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These terms are so simple any child may understand them. Nine lines is a square—one inch. In every instance we charge by the space occupied, as eight or ten lines can be made to occupy four or five squares, as the advertiser may wish, and is charged by the space.

Advertisers will please state the number of squares they wish their advertisements to make.

Business men who advertise to be benefited, will bear in mind that the SENTINEL has a large and increasing circulation, and is taken by the very class of persons whose trade they desire.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Thursday, Dec. 23, 1875.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16, 1875.

Dear Sentinel: This, I consider, has been made the gloomiest day for South Carolina since reconstruction. On yesterday a joint resolution was received in the House, from the Senate, proposing to go into an election to day, for one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and eight Circuit Judges. The House, by a very large vote, laid the resolution on the table, and it was generally understood that no election would be gone into until after the Christmas holidays. This did not meet the approbation of the aspirants and their manipulators, and last night a caucus of the Republican party was held, and everything cut and dried—in fact, the Judges were virtually elected, for the candidates were all put in nomination and every "true and tried Republican" pledged to the man receiving the nomination.—Whipper and Moses formed a combination in favor of each other, and made their success certain. As soon the House met this morning, Whipper moved to take from the table the joint resolution, which was done and passed by a strict party vote. At 12 M. the two Houses met in joint assembly, with the president of the Senate in the chair, who announced the objects of the joint assembly, and that the nomination for Associate Justice was then in order. Humbert, of Darlington, nominated Judge, J. J. Wright, (the incumbent), Cain, of Edgefield, nominated Sam J. Lee, Boston, of Newberry, nominated Macon B. Allen, of Charleston. Nominations were then closed, and a ballot had, which resulted as follows: Wright, 128; Lee, 9; Allen, 1. The circuits were then taken up in numerical order. Davis, of Charleston, "Independent and coalition Republican," nominated W. J. Whipper, which nomination was seconded by speaker Elliott. Jervey, of Charleston, nominated E. B. Seabrook; Pinckney, of Charleston, the "Santee orator," seconded the nomination of Mr. Seabrook, but in conclusion, said he hoped the Republicans would not vote for his candidate, but support Whipper. Major Melchers, of Charleston, nominated Major H. A. Meetze, Democrat. In this contest the color line was drawn so far as the colored members were concerned, and the party lash was cracked over the white Republicans, who were given to understand that their political preferment in the future depended entirely upon the vote they were then called upon to cast. This had the desired effect, and they voted for Whipper as complacently as could be imagined. The ballot resulted as follows: Whipper, 83; Meetze, 33; Seabrook, — Whipper was declared duly elected Judge of the first Circuit (and most important) judicial Circuit of the State; upon this announcement, a deafening yell, that scarcely could be surpassed by all the demons of the infernal regions, rent the air, hats went up towards the top of the house, hands were clapped, and the sable members of the reform Legislature of South Carolina went off into ecstasies over their triumph. It was then announced that nominations were in order for the second Circuit. Whipper nominated T. C. Wiggins, the present Solicitor of that Circuit, and whose moral character and legal abilities, I am informed, are entirely below par; but he was dyed in the wool, and that was sufficient. Whipper, in his remarks, in making the nomination, said that he rejoiced to know that the party lines had been tightly drawn, and they did not intend to put any but avowed Republicans in office.—They asked nothing from the Democrats, and did not propose to give them anything. Maher was an able, clear headed Judge, but was not Republican enough for him, and he called upon his party to stand unitedly by his candidate. Speaker Elliott, nominated Judge Maher for re-election, in a very complimentary speech. Burckmeyer said they wanted a colored man on that Circuit, and he nominated M. B. Allen, of Charleston. The vote resulted as follows: Wiggins, 85; Maher, 58; Allen, 9. Wiggins was declared duly elected Judge of the 2d Judicial Circuit, for a term of four years, when another yell went forth from the throats of the faithful. The third Circuit was next in order, Johnson, another "Independent, and coalition Republican," nominated the immaculate F. J. Moses, Jr. Whipper, in another one of his "patriotic" speeches, seconded the nomination.—Williams, of Georgetown, nominated Judge Shaw, for re-election. The ballot resulted as follows: Moses, 76; Shaw, 47. Moses was declared duly elected Judge of the third Circuit, when another patriotic yell rent the air. Whittemore, nominated Judge Townsend for re-election, who received the unanimous vote of the joint assembly, and was declared duly elected. Paris Simkins, of Edgefield, nominated Judge Carpenter, for re-election.—He had no opposition, and was unanimously elected. White, of York County, nominated T. J. Mackey for re-election. Bamfield, of Beaufort, nominated A. P. Knowlton, of Orangeburg. This was a contest in which I could see no choice in the men, and with a few other Conservatives, voted for Jas. H. Rion, of Winnsboro. It was thought that the vote between Mackey and Knowlton was going to be very close, and the Conservative vote was eagerly sought by them both. The vote resulted as follows: Mackey, 94; Knowlton, 28; Rion, 6. The Bar of that Circuit, generally preferred Mackey to Knowlton, and for this reason most of the Conservatives voted for him. Northrop was the only candidate put in nomination for the 7th Circuit, but about half of the Democrats voted for General W. H. Wallace, of Union. The vote resulted: Northrop, 114; Wallace, 16. Judge Cooke was nominated by Spence, of Abbeville for the 8th Circuit; Ferguson, of Greenville nominated Thomas Thompson, of Abbeville; but the Conservatives seeing that there was no possible hope for his election, generally voted for Cooke, who received 114 votes; Thompson, 12. Thus ended one of the darkest days for South Carolina. Whipper, Moses, Mackey! Great God! I turn from the subject sickened and disgusted. The coalition policy of the News and Courier and Gov. Perry are the seeds of this disaster. I will now go back and enumerate the legislation of general importance since our short recess. An act to repeal the lien law has been defeated in this House, and our people must continue to bear the evils resulting from it, until the character of our government is changed. An act repealing the law which required the County Commissioners to audit and pass upon school claims, has passed the House and been sent to the Senate, which body, I presume will concur in it. A joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, limiting the sessions of the General Assembly to sixty days, has been defeated. The school book commission reported to the General Assembly their action in making a change in the text books for the public schools also, the charges against J. D. Robertson, chairman of the commission, in reference to his corrupt propositions to publishers, which was first made known through the columns of the News and Courier. The report was referred to the committees on judiciary and education; and the charges against Robertson with the evidence, to the committee on privileges and election. A bill to make the offices of County Treasurers and Auditors elective, has been defeated by a strict party vote. The debates on this bill very clearly showed that the Republicans only hoped to retain power in the State through these offices—that is only

