

Scraps and Facts.

The customhouse receipts at New York during October amounted to ten and one-half million dollars.

A prosperous merchant has for his motto: "Early to bed and early to rise; never get tight, and advertise."

One Collins, a Wisconsin man, recently shot himself, arranging it so that he would fall into the fire and be burned up, to escape falling into the doctors' hands.

A Muscatine, Iowa, father is much exercised to know how his daughter discovered that eating warm maple sugar makes gentlemen's moustaches scratchy.

General Walker, superintendent of the census, recommends, in his report to Congress, that enumerations be made every five, instead of ten years.

Mr. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," has been elected to the Nebraska Legislature from Lincoln county. The Louisville Journal suggests that he be placed on the committee to codify the laws.

There is a boy in St. Joseph, Mo., who wears shoes which are seventeen and a quarter inches long, and seven inches round the instep. Worries don't have much show in his neighborhood.

A Boston woman, who has been reading in the papers that Sunday marriages are illegal, writes to the papers to know how it is with a baby born on Sunday. If so, which should be punishable—the father, the mother or the baby?

A wedding is to come off in Philadelphia in December with twelve bridesmaids, all attired by Worth, of Paris. The bride's dress will be of Belgian lace, and cost \$9,000 in gold.

A Judge in Charleston, West Virginia, has granted an injunction to prevent the building of a colored Baptist church there on the petition of citizens representing that the worship of the colored people is "boisterous, wild and extravagant, and would consequently be a nuisance to the neighborhood."

The Memphis Savings Bank suspended on Monday last week, its liabilities amounting to \$300,000. The losses were incurred by speculating outside the legitimate business of the bank. The President of the bank has placed his fortune at the disposal of the creditors, which will pay 70 per cent. of the total indebtedness.

Illinois elects her next Legislature under the cumulative system, through which the elector can distribute his votes among the several candidates in nomination, or concentrate them all upon one. This will secure what is so desirable in a Republican form of government—a minority representation. The new system has already been tried in several localities, in elections of minor importance; but this is the first time in which it has been applied to a Legislature.

A Washington telegram says: "There is the best Republican authority for saying that the Republicans in Congress will look very sharply after the Liberals. Banks, it is stated, will be removed from the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee, and Governor Blair from the claims committee. In the Senate it is proposed to entirely reconstruct committees. This will take Trumbull from the judiciary, and dispose of Senators Schurz, Tipton, Sumner, Rice and Fenton, as they were Democrats."

A writer in the London Times relates that in the mummy pit at Sakarra, Egypt, he saw many persons busily engaged in searching out, sifting and sorting mummies, and other bony bits of the human form, which almost crusted the ground thereabout. Nine camels were employed to bear these in nets to the river-side, where vessels waited to carry them to Alexandria, whence they were shipped to English manufacturers of mummies. The trade is brisk, and is said to have been going on for years and may go on for many more.

To convey some idea of the immense number of postage stamps used: In the space of three months, the National Bank Note Company have made over 148,000,000 of all denominations, valued at over \$4,000,000. During the present year 520,000,000 have been completed, those made in January numbering 65,000,000. Thirty-eight and a half millions have been completed in a week, and 13,000,000 in a single day. Three times as many three-cent stamps are used as of all other denominations combined; after them come the one-cent, and then the two and six-cent. The last weekly return of the company showed a manufacture of over 14,000,000 of finished stamps.

The extraordinary powers of resistance of the steel, compressed by hydraulic pressure, of which the new Whitworth gun is composed, has been proven by one of the experiments made at the recent trial of the weapon. A cylinder representing the chamber of a nine-pounder gun was loaded with one and a half pounds of powder, and being screwed up to the shot end, was fired through a touch-hole only one-tenth of an inch in diameter. The cylinder did not burst, but the charge burst through the touch-hole, leaving the chamber uninjured. This hydraulically compressed steel furnishes a metal of the greatest value, since, by using it, guns can be constructed which will combine a lightness and power hitherto unattainable.

New York is jubilant over the marked revival of her Southern trade, consequent upon the recovery of the South from the long season of depression which followed the war and reconstruction. The Evening Mail tells us: "For almost every class of merchandise, the orders have been larger and the quality of goods better than for many years past, and there seems to be an unbounded ability and readiness to pay cash or to ask only very short credit. Actual investigation shows that the increase in business with the different Southern States varies from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the whole amount for the past seasons. Not only does the demand for more and better merchandise evince a growing prosperity, but the call for agricultural implements and machinery shows that the people are earnestly at work establishing their industries upon a solid basis."

