

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878. VOL. XIV--NO. 14

PROBATE JUDGE'S SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Probate Court. H. D. Rogers, Executor, Plaintiff, against D. C. Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, et al., Defendants. - Complaint for Probate and in aid of said Assets to pay Debts, &c.

BY virtue of a Decreeal Order in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson S. C., on SUNDAY, 19th NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of John Rogers, deceased, to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Anderson County, containing one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half (138 1/2) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Martin, W. W. Humphreys, et al. Sold in aid of Personalty to pay debts, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Probate Court. Sarah E. Tolson, Plaintiff, against Mary Johnson, James Johnson, and others. - Petition for Probate and in aid of said Assets to pay Debts, &c.

BY virtue of a Decreeal Order in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson S. C., on SUNDAY, 19th NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of Benjamin Johnson, deceased, to wit: THE MILL TRACT, containing eight acres and one-half valuable Mills, &c., situate in Anderson County, on Hurricane Creek, adjoining lands of Rion T. Richardson, et al. Sold in aid of Personalty to pay debts, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Probate Court. Rufus S. Hill, Executor, and Mrs. Marjorie Hill, Plaintiff, against J. H. Hill, Jr., and others. - Petition for Probate and in aid of said Assets to pay Debts, &c.

BY virtue of a Decreeal Order in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson S. C., on SUNDAY, 19th NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of Rufus S. Hill, Jr., deceased, to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Anderson County, containing one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half (138 1/2) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Martin, W. W. Humphreys, et al. Sold in aid of Personalty to pay debts, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Probate Court. Elizabeth Rogers, Plaintiff, against H. B. Rogers, G. B. Rogers, et al., Defendants. - Petition for Probate and in aid of said Assets to pay Debts, &c.

BY JAS. H. MCCONNELL, Auctioneer.

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. Court of Sessions. W. S. Pickens, Administrator of S. L. W. Burgess, Plaintiff, against S. W. Burgess, Defendant. - Complaint for Foreclosure and Sale.

BY JOHN W. DANIELS, c.o.p.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER next, 1878, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Lands, to wit: ONE TRACT, known as the 'Todd Place,' containing one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half (138 1/2) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Martin, W. W. Humphreys, et al. Sold in aid of Personalty to pay debts, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER next, 1878, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Lots of Land, to wit: Lot No. 5, in the town of Belton, containing four acres, the same being a part of Dr. Horton's lot, adjoining lots of Dr. O. R. Horton, the Defendant's homestead and others.

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LAND FOR SALE.

THE Land belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Sallie Kay, deceased, and purchased by her son, J. H. Kay, East of Anderson S. C., and containing 119 acres, with a dwelling and necessary outbuildings thereon, is for sale at public outcry at the residence of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The sale will be made by which will be sold also at the same time and place.

BY JAS. H. MCCONNELL, Auctioneer.

SCOTT'S MESSIAH.

In the final report of the Fraud Investigating Committee, an exposure is given of the cost of maintenance and the use of the money received by the late Governor Scott, mainly during the campaign of 1870. The evidence and accompanying papers are too extensive for our columns, but we will summarize the chief points contained in the report. The committee says: Having heretofore shown that the leaders of the administration party in this State had been furnished at the expense of the State with supplies—that 'gratifying' party certificates were issued in unlimited numbers, covering immense sums of money—the printing fund divided—immense bribes paid, each and all for the purpose of 'harmonizing' the militia, by ready preserving the contrivance was necessary for preserving the unity and solidity of the party in power. Nevertheless, in the course of our investigation, the testimony taken by members of the State Treasury office conclusively prove that the preservation, organization, inspection and maintenance of the militia was but another excuse and pretext intended and used to enrich and secure in power the great party of the Republican party by taxes wrung from an oppressed and helpless people.

Local agents and politicians were appointed in almost every county in the State for the ostensible purpose of mobilizing the militia, but really covertly to solidify the Republican party. Previous to the general election in 1870 more than \$100,000 was expended, and indeed the simple enrollment absorbed \$200,000. The public funds, thus furnished, were used for the purpose of a campaign fund to be used in securing their election to the General Assembly or county offices, and those favored persons, in their turn, were expected to do the same for the party and the power of the party and the party, for instance, the Rev. Wm. M. Thomas, who was a supporter of the ring, and elected to the Legislature, besides his clerical duties, was also employed in a large capacity, as the following voucher will show: The voucher shows that Rev. Wm. M. Thomas received \$125 for services rendered in organizing a company, of which he was captain, and for the purpose of exhibiting A. to the committee, and other vouchers of similar import, out of a large number, sufficient to demonstrate that the militia was mobilized and this large sum of money distributed to the militia, and the most good politically.

