They say the patriots have no powder mill.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order transferring the laboratory building at Macon, Georgia, to the State Agricultural Society until the 1st January next.

Minister Motley, it is ascertained, has so far neither made or received any proposition in regard to the Alabama claims.

The President has given assurances that the administration will be perfectly impartial in the approaching contest in Mississippi, and will insist that the military authorities shall be impartial also.

Evart freely expresses the opinion that Mississippi and Texas will follow the lead of the Old Dominion. The election in Mississippi will probably not occur until the fourth Tuesday in November. This will throw this election after the contests in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nothing has transpired regarding the Texas election, but it is thought that it will be fixed for a period equally remote.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 9.—The troops under Valmaseda have captured the rebel entrenched camp at Nagua, together with the powder mills and a quantity of war material, forming a complete arsenal.

Captain-General De Rodas has issued a proclamation closing all ports on the eastern end of the island except Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Cienfuegos. Vessels and their crews, if armed and engaged in bringing filibusters to Cuba, are declared pirates.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Cubans here have received the following advices from Nuevitas, Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas, to June 26: "There has been no movements of a decided character is either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe and give succor to the garrison of the latter named city, which is threatened by the Cubans under Quesada. In the Puerto del Padre District there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported to be very good, and it is rapidly increasing in numbers and effectiveness. There is great anxiety to know the views of the United States Government and the position it will occupy in the contest."

The Navy Department has advices that Luperon with his gunboat, the Telegrafo, is molesting American vessels in the Carribean sea.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Official returns from eighty-four counties in Virginia give Walker a majority of 2,000.

The grand jury of New York are still taking evidence against the Wall-street brokers for violation of the revenue laws.

All was reported well on board the Great Eastern yesterday, and the officers expected to land the cable in shoal water soundings today.

THINGS IN EDGEFIELD.

The Condition of the Crops—Wonderful Effects of Fertilizers—Prospects for Corn—Wheat and Oats in Good Order—Melons and Peaches—The Ninety-Six Railroad—Church Matters in the County.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ELMWOOD, EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 3.—The mercury has ranged from eighty to ninety-six degrees in the shade for the past thirty days. This warm weather has worked well for cotton and other vegetation generally. Cotton is at least ten days earlier than this time last year. We generally have, during the month of June, the past years a cool spell of weather lasting from three to five days, and frequently longer, but the past month we had no cool weather, having had all in the month of May, and at one time. Now this regular weather, of the right temperature, has caused cotton to grow rapidly up to the present time, and to form well. So the cotton crop in our county at this time is all that we could desire, and bids fair for a large yield, even double what it was this time last year, especially where fertilizers have been used extensively. I have seen much cotton two feet high full of blooms and forms.

The seventy-five acre field, with the ten tons of fertilizers upon it, noted to you in my last letter on 2d of June, looks now as if it would even make more than the one hundred bales, as everything has been favorable. I note another field of one hundred and fifty acres in cotton, lying near the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, in that portion of our county known as the "Ridge," being a little mixed with sand, and having had put upon it the present year about fifteen tons of fertilizers, bids fair for one hundred and twenty-five bales, and may go one hundred and fifty bales, with everything to favor it for the next ninety days. Now to think, forty years ago, these same lands could have been bought for fifty cents per acre, and the one hundred and fifty acres would not have made, without fertilizers, fifty bales of cotton. Now this goes to show what fertilizers have done for different portions of our county, and should speak trumpet-tongued to us to hold on to our cheap lands a little longer.

Our corn crop bids fair also for a good yield, but within the past month corn has been somewhat neglected in the quantity of work it should have had, as the last rise in cotton has mostly caused this neglect in giving the extra time to cotton; and what astonishes me, it still continues to advance; but I suppose the check will come, at least by the 20th of August next, as new cotton will be in market by that time.

The grain crop has been housed in excellent order, and will prove a large yield of both wheat and oats, but not much of the former has been prepared as yet for market, as the labor in the farm could not be spared for the thrashing of grain, only in small quantities for immediate use. But this month of hard labor will give the laborer a respite, and with it time to attend to minor business.

The fruit and watermelon season is just opening with us. The peach crop will be very small in the upper portion of the county, but in the sandy portion there will be a good supply. Apples will be more abundant.