such men as would manipulate and work the party up to fever heat in the several counties should be put in the offices, but if they permitted the people to elect them, they would not care so much for the party, but work for self, and thus, over half the counties in the State would certainly be lost to them.

A joint resolution, to require and authorize the County Commissioners of Pickens County, to levy and cause to be collected annually, a special tax of three mills to be applied, exclusively to the payment of the past indebtedness of the County, until the same shall have been paid, has received its second reading in the House. In this connection, I will say that some time since I received a petition, signed by all the County Commissioners, asking the General Assembly to grant them authority to levy an annual tax of five mills, to defray the current expenses of the County. This, with the concurrence of Senator Bowen, I declined to present. It may be a difficult matter to conduct the affairs of the County on a tax of three mills, and a large floating debt has already been saddled upon our County from this cause, it is claimed; but I think with good management both ends can be made to meet on a tax of three mills. Our poor farm can, and ought to be made self-sustaining. Most of the bridges in the County are new, or have recently repaired, and without some unforeseen disaster. I can not see why our County expenses should exceed a tax of three mills. Reform, reform, is the cry from the mountains to the seaboard, and let us begin at home. The County Commissioners should not, under any circumstances permit the County expenditures to exceed its revenue; but the present year, with the expense of only one court to provide for instead of three, they have created a debt of some three hundred dollars; and, if the other two terms of court had been held, it would have amounted to two thousand dollars, instead of three hundred. Why is this? Can not such deficiencies be prevented in the future? I do not accuse the Commissioners of anything wrong, but speak of these matters and call their attention to them in order that they may prevent anything of the kind hereafter. Our whole system of County government, as well as State, is radically wrong and not at all adapted to our people or their circumstances, but it is an evil that we are powerless to remedy, and will have to make the best of circumstances, and bide our time. Already we have a State tax of ten mills to pay, an ordinary County tax of three mills, besides the special tax of three mills making an aggregate of sixteen mills in Pickens County. Are we able to bear more for current expenses? I think not. Besides this, it may be possible that we will have to pay the Railroad tax, though it is to be hoped that our cause may ultimately be successful.