Next the State Guards were organized and furnished with officers from the local politicians in a large number of counties and rations and private drawing full pay and rations, and the committee would refer to the letter of B. Yocum, a notorious carpet-bagger and colonel of a negro regiment; also other letters from deputy constables upon the same subject, only a few being selected to show the character of the work done by the hands of your committee. One prominent fact stands out in bold relief; that whilst the white people were taxed so oppressively for arms and ammunition, there was no white company organized or armed, and even the few arms purchased by private means occasioned pretended trepidation and alarm, and was made the special subject for obnoxious articles in the newspapers. The writers of the letters submitted were mainly strangers imported by Governor K. Scott and John J. Patterson, and will appear from the evidence under the head of 'Armed Force.'

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17, 1870. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. To B. R. ELLIOTT, Dr. For expenses incurred in traveling on inspecting routes to Harlingen, Aiken, Blackville, etc. \$125 00 For money advanced in freights, cartage, etc. 100 00 For incidental expenses of office, 75 00 \$300 00

THE above amounts have not been included in any previous account. I certify that the above account is correct and just. Approved: B. R. ELLIOTT, (Signed) B. K. SCOTT, Governor.

THE above account is received in full by John B. Dennis, who seems to have been the principal accountant for the whole gang of thieves. From the evidence it appears that in the summer of 1869 the conclusion was arrived at by the leaders of the party to organize an armed militia for the political campaign of 1870; and to facilitate this purpose, Governor R. K. Scott authorized and appointed F. J. Moses, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, to change 10,000 contracts from the general government 10,000 Springfield muskets and infantry accoutrements, of the quota of South Carolina. In the same manner, and without any authority of law or appropriation having been made for such purposes, contracts were made as follows: To Roberts Breach-Loading Company, to change 5,000 Springfield muskets to Roberts breach-loaders, at \$8.25 each, aggregating \$41,250; to the same company, to change 5,000 muskets to C. B. Remington pattern, at \$9 each, aggregating \$45,000. During the same month a contract was entered into with the American Metallic Ammunition Manufacturing Company for 1,000,000 cent rifle copper cartridges, at the rate of \$37 per thousand, aggregating \$37,000; also a contract with William C. Starr & Co., of New York, to change 10,000 contracts into patent metallic cartridge boxes, at \$1.50 each, aggregating \$15,000.

Now, adding these several sums together, it will show the monstrous amount of \$142,750 paid for the change and purchase of arms and ammunition into these at least costly patterns. And this does not include the purchase of the 1,000 Winchester rifles. Adding this purchase swells the total amount to \$143,750. F. J. Moses testifies that he

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ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

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BY JAS. H. MCCONNELL, Auctioneer.

SUMTER, S. C., July 3, 1870.

DEAR CAPTAIN—The Democrats are organizing companies, I hear, in several counties against the militia. I think we had better arrest some of the leaders and stop it. The colored people are rejoicing over their guns, but will be ruined and driven out of the party if the whites organize companies. They are working on the quiet to fool us all, and are getting guns all the time, I think, from the stores. If they commence any rows, I will expect you to send me all the good men you can spare.

Yours obediently, &c. J. A. JACKSON, Deputy Constable Commaning Sumter.

CHESTER, S. C., Oct. 10, 1870. Capt. John B. Hubbard, Chief Constable. SIR—There are Winchester rifles being received here almost every day, but in such a way that they cannot easily be detected. I have it from a person who the merchants of this place now buying goods North are shipping them down here in packages of dry goods. There are several of the stores here overstocked with these rifles, and they are very well supplied with them. I am sure you are playing a pretty smart game, but it will do you no good.

I wish, if you possibly can, you will send me two or three deputies, for a few days, to elect the militia. Everything is nice and quiet here at present. Please inform me if you appointed Marshall. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN BURKE, Deputy Constable.