Our great watermelon grower, Samuel Marsh, notable in the history of Edgefield for the past thirty years, as being one of the best melon-growers in the county, has, the present year, concluded to divide his crop, putting half in cotton and half in melons, thinking that it would pay as well. Mr. Marsh has taken the premium for his fine melons for a number of years past in this county.

Negro labor is much better than the past year, and will continue to improve should our State-ruling power keep quiet and let the negro alone.

What we need in Edgefield at this time is a railroad directly from Aiken to Edgefield Court-house, and from here to Newmarket, in Abbeville, to intersect the Columbia and Greenville Railroad at this point, or at Ninety-Six Depot, which is a few miles below Newmarket, as either place will suit Edgefield, and go far to build her up and add thousands of dollars to her real estate. What say you to it? The nearest point that any railroad runs to Edgefield is the Columbia and Augusta, which runs within six miles of the village, viz: the Pine House Station. At this place all the mailable matter is carried daily now, just commenced by a hack, once every day and back, carrying at the same time the passengers. So we have now just commenced a daily mail the first of this month, together with a new postmaster by the name of Grice, white. The ex-postmaster, the Rev. Mr. Walker, has served the people faithfully and satisfactorily for the past three years. Mr. Walker is from Beaufort, came up during the war, and has made many warm friends, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. This daily mail will no doubt increase the number of your subscribers in this part of the State, and is just the thing needed months ago.

We have now a complete list of new county officers, all in their places and working harmoniously together, even down to Mr. Eichelberger, the census taker, who has his subs in the different townships at work. I thought they would make an enrollment of the men at the same time, but I hear not. And perhaps it is as well. Our village can boast of several different religious denominations, all prosperous and thriving and well represented, with good and talented preachers. The Baptist Church has recently called a young graduate from Greenville, S. C., viz: the Rev. Mr. Broaddus, who is spoken of in the highest terms. Although quite young, he knows his work and does it well. The Rev. Mr. Killgo, of the Methodist persuasion, is another man that works hard and well, and has the good will of all denominations, and I have had the pleasure of hearing him. The Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Episcopal persuasion, who always wears a pleasing countenance, and generally leaves his hearers in the same mood, having a winning expression. Our village has excellent schools, both male and female, which has just closed for the summer vacation. Yours, &c.,

SENEX.

THE CHARLOTTE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA (CONSOLIDATED) RAILROAD—SECOND DAY.

[From the Columbia Phœnix, July 9]

Pursuant to adjournment, the stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad met yesterday morning. Major C. D. Melton offered a series of resolutions relative to the consolidation of the two companies, which were unanimously adopted by a stock vote. There being no further business before the meeting, Colonel James H. Rion moved that they adjourn to meet in joint convention with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, which was adopted.

The Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company was called to order by Colonel Wilson, of North Carolina, when the resolutions relative to assuming the entire debt was adopted by a stock vote.

On motion of W. R. Robertson, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet in convention with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Columbia and Augusta and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads convened. Colonel J. H. Wilson in the chair, and Messrs. Gregg and Meelz acting as secretaries.

Mr. John J. Cohen, from the committee appointed for that purpose reported that a majority of the stock in both companies was represented.

Colonel Rion offered a resolution relative to stock represented, which was adopted.

W. R Robertson, Esq. proposed a number of by-laws for the government of the company, which was adopted.

James G. Gibbes, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the salary of the President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad be fixed at $6000 for the first year, and at $5000 thereafter.

A resolution complimentary to Chief Engineer Moore was introduced by Dr. Lewis and adopted.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers, who reported the following names, which were balloted for and unanimously elected:

Directors.—Georgia—W. E. Jackson, Josiah Sibley, J. J. Cohen, S. B. Herd. North Carolina—W. Johnson, A. B. Davidson, General J. A. Young, General W. H. Neal. Lexington—Dr. F. S. Lewie. Richland—C. D. Melton, Dr. John Fisher, Edward Hope, Colonel F. W. McMaster. Fairfield—W. R. Robertson, James H. Rion. Chester—T. J. Paterson, J. J. McLure. York—A. B. Springs.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, William Johnston Esq., was unanimously elected President. The annual meeting of the stockholders was fixed for the second Wednesday in April of each year.