The telegraph announces the death of the wife of the Hon. Horace Greeley, in New York city, on the 30th ultimo, of consumption. Mrs. Greeley was a native of New York, where she became acquainted with Mr. Greeley while he was the editor of the New Yorker, and boarding at the Graham House in that city, at which place she first met him. She shortly afterwards removed to Warren, North Carolina, to teach school. Her maiden name was Mary Y. Cheney. Horace Greeley and Miss Cheney were married in Emanuel Church, Warrenton, N. C., on the 5th of July, 1836, according to the Episcopal form. For some months Mrs. Greeley's health has been gradually declining, and for a week past her death has been hourly expected. She has been in Madeira and Europe for a year past, attempting to restore her health, and returned within the last three months. Mrs. Greeley was a woman of intellectual culture, and devoted her time largely to the acquisition of knowledge.

The London Standard thinks that the peace of Europe rests upon a very questionable footing. There is not a corner of the continent which is not in the teeth of M. Thiers, openly boasts that he has an invincible army, and all the elements of France—Radicals, Orleansists, Legitimists and Imperialists—are united upon the necessity of obtaining revenge from Germany as soon as practicable. Neither Prince Bismarck nor Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, believes that peace will continue, and the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin was due to the desire on the part of the high contracting powers interested to come to an understanding upon this subject. Even Servia claims that she can put 300,000 men in the field, and while Italy is fortifying Monte Mario on the Italian side of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, to

guard against the French military preparations at Modane, on the French side of the Alps, Spain is urging a demand upon England for the possession of Gibraltar. Involved in these complications, also, is the question of the Pope and Prussia, introducing into the troubled arena of European politics religious dissensions.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1872.

Watch the Figures.—The date on the "address-label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. If subscribers do not wish their papers discontinued, the date must be kept in advance.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash, in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

Having determined to devote more attention hereafter to job printing than we have done in the past, we would inform the public that our office is now well supplied with new types of the latest styles, and the best machinery in use; and with a choice stock of inks, cards, papers, &c., we are prepared to execute as good work as can be done anywhere in the United States. Orders for Ball Tickets, Bank Notes, Bonds and Coupons, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Certificates of Deposit, Certificates of Stock, Checks, Deposit Tickets, Drafts and Notes, Envelopes, Policies, Fire & Life Ins., Shipments, Wedding Cards, will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction as to quality of work, guaranteed in every instance. Particular attention given to fine work in colors.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING.

We propose in this article to state some plain facts, and then make some comments upon them. These facts, as the sequel will show, are not stated for the sake of any thing but the general good.

Just beyond the corporate limits of Yorkville there lives a gentleman who, whilst he is not by profession a planter, nevertheless is engaged in cultivating what, in this country, is called a small farm. In 1870 he sowed a four-acre lot in oats and after harvesting the oats permitted the lot to grow up in weeds, and in the fall turned the weeds under. In 1871 the same thing was done. In the spring of 1872, (the present year) he prepared the lot for cotton, laying off the rows four feet apart and manured in the drill, putting ten loads of stable manure to the acre. The gross products of the lot were seventeen hundred and fifty-four pounds of lint cotton, which has been sold for \$289.39. The cotton seed he values at \$25.00 which makes the gross income from the four acres \$314.89. The actual expenses of producing the cotton, including labor, manure, horse hire and blacksmith bill—in one word, all the expenses—were \$154.95, leaving a net gain of \$159.82, or, within a small fraction of forty dollars to the acre. We must not forget to mention that this lot of land is naturally thin, has never been manured, and has been cleared some seventy years.

Another fact which we desire to mention is this. A gentleman residing only a short distance from Yorkville, gathered off one-half acre of bottom land (not the best in the field) thirty-five bushels of corn, two and one-half bushels of peas and a one horse load of pumpkins. We have some other facts to which in due time we will call attention. Now for the comments.