In the United States Court on Tuesday last, two suits against the County on these bonds, one brought by the Bank of Commerce of Richmond, Va., and the other by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was tried, and in both cases judgment rendered against the County. Both judgments amount, I believe, to over five thousand dollars, but they were tried separately, and under a recent law of the United States, I am informed, an appeal to the Supreme Court can not be taken unless the judgment amounts to over five thousand dollars. These cases being separate, and neither amounting to that amount, it is feared that we will not be able to take an appeal, unless it be on the basis that the amount involved amounts to over that amount, even a hundred thousand dollars of principal to say nothing of the interest. Col. Norton, I am assured will fight the case to the last ditch, but, in the event that he should fail, I think it wise and prudent for our people to be prepared to meet the demand. It would be well for each taxpayer to lay aside the amount of his Railroad tax, in the event it should come, then he will not be taken by surprise and will be able to meet it. What the final result will be, I am not able to say, but would advise our people to be prepared for the worst.

The legislature will probably adjourn over on the 22nd inst, to the 5th of January next. I had the pleasure of meeting our Clerk of Court, S. D. Keith, Esq., in the city this week, who was summoned here as a witness in the Air Line Railroad bond suit. W. G. Field, Esq., is now in the city on his return from the

meeting of the Grand Lodge in Charleston. I will likely be with you about the middle of next week. B.

In accordance with a time honored custom of giving the "devil and his associates" a little respite from the arduous and confining duties of a printing office, there will be no issue of the SENTINEL till January 6th. With this issue ends the labors of the present year—its blessings, its delights and its misfortunes. We all have grown older and, it is to be hoped, wiser by the many experiences of the past "A merry Christmas to all our readers."

A verdict in the case of the Bank of Commerce vs. the County of Pickens, in the United States Circuit Court holding in Columbia on 14th inst, has been rendered for \$2240.88; and also another in the case of the Richmond and Danville Railroad vs. County of Pickens for \$3734.80. It will be seen that this judgement together with the one previously obtained puts the county \$14,000 in debt on the score of interest on the Bonds issued by the County in aid of the Air Line Railroad. The County's attorney, Col. J. J. Norton will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he hopes to have a more successful hearing. The appeal bond for this purpose has already been made.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Pickens High School, which opens January 17th. This School is commencing on its third year. It offers a splendid opportunity to both sexes of acquiring a good practical business education, and as a preparatory school it cannot be excelled. The Principal has had a long and varied experience in his profession. As a boarding school it cannot be surpassed in healthiness of climate, cheapness both in respect to board and tuition, and in its removal from all the evils of immorality and vice, which are the usual attendants of more conspicuous seats of learning. We advise the young men and girls of the country to enter the Pickens High School at its next opening and they will not regret it.

We especially call attention to the advertisement of N. F. Burgess & Co. in this week's issue. If anybody in the County wants a first class cooking stove, go to Greenville and call on our friend Gilreath, and he will furnish it at a price lower than anybody else, no mistake; he keeps the best.