THINGS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Newberry College Commencement—The Order of Exercises—The Weather and Crops—The Fourth and the Circus.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WALHALLA, S. C., July 7, 1869.—The 27th June being the end of the session of Newberry College, situated at this place, and of which Rev. Professor J. P. Smeetzer is president, a public examination of the several classes was held. The examination was largely attended by the citizens, and all were fully satisfied that both teacher and pupil had done well, and deserved great credit. The order of exercises was as follows:

Baccalaureate address by the president, June 27.

Examining College Department, June 28.

Examining Preparatory Department, June 29.

Exhibition Diagnothian Society, June 29, evening.

Exhibition Junior Class, June 30, evening.

Conferring Degrees, July 1st.

The exercises of Diagnothian Society were opened with prayer by Rev. W. S. Bowman; then followed the addresses:

"The Useful and Beautiful," by G. A. Hough.

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies," by E. W. Bellinger.

"Eloquence," by S. P. Hughes.

"Speech of Emmett," by D. P. Verner.

"The land we love and her honored dead," by E. A. Wingard.

July 1st, Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on J. E. Houseal.

"If, at first you don't succeed try, try again," by J. E. Houseal.

"Are the honors of a general to be preferred to those of a statesman."

Affirmative—S. S. Bahn.

Negative—Z. W. Bedenbough.

Benediction, by the President.

The exercises of the Junior Class opened with prayer, by Rev. T. S. Boinest. Then came the following addresses:

"The March of Mind," by C. P. Boozer.

"Water, its Uses, Importance and Power," by D. B. Busby.

"True Greatness" by S. S. Smeetzer.

"The demand of our country at the present time," by W. S. Wingard.

Benediction, by the President.

The Primary Department also did well. In fact everything proved satisfactory, and it could be seen that the teacher had not been idle.

We up here in the mountains forgot altogether about the 4th of July, not that we are so disloyal as not to pay any attention to it, for we have a few of the loyal sort amongst us; but this man, Colonel Ames, with his circus and the elephants came along, and showed his performances for seventy-five cents a piece, so you see that kept the 4th of July from our minds. Everybody was talking about the "big show" two weeks before it came, and we could not think about anything else, or we might have had a big speech, barbecue or some other kind of a burrah. The circus drew a very large crowd, and notwithstanding the high taxes, hard times and scarcity of corn, the crowd of colored folks was larger than at any time since the Union came in.

We are beginning to suffer for rain. A good shower would bring out corn and cotton very much. Corn is worth at present one dollar and thirty-five cents per bushel. K.

THE LIVE STOCK QUESTION.

Our Prospects for Meat—The Destruction of Cattle and Hogs by Negroes—A Serious Matter for the Consideration of our People.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FAIRMOUNT PLANTATION, BARNWELL COUNTY, July 7.—The numerous correspondents of your admirably conducted journal keep you so well informed as to the condition and prospect of the crops of corn and cotton, I shall say but little about them. They look very well here at present and promise a fair yield, provided the seasons continue to hold out, and if we can prevent the negroes from stealing cotton as much as they did last year—first by basketfuls and then by whole bales—we shall be able, perhaps, to gather a reasonable amount, according to the number of acres planted. It is too early, however, to predict much with regard to cotton, it being liable to so many contingencies between now and frost.

The cattle and hog crops deserve, I think, more notice than they receive, and I wish to direct particular attention to the subject of stock killing—the destruction of cattle and hogs by negroes.

It is well known that before the war, when the negroes were under guardianship and control, cattle and hogs were raised in abundance in South Carolina, and no planter or farmer who managed properly, except in a few localities, ever had to buy beef, mutton or bacon; and from the section of country where I reside, the surplus of cattle raised was sent in droves to the Charleston market. But since freedom has given the negroes better opportunities for stealing and gratifying their animal propensities, it is impossible, except in a few neighborhoods, to raise even a tithe of what is needed for home consumption. If the predatory habits of the negroes did not keep constantly reducing the stock, their natural increase, in this section, would in the course of a few years be sufficient to supply the whole State; the price of beef and pork would go down so low that any freedman, with ordinary industry, would be able, with a pittance of his wages, to buy at the markets of the towns and villages all that he would require. But the mass of that people have not forecast enough to take that view of the matter, nor will they deny themselves even if they did; for with them the present is everything, and they will kill the last cow or hog to gratify their appetite, and that, too, with the most unmerciful and remorseless disregard of the right of *meum* and *tuum;* taking the last cow of the poor, unoffending widow, who depends upon the last of her stock for the scanty allowance of milk which she gets for her little ones.