The first inference which we would make, is that these facts, as well as all the experience of the past, demonstrate that poor upland is more remunerative when planted in cotton, than when planted in corn. It would perhaps be impossible for the same planter to make off the same four-acre lot mentioned above, forty dollars net profit per acre if it be planted in corn. It is, however, clear that good bottom land will make as much in corn as the best upland will make in cotton. This seems to indicate clearly that corn should only, in exceptional cases, be planted on upland. Another inference is that it is always more profitable to cultivate a small lot properly, than to cultivate a large farm improperly. By the former process, money can be made; but by the latter money and labor will be spent to little purpose. No man can, in the present state of things, improve a large farm. It is a physical impossibility. On the contrary, any man of energy can so improve a small farm that it will amply remunerate him for his labor.

AGRICULTURE.

It must be evident to every observing man that the prosperity of our country depends absolutely upon the development of its agricultural resources. It is vain to preach political reformation. The reformation which we need, most of all others in this country, is an agricultural reformation. The old way of cutting and slashing and tearing things all to pieces must come to an end; and the sooner the better. Facts demonstrate that this is a good land. The soil, whilst it cannot be said to be naturally as rich as that of some other countries, is susceptible of indefinite improvement; and the climate is proverbially healthy. All we need in this country is skillful and energetic cultivators of the soil. We do not urge our people to set their souls on wealth and nothing else; but there is a poverty which is not only oppressive but disgraceful. At present, the agricultural portion of the South is at the mercy of speculating rings and manufacturing cliques. We are forced to sell our crops as soon as they are gathered, it matters not what may be the state of the market. Not forced by these rings and cliques, but forced by our necessities condition. If the planters and farmers of the cotton-growing States were only out of debt, things would wear a different aspect. They could sell their cotton when the manufacturer and speculator would give most for it. Now the man who should control the manufacturer, is himself controlled by his own squalid poverty. It is a vain delusion in men to say or think that "cotton is king," so long as the men who make it are forced to sell it at any price to hush the clamorings of creditors.

Generally speaking, our planters are not aware of the position which they occupy in society. Whilst they are in reality first in importance, they are content to occupy any position that those engaged in the other avocations of life may see fit to assign them. This is all wrong. The man who makes the bread that feeds the hungry, and the material that clothes the naked, ought to both feel and assert his importance.

Our planters are, as a rule, not addicted to

investigating the principles of their calling. The merchant devotes all the energy of his soul in devising plans and schemes by which he may be enabled to make his sales larger and his profits greater. The manufacturer does the same thing; but our planters are content to just go along in the old way. If there is any man who ought to be learned, it is the man who tills the soil. This is not the general impression. We need a reformation in this respect. We need men to till the soil who are able to give a reason for what they do. How many men would be able to give an intelligent answer if asked why they plow? Many would no doubt say they plowed corn to kill grass and cut the roots of the corn. We do not doubt that many who have plowed all their lives never thought for one moment any thing about the philosophy of plowing. The whole operation to them is like talking with a parrot. We need a reformation in this country in this respect. Ignorance will prove our ruin. Muscles, in their place, are good things; but the muscles of an ox without an enlightened head to direct them, will not accomplish much. The days of brute force are numbered in this country, and the man who depends wholly upon it will soon get hopeless, lying behind the age.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The continuance of the horse disease and its paralyzing effect upon business in the northern cities, are the leading themes of the press and telegraph. As the disease travels rapidly and has already reached Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and in view of the possibility of its appearance in this section, we deem it proper to refer to the subject again. The disease up to this time has appeared in three directions from Toronto, Canada, where it first broke out—the northeast, taking Montreal; the southwest, taking the direction of Detroit; and southeasterly, via Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and New York city, thence extending south, and at our latest accounts having appeared as far in this direction as Norfolk, Va. From the fact that the disease has spread itself in Canada, and further, that the breadth of its route in any direction is narrow, its spread is not the result of contagion, but of atmospheric influences. Another law seems to be satisfactorily deduced, and that is, the disease lasts but about ten days, and is of a mild type. Most of the cases which have proved fatal were the result of neglect, over-work after the attack, and improper treatment. It is also the experience of those who have treated the disease, that active treatment in most of cases is not only useless, but positively injurious. Fresh air, clean, pure water and food of a slightly laxative character are all that veterinary surgeons advise, which advice is confirmed by their own experience.

In the matter of prevention, which most interests the owners of horses heretofore, it might be well enough to suggest that it must produce good results in all our stables to increase the circulation of fresh air, and to remove the offal more frequently and more completely. The odor of ammonia, which is usually prevalent in all stables, is very injurious to horses, and should be prevented by the use of absorbing substances and the free use of plaster of Paris. Pure air and pure water, and the removal of everything that tends to render them impure, are the most important preventives of disease in animals as well as in men.