UNIONVILLE, S. C., Night, 12 o'clock, September 19, 1870. To Captain J. B. Hubbard, Chief Constable. SIR—This evening word came to town of trouble in Laurens, and soon after here a party of some twenty went from here to Laurens, and it is generally understood that a regular company has been organized in Laurens, and they are getting to Laurens soon, and they will have one hundred men. They were all armed. One of the principal firms were a very large invoice of pistols and cartridges, so large that it does not look all right.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. BONNELL, Deputy State Constable.

UNIONVILLE, S. C., Sept. 28, 1870. Captain J. B. Hubbard, Chief Constable. SIR—Have nothing to report to-day. Has been quite a number of people in town from the county; considerable drinking. A white man assaulted a colored man; was arrested by the town marshal and taken to Columbia, where he was held for some time. The people are becoming more quiet, although they say they are determined to protect themselves against Scott's militia, and that when the fight comes they will stand by him. Some do not think the difficulty in Laurens will be settled. A mass meeting will be held here to-morrow; expect a large turnout. No news from the mines to-day. Will send you the name of those who were arrested.

DEPUTY STATE CONSTABLE.

WE append the testimony of Moses, Dennis and Hubbard, the three worthies who were concerned in the purchase of the constabulary frauds, and who are unblushingly confess their part in the great crime against civilization: F. J. Moses, Jr., being called, says: I am the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of South Carolina, as such I organized the militia, and made the contract for changing ten thousand muskets to breach-loaders. The militia was organized and armed for political purposes, and I was commissioned by Governor Scott to proceed to Washington and secure all the arms and accoutrements possible from the United States Government, (this was in the summer of 1869), and at the same time purchase ammunition and make the contract referred to. The object was to arm and organize the militia for the campaign in 1870. By appointing the local leaders of the party to be militia officers, and keeping them on full pay, Governor Scott was enabled to secure to himself friends and supporters in almost every county in the State. Not one-fourth of the names whose names appear on the pay rolls have any service except of a political nature.

I entered into a contract with one Pond to change five thousand muskets to breach-loaders, of the Remington pattern, at the rate of \$8.25 for each gun so changed. For each arm so changed I was to receive one dollar as a royalty, aggregating \$10,000 on the entire transaction. Under the contract the money was to be paid by H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agent of the State, and he informed me that it would be some time before the money would be paid, and offered me seven thousand dollars in cash for the royalty. This I accepted, and Kimpton paid me the money, I have no means of knowing how it was paid, but I received the money, but always supposed he did not.

DEPUTY STATE CONSTABLE.

General Dennis, recalled, says: That he knows about the Winchester arms purchase, and about the amount actually paid for these arms, but does not know about the payment of nearly \$200,000 to the State of South Carolina in the summer of 1870. He says that he was in a session in the South Carolina University buildings, he met on the street one day Governor Winchester, of Connecticut, and in conversation, the Governor said that he was showing his improved rifle to Professor Alexander of New York, and that he had seen him and look at the rifle. He called there, and while talking with Governor Winchester, Governor Alexander called on him to introduce him to Governor Winchester. After a little general talk, Governor Winchester asked them both to his room to see his rifle. After examining it, Governor Winchester pronounced it an admirable weapon, and turned to witness and deny it. I wish, General, you would have a resolution passed authorizing the purchase of a couple of thousand of these guns, with the necessary amount of equipment of ammunition, and I will be glad to see you would do so. Nothing further was said to Governor Winchester about the purchase at that time. Thinks that Governor Winchester left that night for Connecticut. Says that the next day he introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives authorizing the Governor of the State to purchase, for the use of the State, two thousand Win-