Millions are annually lost to the South that might be saved by proper legislation and concert of action on the part of the planters and farmers. The South is becoming every year more dependent on the West for necessary supplies, and the pork crop of the United States does not now exceed what it was fifteen years ago. The number of hogs killed and packed in the West in 1856-'57 was 2 534 770; in 1868-'69 2 477 224 and yet the natural increase in the wants during that time must have been fully 40 per cent. Population is gaining on production. According to the census of 1860 we had in South Carolina of hogs 965 779; now we have but 468,378, and the negroes will keep on reducing them unless they are prevented; they are as bad on hogs as the bears in the swamp—in fact, the two-legged bears are worse than the four-legged ones.

If we want immigrants to come to our country we must have the wherewith to feed them. Let the planters and farmers then be protected in their endeavors to raise, besides grain, an abundance of cattle and hogs. Let proper laws be enacted for guarding against theft and inflicting a severe and summary punishment when theft is detected, bearing in mind the principle laid down by Blackstone, that crimes must be measured and dealt with according to their effects upon society and the full measure of punishment meted out that is required for their prevention. Let the negro know his legal rights, deal with him justly, honestly, firmly, but, above all, convince him that he shall not steal. Then will our State be rendered in a great measure, independent of external supply. The cotton crop, after deducting for wages and the interest on capital, will be net profit, for further investment, either in commerce and manufacturing or in more labor for making still larger crops, and with the millions annually paid to the West for pork and grain retained in the South, will give a new impulse to every department of industry.

In certain situations and under certain circumstances I admit it will be best for individuals and even whole States to purchase certain supplies, but, as a general rule, that State will be most prosperous that is least dependent upon others—particularly for bread and meat.

Proper legislation and concert of action on the part of the planters and farmers of our State can bring about a right condition of things, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of the community will be enhanced thereby. R.

—The Confederate dead are being removed from the Chickamauga battle field, and reinterred in the Confederate cemetery at Marietta, Georgia.

THE STATE TAXES.

THE TEMPER AND PURPOSES OF THE PEOPLE,

Spirit of the Country Press.

The following extracts from articles in the State papers on the subject of taxation justify the anger of our people, while they shiver to pieces the chief statements made by Governor Scott in his last long letter.

FAIRFIELD ADVISES RESISTANCE.

The Winnsboro' News advises the people "to pay only such a portion of the tax as the real value of the property calls for, and carry the question to the courts." It says further:

There is not even the appearance of justice in the present manner of assessing the value of property. The Board of Equalization can tax just as they see fit, if they can exercise any such power, as they have presumed to do in Orangeburg, as raising the assessment 300 per cent. Under that decision the house of a gentleman returned by him at $8000, and surely that is a high value, will have to pay a tax on $32,000. In Fairfield, land for which the owners have been anxious to get $4 an acre, has been assessed by the County Auditor at $6, to which 50 per cent., or $3, has been added by the State Board of Equalization, making $9 per acre in all. Is this justice? Another tract of land belonging to the estate of N. Wirick, was returned at $100, at which price it had been sold, and which those who are acquainted with the naked old field say is more than its real value, has been assessed at $300.

And just so, there are thousands of honest men who have made a fair return of their property, who forsooth, are to be doubly and triply taxed, because suspected it is that many others, impoverished by misrule and a mongrel State government, have not returned their property fairly. Resist the injustice. Refuse to pay. Trust to the future for a remedy.

SUMTER APPEALS TO THE COURTS.

In Sumter the feeling is very strong. The News says:

But the question is as to the remedy. Should this tax, based upon a fictitious assessment, be quietly paid—without effort to mitigate the wrong? We answer emphatically in the negative. Let this be quietly paid, and it would but be accepted as a license for the imposition of yet more unrighteous and excessive demands.

We believe that the proper course was determined upon, so far as the present is concerned, by the meeting of taxpayers on Monday last at the courthouse. A committee was appointed to wait upon the authorities, carefully and truthfully to represent the facts, and ask an abatement. Should the committee fail, however, in securing relief, then appeal to the judiciary was determined upon. We believe this to be the true course. The opinion has been expressed by legal gentlemen that, under existing authority, the present tax cannot be forcibly collected previous to March next, and the further opinion has been, with equal confidence, expressed, that the decision of the judiciary would be adverse to the legality of the present assessment.