The question whether the disease can be transmitted to man has been frequently asked. In addition to what we published last week upon this subject, which was from the pen of a physician of Washington city, another writer says that men have been known to be affected during almost every great outbreak of the disease since 1695. It has been reported among others, by Valentine, Naderby, Xierst, Kolb, Hesturg, Rayer, Boquet, Loude, Sevigny, Dundress, Hubner, Holmes, Balfour, Karkeek and Watson. Cases of the disease in man were seen in Albany and at South Dover, Duchess county, N. Y., during the outbreak of 1870. It shows itself in man by slight feverishness and the formation on the tongue and inside the lips and cheeks, and sometimes on the head, of small blisters, rarely amounting to the bulk of a lentil. In children and young animals feeding exclusively on milk, diarrhoea and fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels occasionally supervene. On chickens it has been frequently noticed—among others by Hennicke, Lagar, Lamberlechi, Dickens, and Youatt. Chickens were attacked in December, 1870, on the farm of Mr. Eigbme, La Grange, Duchess county, N. Y. Drinking the castaway milk is probably the common cause. Dogs and cats have been noticed by Lagar, Youngusband, and others, to suffer from drinking the milk.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY'S LETTER.

It seems that ex-Governor Perry is afflicted with a mania for writing letters for publication in the newspapers. His latest was occasioned by his recent defeat for Congress, and is addressed to the Democratic and Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District. The greater part of the letter is querulous in tone, childish, and from our standpoint, in very bad taste. He finds fault with such of the white people of the Congressional district as failed to vote, abuses "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," in the usual style, and then submits a remedy for the public ills where by the State may be "redeemed and regenerated." The plan he proposes is to make a contract with employes requiring them to vote, under a penalty, as the employer may dictate. The course he suggests is wrong in principle, impracticable, and in violation of both State and Federal laws. Any person who should attempt to pursue the course suggested, would be liable to prosecution, under the first section of an act passed by the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of persons, property and the public peace," approved March 1, 1871, which is as follows:

"That if any person shall assault or intimidate any citizen because of political opinions or the exercise of political rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the Constitution and laws thereof, or by the Constitution and laws of this State, or for such reason, discharge such citizen from employment or occupation, or eject such citizen from rented house or land or other property, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty or more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than three months or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Judge Mackey, in his charge to the grand jury on Monday, having made the letter of Governor Perry a subject for comment, we make the following extracts from the letter for the information of our readers:

In Greenville, one of the counties composing the Fourth Congressional District, there are 2,800 white voters, and only 2,300 of them went out to vote 1,250 of them were scalawags, who voted with the negroes to continue our present corrupt régime. 500 staid at home and did not vote at all. In Chester county, there were 300 white voters who did not feel interest enough in being represented

in Congress to turn out at the election. In Fairfield, a county distinguished for its intelligence and wealth, one-third of the white voters remained at home. The same thing occurred in every county. If all had gone out to vote, and had not been intimidated by the colored people, the elections would have gone very differently. We might have redeemed and regenerated the State.

I know that the negroes are banded together as a race, under the lead of vile carpet-baggers and infamous scalawags, who would as quickly sell their God for thirty pieces of silver, as they have betrayed their race and country for office, promotion and the hope of stealing, swindling and plundering. But notwithstanding this antagonism to the white people, I know that an influence might be brought to bear on them which they could not resist, if the property-holders of the State were so disposed. Let every land-holder refuse to rent or employ any laborer, unless he will agree, with proper stipulations, to vote with his landlord or employer. This may be done without incurring any of the penalties of the Act of Congress against intimidating voters. There will be no intimidation, but a fair and legitimate agreement, which the parties have a right to make. But it may be said that our lands could not be rented or cultivated on these terms. This is presuming that the laborer can live long without the aid of the employer can without his labor. It is far better that we should work for ourselves, and let the greater part of our lands lie and rest, than to live any longer under such a government as we have—robbing us of all we can make by taxation, and corrupting all the fountains of legislation.