We learn from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel that a duel took place at Sand Bar Ferry near Augusta on the 16th inst., between Messrs C. D. Tilly and Geo. E. Ratcliffe, in which Mr. Tilly, the challenger, was wounded; and it was thought at the time, not seriously, but he has since died.

The Governor has appointed Wm. Perry Centennial Commissioner vice John R. Cochran resigned.

Charles O'Conner is now considered out of danger.

Mr. W. H. Tutt has become editor of the Lexington Dispatch. Mr. Tutt is a good printer, and has had much newspaper experience. We hope he will be encouraged by the people of Lexington. If they will do their part Mr. Tutt will give them a good county paper.

MINOR TOPICS.—The President means business in his religious war. Last Sunday Parson Newman preached a sermon against the Catholics, the President being in the audience. A few days ago the President's friends ordered five hundred thousand copies of the message and sermon bound together. They will be distributed throughout the country as a campaign document for a third term.

The biggest canoe ever built has been bought from Moquillah, a chief in British Columbia, and will be sent to the Centennial. It is sixty feet long and eight feet wide and four feet deep, and carries one hundred passengers.

The boundary line in the far north west is being marked by cast iron pillars, eight feet high, set in the ground four feet, at distances of a mile from each other. The English and American governments set the posts alternately.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Easley Station and surrounding country, that he has just returned from market, with a lot of

NEW GOODS, Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Jeans, Shirting, Flannels, Shawls, &c. &c. Also, a fine lot of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and everything usually found in a Dry-goods store.

A fine selection of choice family Groceries, Candles, Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Also, a lot of No. 1 Family Medicines. Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware. All cheap for cash or barter. Highest prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Respectfully, S. BASWELL, Easley Station, A. & R. A. L. R. R. Nov 25, 1875

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS! AT EASLEY STATION, S. C. The undersigned have opened a House in Easley, near their Livory Stable, for the purpose of conducting a fancy and heavy GROCERY BUSINESS. Under the Firm, name and style of RICHEY & WYATT. They guarantee bottom prices, as they intend selling strictly for cash. Give them a call. H. A. RICHEY, A. G. WYATT. Easley, Nov 22, 1875

FALL & WINTER GOODS AT EASLEY STATION, S. C. I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public generally, to the large and well selected Stock of Goods I have now in store. My stock consists of DRY, FANCY & DRESS GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. All bought in person for this market, at prices that can not be out under. The Ladies will find my DRESS and FANCY GOODS, especially suited to their wants, and Gentlemen in need of CLOTHING of the latest styles will save money by inspecting my stock. By strict attention to business, and with fairness to all, I hope to continue to receive the favors of the past. M. W. FORD. Persons who are due the firm of FORD & MAULDIN on account, will please settle same 1st of November, as the business of the old firm must be closed. M. W. FORD. Oct 14

A No. 8 Stove FOR \$18.00. THE best and handsomest No. 8 STOVE in the market for \$18.00, with 25 pieces, Ham boiler included, and not a Muffin Ring or Patty Pan, among the number. How is that for low. N. F. BURGESS & CO. Greenville, S. C., Dec. 23, 17 4

Notice! STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. PICKENS COUNTY. NOW all men by these presents, that in accordance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for granting of certain charters," approved the thirtieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, and our petition asking for a charter, that Mathew Hendricks and Jessie Simmons, and their associates and successors, members of this "Johney Baptist Church," are hereby constituted and declared a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Oolenoy Baptist Church of Pickens County. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold real estate or personal property, not exceeding in value the sum of _____ dollars; and to sell and convey, or dispose of the same in any manner whatsoever; and by its corporate name to sue and be sued in any of the Courts of the State, and to make such rules and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land, as may be deemed necessary; to make, use and keep a common seal and the same at will to alter. Given under my hand and official seal, in the Clerk's office at Pickens Court House, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Declaration of the Independence of America. S. D. KEITH, c.c.f.e. Dec 23, 1875

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