SPARTANBURG CLEARS FOR ACTION.

In Spartanburg there has been great excitement. The Gazette shows the way that the tax muddle works. It says:

Nowhere in the State, we believe, have the people yielded a more ready and cheerful compliance with the changed state of affairs than the people of Spartanburg. Very few complaints were made with the assessments. Property generally was assessed at its marketable value. For months our people have been preparing to meet the expected demands of the County Treasurer. When it became known that the State Board of Equalization had doubled the assessment of real property, the people cheerfully acquiesced in the decision, and sought means to meet the additional demand. What each had to pay was a matter of simple calculation. He knew the amount of his real property and its assessed value; he knew the value of his personal property which he had returned under oath. With these data the calculation was simple and the total amount due was easily derived. With this amount in hand our farmers came to town in response to the call of the County Treasurer. At the Treasurer's office, however, they found their calculations all at fault; their real property had been not only doubled, but in some instances quadrupled, while their personal property had mysteriously increased in value since they made their sworn returns. They found themselves unexpectedly much better off in this world's goods than they previously had any idea of, though unfortunately they were obliged to pay handsomely for the pleasing discovery. For the first few days much grumbling was heard upon our streets, and payments made under protest. In almost every store a group of men could be seen soliciting our merchants to go over their calculations and see wherein the error lay. Grumbling soon gave way to righteous indignation, which threatened for a time to terminate in something far more serious. Wiser counsels, however, fortunately prevailed, and now our larger taxpayers are withholding payment until some satisfactory solution of the problem can be given.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

In the mountains the people are justly indignant. The Walhalla Courier has an interesting article on the subject of taxation, from which we take the following:

We show by facts the fair valuation of our lands. The arable lands in Oconee were originally assessed at $9 per acre, in Pickens $6 48, in Anderson at $6 29, in Greenville at $5 24, in Spartanburg at $5 87, in Abbeville at $5 25, in Laurens at $5 55, in Union at $3 41, and in Newberry at $5 84. Do these facts exhibit an unfair valuation of the lands of our county? If so every one must admit that the valuation is too high in Oconee, instead of too low. Will a people who have returned their arable land above any of the nine adjoining counties be likely to depreciate their wild lands? Is the doubling of our lands under these circumstances a fair and impartial equalization? We challenge the State for a better record of *ad valorem* returns. But our average value is below all these counties, says the Auditor. Let us show why this is true. The proportion of acres of arable land in Pickens to the whole number of acres is as one to seven, in Oconee as one to twelve, in Anderson as one to five, in Abbeville as one to four, and so on. Again, Oconee is the northwest county of the State, bounded by and terminating in the mountains in a northerly and westerly direction. Three miles north of Walhalla we strike the mountains, and for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles in different directions, there is an unbroken succession of rocky hills. An area of fifteen miles wide by twenty miles long number a voting population of less than 200 souls. These are men, who have settled in the little coves along the mountain branches. The remainder of this large area is useless except as a woodland pasture, and one tenth the amount would answer all the purposes of the settlers in that way. The wood has no marketable value, and the soil is too poor and broken for cultivation. In Pickens the proportion of broken lands is much less, there being about the same quantity of arable land in the two counties and the same population, while in Oconee there are nearly 200,000 more acres of land than in Pickens. In the other counties the surface is not so broken and the soil better. Three fourths of our county can grow only corn, while all the others except Pickens grow cotton largely and profitably. Cotton is money, money easy of transportation, and land adapted to its growth is more valuable.

We will explain one other point which may have influenced in some degree the action of the State Board. That is the low figures at which meadow or pasture land was valued. In Oconee this was fifty-seven cents per acre. The truth is there is not an acre of meadow land, strictly speaking, in the county. The assessors put under that head old fields worn out and washed. To the Yankee mind, meadow is a valuable class of land.

From these facts it is manifest that the State Board must have acted either from ignorance or fraud, or both, in doubling our lands, and we are inclined to think from the former. In fact the letter of the State Auditor proves it.