In every other country in the world, where they are allowed to vote, the tenantry and laborers vote with their landlords and employers. John Quincy Adams, Jr., told me, speaking of this very question, that when he was a Republican, all of his tenants and laborers, about forty in number, voted with him, and when he quit the Republican party and turned Democrat, they also turned with him and voted the Democratic ticket, without a word being said to them on the subject. He expected them to vote with him, and they knew it and did so. Now, I suppose it is just as proper for a cotton planter to require this of his colored laborers in South Carolina as it is for Mr. Adams to exact it of his white laborers in Massachusetts. And especially so when these colored laborers are voting for rogues and scoundrels in preference to honest and intelligent men. Chief Justice Chase said in 1868, "We need not apprehend any difficulty in controlling the negro vote in South Carolina. 'Brains and property,' said he, 'will always control labor.' I replied, this might be, if it were not for the carpet-baggers. He said the carpet-baggers would soon become identified with the citizens or leave the country."

But the carpet-bagger in South Carolina, instead of leaving the country, or identifying himself with the people, has become, with the scalawag, through their influence over the negro, a sort of aristocrat or autocrat and tribune of the colored race, and we must get rid of these autocrats and tribunes. We must destroy them and break their sceptre by destroying their influence over the negro. This can only be done by teaching the negro that he is dependent on us, and not we on him. Let us, therefore, resolve unanimously, and stick to it, that we will not rent our lands to or employ any one who will not agree to vote with us in all the elections. In this way, and in this way only, can we rout the carpet-bagger and scalawag, and get control of the colored people. Cuffee has no gratitude in general, as I have tested, though there are exceptions, and he can only be influenced by his wants and necessities. Therefore, urge upon the white people, all over the State, to determine unanimously and at once, to have nothing to do with the Radicals, white or black, in renting their lands or employing their laborers, without they will agree, in writing, under a penalty, to vote with them in all future elections. In three months after the enforcement of this rule, there would be no Radical party in South Carolina, no carpet-bagger, no scalawag, except in the penitentiary. And once more we should be living under an honest government. South Carolina, until we secure such a stringent rule of this kind, and adhere to it, and go out at elections and vote for honest and wise men, we shall be getting worse and worse every year, until the most horrible and terrible revolution and civil war covers the land with bloody desolation and ruin! The remedy is simple and easy and peaceable. The evil is frightful to think of! Let me beseech you to avoid it.

I will mention to you that I have heard of great frauds in the election. It is said that hundreds of North Carolina negroes, at work on the Air-Line Railroad, who had not been in the State twelve months, voted in several counties. It is further said that hundreds of negroes, who had never before voted, voted all over the Congressional District. And it is likewise rumored that gross frauds were practiced at several places in Laurens, by refusing to open the polls at the proper time, and throwing out a large number of Democratic votes at Clinton. These matters are for future investigation. In conclusion, I return you who went to the polls and voted my most grateful thanks; and to such as were too indifferent to turn out at the election, I can only say that I hope you will never be so apathetic again.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

An effort is being made to divide Beaufort into two counties.

William H. Brawley, Esq., has been elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, by a majority of 8,860 votes.

It is rumored that J. L. Neagle, Esq., will be a candidate for the United States Senate, vice Hon. F. A. Sawyer, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Charles H. Giles committed suicide at Union Court House on Tuesday last week, by hanging himself in the head with a pistol.

The United States Circuit Court for South Carolina, will commence its sittings at Columbia on the 4th Monday, the 25th day of this month. It is understood that Judges Bond and Bryan will preside.

Mr. E. M. Seabrook has been appointed register in bankruptcy for the First Congressional District. The counties embraced in the first Congressional District, are Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Kershaw.

Two new post offices have recently been established in Union county. "Coleraine," of which Daniel A. McLaughlin is postmaster; and "Fair Forest," with Jasper Gibbs as postmaster. Both offices are located on the route leading from Union Court House to Woodruff, in Spartanburg county.

According to a table published in the Charleston Courier, the majority for F. J. Moses, Jr. for Governor, over Reuben Tomlinson, is 34,905. In 1870, Scott's majority over Carpenter was 33,534. There has been a falling off in the total vote, as compared with 1870, of 28,787.

Notice is given in the Chester Reporter that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a charter for a Narrow Gauge Railroad from Chester via Yorkville to a point on the North Carolina line, to connect with the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Under the election law of this State, the Board of State Canvassers will declare the result of the recent elections in this State on or before the 10th instant. The Board have no power over Congressional or Legislative candidates, and can merely certify to the Commissioners' returns as to these. In re-

gard to county officers, the law directs them to determine and decide, after due examination, who are elected. This, we judge, implies the right to investigate by count of ballots or otherwise the grounds of protests, if any such are presented.