chester rifles, with the necessary complement of ammunition. If so much, in his judgment, were deemed necessary. The resolution passed the House and Senate and was approved by the Governor. Some time afterwards he wrote to Governor Winchester, asking him if it was not customary to allow parties who were influential in making purchases of arms, &c., a commission. The Governor replied that if the arms were purchased direct from the manufacturer, and not from a jobber, that he would allow him, but that if they were bought by mistake, the same amount or the same commission, that it was usual to allow to jobbers, and in such case the State would be no loser, as they would have to pay the jobbers for the purchase of the arms. The witness went to Washington, where he was joined by General Moses, who was then the Adjutant General of the State. They proceeded together to New Haven, Conn., where the Adjutant General having with him the order of purchase, Governor Scott to purchase, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Legislature to purchase one thousand Winchester rifles, with the usual complement of arms and accoutrements, for one thousand, he deeming the former number enough for the present. The purchase was made of one thousand rifles and one hundred thousand metallic cartridges, in excess of the above number they were shipped to Columbia, where the payment was arranged for same with the Financial Agent in New York, H. H. Kimpton. The arrangement was made by Governor Scott and General Moses in the presence of the witness, and three dollars each; bayonet, powder and three dollars each. The witness paid for each of the three dollars each, making an aggregate amount of \$38,000, of which an allowance was made for the bayonet, powder, one dollar and a half on each gun and five per cent. on each bayonet, and the same amount on the ammunition; an aggregate of \$1,675. He is not quite sure about the amount of commissions, but thinks he remembers that the commissions he received, and divided them with General Moses, the Adjutant General of the State. He says that he fully believes, and in fact knows, that any amount of commissions, except a few dollars for boxing, cartage and freight, charged by the Financial Agent of the State on the above purchase, is a fraud and a swindle. As to the Remington breach-loaders purchase, he knows nothing, but thinks that the purchase of such a purchase, further than what was ascertained by him as Chairman of the Joint Special Investigating Committee appointed under concurrent resolution of the General Assembly, in the year 1870-71, which will be found in the report. [Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly, 1871-72.] Says he saw the guns as they arrived, and attend to the receipt of them from the depot in this city, they having been consigned to Colonel Edie, the commandant of the United States troops in this city. Says that Major Wilhelm, the Post Adjutant at that time, was paid by the Governor, \$200,000 for his services and the second of the United States troops in this city, and the use of the United States wagons to haul the guns. He further says that he thinks there was no written contract made in the Winchester purchase, but all was done by word of mouth.

John B. Hubbard, being recalled, says: As Chief Constable, I was ordered by Governor Scott to appoint certain deputy constables on my force as captains over the State of South Carolina, and to receive full pay in several counties in the State. Captain Mann was in charge at Abbeville and J. Ward Hayward at Edgefield. I think Captain Jackson was in command a portion of the time. This was done by the Governor, and was approved by the Legislature. A considerable depression, 1500 feet in width and 1 1/2 miles from terminal point of this Division necessitates a run of 2 1/2 miles level. At the Rich Mountain Saddle there is a rise of 100 feet in an air line from the Gap, and 820 feet below it. It becomes necessary to increase distance, and this is done by one or more horse shoes across made in heading the branches of the creek. It comes out on the valley of the Estacoe at a point 61 miles from the Gap and 310 feet below it. Following the general course of the Estacoe on the sides of the Rich Mountain, the line of the Division follows the Valley of Folly Creek, the third Eastern branch of the Estacoe. At this point the second horse shoe curve commences. Running up the Valley of Folly Creek, the line of the Division follows the Estacoe 1 1/2 miles from the Gap and 120 feet below it. Turning once more Northward, it heads straight for the Gap and ends in a descent of 124 miles from Rich Mountain Saddle.

The earth work on this Division is heavy. The Valley of the Estacoe through which the Line is laid, is rugged and broken up by numerous narrow gorges and numerous mountains. The expense of grading is lighter, however, on account of the facility with which the earth is worked, the shovel only being necessary in removing 90 per cent of the whole. Graded in any way, it is met with in but two places on Rich Mountain, and on Chimney Top Mountain. Being upon Mountain slopes, the cost of removing broken stones is almost nothing. Two eight degree curves are necessary in turning at the Division. The Division is timbered on its entire length, and oak, chestnut, locust and black walnut and material of the best description, is locally abundant. Oak is obtained, at immensely low prices, and the timber is of small size, and material of the proper shape and size for their construction is found in abundance at the places required. The passage of Cove Creek can be made over the line of the Division, and about for same built of dressed stone, at 80 per cubic yard. Maximum grade on this Division is 61 feet to the mile. Two eight degree curves are necessary in turning at the Division. The Division is timbered on its entire length, and oak, chestnut, locust and black walnut and material of the best description, is locally abundant. Oak is obtained, at immensely low prices, and the timber is of small size, and material of the proper shape and size for their construction is found in abundance at the places required. The passage of Cove Creek can be made over the line of the Division, and about for same built of dressed stone, at 80 per cubic yard. Maximum grade on this Division is 61 feet to the mile. Two eight degree curves are necessary in turning at the Division. The Division is timbered on its entire length, and oak, chestnut, locust and black walnut and material of the best description, is locally abundant. 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