What is the remedy? Some suggest the courts, but if there be any other practicable way to relief, we advise the people to adopt it. We suggest the following, which might result in good: Hold a meeting at Walhalla on Monday of court; appoint a committee to go to Columbia and lay our case before the State Auditor. Let them seek first an extension of time for the collection of taxes in our courts, let them next request the State Auditor to instruct the County Auditor to give notice that he will hear and relieve all cases of peculiar hardships on the presentment of a petition properly vouched and approved by this County Auditor, and then let every one rest his case on its merits. We believe if the Auditor has not the power, he should withhold the collection of the tax on the whole amount added by the State Board, and refer the matter with his reasons to the next meeting of the Legislature for confirmation or rejection. It might be best to try this first, as we are satisfied the entire amount added by the State Board is without justification of law.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

York.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "Comparatively few persons from the country were in town on Monday, and there was little public business. The sheriff resold the Broad River Gold Mine, at the risk of the former purchaser, for $500. It was bought by H. D. Stowe. This property was sold three months ago for $10,100, and was bid off by L. M. Seacrest. The sheriff also sold a tract of land belonging to G. W. S. Legare, lying on the South Fork of Fishing Creek, and containing four hundred acres, for $600. Purchaser S. P. Hamilton, of Chester. Thompson & Jeffreys, assignees in bankruptcy, resold, at the risk of former purchaser, a tract of land, the property of Samuel Black, containing two hundred and forty acres, at $5 50 per acre, to S. G. Hemphill. At the former sale this land was bid off at $10 95 per acre."

Oconee.

The Walhalla Courier says: "On the first instant, as we were going to press, Elisha King exhibited to us two cotton blooms which he plucked from his farm in this county on the 29th of June. He has only eight acres planted, but represents it as averaging from twenty-four to thirty inches in height, and full of squares. This is early for this section, considering the late spring.

"For three weeks the weather has been unusually warm and dry. In some parts of the county the farmers report good seasons, while in others they are very much in need of rain. It has been three weeks and two days since Walhalla has been blessed with an out-pouring from the clouds, and the wilted vegetables in our gardens show the effect of the hot sun. Crops are, as yet, uninjured, and if we get rain shortly, we believe they will be benefited. Corn is young and will not be hurt from drought if we have rain at the earing time. Present prospects for crops are still good."

Anderson.

The popular and widely known landlord, Colonel A. M. Hunt, of Columbia, has leased the building known as the old Anderson Hotel, on the northwest corner of the public square, and will open the same for the reception of visitors about the first of August.

Of sales-day the Intelligencer says: "Monday last was the dullest sales-day on record. One tract of land, containing twenty-seven acres, brought $200. The few persons from the country loitered in the shade, and there was a total absence of activity in business circles."

Mrs. Esther Benson, relict of Mr. E. B. Benson, formerly a well known merchant of Pendleton, died in Anderson Village on Saturday morning last, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Miss Carrie Horsey, second daughter of Mr. T. M. Horsey, recently of Charleston, but now a resident of New York, died suddenly on Sunday morning last of consumption.

The Intelligencer says: "The crops are suffering severely for the want of rain, and relief from protracted drought in a few days will gladden the hearts of the farmers with fair prospects of corn and cotton. The wheat and oat crops are turning out splendidly, in many instances beyond an average yield. The gardens about town are badly in need of refreshing showers."

Edgefield.

Edgefield Courthouse now has a daily mail.

Old Mr. Andrew Moyer, tried at the June term of court for the murder of John Autrey, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, has, upon a petition from many of the best citizens of Edgefield, endorsed by the presiding Judge, and signed by Governor Orr, On Thursday last he was released from jail and returned to his family.

On Wednesday last, near Tucker's in the Dark Corner, a citizen of that region, named Wm. Towles, was shot and seriously wounded. It seems that a man by the name of Truit was driving a wagon along the road, when Towles suddenly stepped up and knocked down one of his mules. Upon this Truit shot Towles and wounded him seriously in the stomach. It turns out that Towles mistook Truit for some other man against whom he had a grudge. At last accounts, Towles was doing well.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "On the night of the 25th of May last, after the election for Coroner at Pleasant Lane, a negro man named Reuben Smyly, living on the plantation of Ransom Tinnerman, Esq., was very severely beaten by parties still unknown. On Wednesday last this negro died. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body by Lemuel Colley, Esq., and the verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death from the effects of the beating received on the 25th of May. Several gentlemen of the Pleasant Lane neighborhood are being implicated by the reports of negroes in this affair, but as yet no arrests have been made."