The following named persons have been arrested in Laurens and bailed in bonds of \$5000 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Columbia: Captain W. J. Leak, A. B. Byrd, A. M. Copeland, Jas. M. Clark, C. C. Ferguson, C. J. Workman, Elihu Cunningham, M. C. Cunningham, Robert A. Cunningham, W. F. Cunningham, Augustus Wallace, W. L. Fowler, Drayton Barksdale, Richard C. Watts, C. M. Miller, J. F. Ramage, S. P. Teague.

W. T. Ford was tried at Chester last week, on the charge of murdering George Cresswell in that town on the night of the 28th of July last. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found Ford guilty of manslaughter. Amzi Triplett was tried for the murder, about the first of May, 1865, of Aaron, a slave of Mrs. Mary Mobley. The Reporter says: "Mr. Triplett was at the time of the unfortunate occurrence employed as overseer on the plantation of Mrs. Mobley. Upon reproving the deceased for the manner in which he was doing his work he was fiercely assaulted by the deceased with a hoe, and finding himself overpowered and in danger of great bodily harm, if not losing his life, he fired the fatal shot. The jury very properly regarded it as clearly a case of killing in self-defense, and in a very short time brought in a verdict of not guilty."

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Col. L. M. McAfee is reported to be lying very ill with consumption at Shelby.

Major Merrill was President of the Military Court which was in session at Charlotte last week for the trial of cases connected with the United States army service.

Mr. Turner is again attempting to prosecute ex-Governor Holden, Kirk and others for his arrest made by the order of Holden two years ago.

The wife of Baynard, the escaped murderer of Hendersonville, and Baynard's father and brother, have been arrested for complicity with his escape by wearing his wife's clothes. The Fayetteville people are agitating the subject of building a railroad from that town to Florence, S. C. Meetings have been held, and hopes are entertained that the effort will be successful.

The cavalry command under Colonel Hart, which has been stationed at Lincolnton, has been transferred to Charlotte, and the post at Lincolnton discontinued. The company of artillery, formerly stationed in Charlotte, has been ordered to California.

A bill of indictment for libel has been sent to the grand jury of New Hanover county, against the editors of the Wilmington Journal, the alleged libel being an article published in the Journal which stigmatized Judge Bond as a scoundrel. The jury refused to find a true bill, although specially charged by the Judge that it was their duty to find a bill of indictment.

In Goldsboro a few days ago, while the people were leaving the pavilion of the circus at the close of the evening exhibition, a negro woman stepped into an open well on the same lot where the tents had been erected. Her cries for help attracted quite a crowd around the scene of the accident, and one of the showmen jumped in to try to rescue the woman. Another circus man, rendering assistance to those already in the well, was accidentally pushed in, and to add to the horrors, a large kerosene lamp was knocked into the well on top of the two unfortunate within. The woman was soon enveloped in flame and burned to death, and the men, though rescued alive, were badly injured.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The forthcoming annual report of the Postmaster General will show an increase in expenditures of \$2,250,000, and \$2,000,000 increase on receipts for the current year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have applied for an injunction restraining the working of all opposition lines in the United States, claiming that the system is a violation of the Page patent improvements, which they claim to be used in the Morse system.

The bankers of the oil regions held a meeting at Titusville, Penn., on the 1st instant relative to the plan recently adopted by the convention of producers to control the market for crude oil. The plan consists of the formation of an agency, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, through which the entire production is to be bought and sold, with ample storage, restraining the production when necessary. It is believed that the price of oil can be maintained at \$5 per barrel. The bankers offer their support and willingness to cooperate in the scheme, and at a subsequent meeting resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing confidence in it.

FROM UNION COUNTY.

THE FAIR—ALBERT GUERRY AND HIS GENERAL LEE.

The Fair of the Carolinas lately held in Charlotte was considered a success. The very unfavorable weather detracted much from the interest and benefit of the occasion. Stock, farming implements, and every thing to be shown out of doors, appeared to bad advantage. The large building on the grounds was crowded with fruits, vegetables, sewing machines and a thousand and one other things. The picture gallery was also crowded. Pictures of all sorts and sizes were there; but chief of all were the two portraits of General Lee, by Albert Guerry, of Spartanburg. One of these was taken in military, and the other in citizen's dress. Mr. Guerry is a young artist who has already become distinguished, and he promises to take a high stand amongst his brothers of the brush. From the old soldiers who had often seen General Lee, but one opinion was heard as to the portraits, and that was very complimentary to the ability and success of the artist. It has been our good fortune to see other portraits executed by the same artist, and they all indicate a native genius coupled with untiring energy. Persons desiring portraits of friends or relatives would do well to secure the services of Mr. Guerry.

In a former communication the white Touzelle wheat was mentioned—not "Tourelle," as was printed.

In your last number, "children's department," article "snow," the writer speaks of "hail or sleet" as if they were the same. This is perhaps an error; but a very common one. The Smithsonian Institution authorities say, "sleet consists in small balls of snow, white and opaque commonly without a crust of ice, like the opaque nucleus found within hailstones, falling more frequently in spring and autumn."

"Frozen rain drops should be distinguished from the preceding forms; they make little balls of transparent ice."

Hail differs from both the above in several respects. These definitions may differ from those found in our dictionaries, but they are perhaps better.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. & J. P. Herndon—Hardware—Wooden B. T. Wheeler—Seed Wheat—Plantation for Sale. M. Strauss & Son—New Goods—Planned—Alpaca, &c.—Shawls—Hosiery—Hats, &c.—Ragans and Overcoats—Shawls—A New Assortment—Boots—Dress Goods—Sewing Machines—Valuable Goods—Jno. N. Davis, Commissioner—Valuable Gold Mine for Sale. R. T. Brown, Administrator—Application for Discharge. R. H. Glenn, S. Y. C.—Judge of Probate's Sale. R. H. Glenn, S. Y. C.—Common Pleas Sale.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. H. Daves, the President of the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, is in town looking after the interest of his new project. The Doctor is brimful of enthusiasm on the subject, and is fully satisfied that if the people along the line will only do their duty the completion of the road is in the early future.

We notice in attendance on the Circuit Court this week, Solicitor Brawley, Major S. P. Hamilton and James Hemphill, Esq. of Chester.

Maj. E. C. McClure, the genial and talented editor of the Reporter was in town on Tuesday evening, and favored us with a call.

Ex-Senator W. E. Rose is on a flying visit to Yorkville, in consequence of having business in the Circuit Court.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this county on Tuesday for Presidential Electors passed off very quietly. So far as we have heard, the voting was principally confined to the negroes, the whites manifesting but little interest in the matter. It is altogether probable that the county has given a considerable majority for Grant. At the Yorkville precinct 817 votes were cast, of which 463 were by negroes. The vote stood: Grant, 508; Greeley, 309; O'Connor, 2. Majority for Grant, 199.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Falconer, telegraph operator at Chester, and Mr. George T. Schorh, the operator at this place, we learn that New York city gave a majority of 22,928 for Greeley. Greeley's majority at Charlottesville, Va., is 200, and at Gordonsville, Va., 41. The following majorities are reported for Grant: Philadelphia, 64,000; Chester county, Pa., 1700; Raleigh, N. C., 620; Jackson, Miss., 644; Charlotte, N. C., 118; Lynchburg, Va., 170; Danville, Va., 48; Columbia, S. C., 200; Winnsboro, 150; Chester, 499.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court for this county commenced its sitting on Monday last, His Honor Judge T. J. Mackey presiding. The juries were organized, after which Judge Mackey addressed the grand jury, substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The present term will close your official relations with the Court, and relieve you of the arduous and important duties with which you have been charged by the laws of the State for nearly a year. It is doubtless a subject of profound congratulation with you, as it is with the presiding Judge, that peace and order prevails everywhere within the limits of your county, and that kind Providence has blessed the tillers of the soil with abundant harvests, and kept from us the pestilence that has made its fearful visitations to other sections of our country.

You are vested, gentlemen, with great powers, and with a high trust. In law as in morals, your responsibility is proportioned to your power. Acting within your proper sphere, you are supreme; no legal penalties attach to your violations of the trust reposed in you by the laws of your country, and you are a law unto yourself. Hence, you should be all the more sensible of the obligations imposed upon you, and resolve to discharge them with untiring diligence and unswerving fidelity. The grand jury's oath is his honor and his bond, and upon that the Court must rest its confidence. If you are derelict, then there is a wrong without a remedy.

His Honor, after enjoining upon the grand jury to make a severe examination into the manner in which the several county officers had performed their duties, and especially as to whether proper provision had been made by the County Commissioners for the sick poor throughout the county, proceeded as follows:

THE KU-KLUX.