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—A card published in the Washington Express, signed by Henry Ward, proprietor of the Express, says: "The discontinuance of the publication of the National Intelligencer is not final, but that its resumption by the lawful owners will take place as soon as arrangements to that end can be perfected. It has never been the intention, he says, to abandon the title, but delay has been rendered necessary by reason of certain complications under previous management, and a strike among the employees. He also gives notice that the right to enjoin others from the use of the title and name of said paper is reserved."

Special Notices.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MARLBORO' COUNTY.—IN EQUITY—PRESTON COVINGTON AND WIFE vs. HENRY C. LEGGETT AND WIFE, ET AL.—BILL FOR PARTITION, INJUNCTION AND RELIEF.—Notice is hereby given in obedience to an order made in the above stated case, that the children of EBENEZER W. THOMAS, or their heirs, if any such there be, are hereby required to establish before me, at Bennettsville, S. C., on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, such relationship and their right to the fund in question in above stated case; and on their failure so to do, to be deprived and forever barred of all right, title or interest in the same.

D. D. MCBOLL, Special Referee.

June 12 s3mos

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, IF YOU WOULD be beautiful, use Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The MAGNOLIA BALM makes the Skin smooth and pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion, when seventy-five cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best article to dress the hair is Lyon's Kathairon. thstu 1mo DAC June 24

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL.—THIS IS the universal verdict pronounced upon PLANTATION BITTERS by all who have tried them. The well known health promoting ingredients from which they are made and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so honorably endorsed, that we trust that no one will forego the advantages of their use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. July 6 tuths3

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by Dealers everywhere. 1mo June 29

Married.

JERVEY—DEVEAUX.—On the evening of the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Columbia, S. C., by the Rev. P. J. SHAND, JAMES L. JERVEY to SALLIE E., daughter of STEPHEN L. DEVEAUX. *

Obituary.

BROWN.—Died, at Magnolia Bluff, Taylor County, Georgia, on the 4th inst., ROBERT E. BROWN, late of this city, in the 65th year of his age. *

Funeral Notices.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES BRIGHT and family are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, To-MORROW MORNING, at Eight o'clock, from No 59 Anson-street. * July 10

Special Notices.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Service in this Church To-MORROW MORNING, at half-past Ten o'clock, Dr. W. W. HICKS officiating. July 10 8

CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at Half-past Ten o'clock—in the EVENING at quarter-past Eight. July 10 8

THE ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM WILL be celebrated by the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. CHARLES SMALL officiating, at the foot of Council-street, at half-past Ten o'clock A. M., To-MORROW. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Church. * July 10

CONSULATE OF NORTH GERMAN UNION.—NOTICE.—Mr. FRIEDERICH PETRASCH, from Ruethen, is hereby requested to report in person at the Consulate General of the North German Union, at New York, office No. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 22, or to forward his address at the earliest opportunity. Persons knowing anything of the present residence of Mr. PETRASCH are requested to communicate the same to above Consulate. July 10

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP FALCON, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

July 10 1 MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

THE WORLD GROWS WISER.—THE human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and (literally) returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and antibilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being aware of the fact, prefer the building up to the knocking down system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In summer, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease. DAC 6 July 10

ROSADALIS.—THE PROPRIETORS claim—and its merits bear them up in the assertion—that this great alterative remedy will cure and permanently cure Scrofula in its various forms, such as Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints and Bones, &c.

Rheumatism, White Swelling, Sore Eyes, Stubborn Ulcers, Eruptions of the Skin, Diseases of Women, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel, and all other Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

It only requires a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit as a great Blood Purifier and Renovator. Certificates of its value pour in from all parts of the country, and thousands stand to-day the living witnesses of its great healing power.

For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C.

July 10 stuth3

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS State, I have appointed W. GEORGE GIBBES as my Attorney to attend to all business pertaining to the Agency of the Life Association of America for this branch. N. P. CARTER,

Agent of Life Association of America.

July 5

NOTICE.—NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.—DEPOSITS made between now and July 19th, will draw interest from July 1st.

June 22 24 NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.—Deposits made on or before 20th July, will draw interest from 1st instant. THOMAS R. WARING, Cashier

July 2 8

THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

MARENGO.—FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE.—This valuable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persuasion of friends, who have used it with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the public. It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely VEGETABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few doses is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous suffer