Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1879.

EPITHETS versus FACTS.

The article of the INTELLIGENCER week before last, in reply to the *News and Courier's* attack upon the Anderson farmers generally and the editor of the INTELLIGENCER in particular, which charged Butlerism and Kearneyism in broad and indiscriminating terms, has aroused the ire of our contemporary, and, instead of meeting the issues presented in that article, exhibits an unusual amount of spleen, substituting epithets for argument or facts and dodging the real points of the whole discussion. It is, however, not strange that such a course is pursued, for it is generally the resort at the fag end of a controversy of the party who feels worsted in the controversy. T *News and Courier* begins its last article by saying:

How far the Anderson INTELLIGENCER represents the farmers of Anderson County, it is not for us to say. The principal occupation of its editor is office-seeking and office-holding, and of course the INTELLIGENCER will say and do whatever it thinks will be popular.

If the *News and Courier* desires to know how far the INTELLIGENCER represents the farmers of Anderson County, we can inform it that this paper is not the representative of any particular class of persons, but seeks to advance the welfare and interest of the whole citizens of the County without regard to their calling. The personal remark of our contemporary that "the principal occupation of the editor of the INTELLIGENCER is office-seeking and office-holding" is contemptible. It is no crime in South Carolina to either seek or hold office, and, if it were, it would be difficult to convict the editor of this paper of any great amount of either form of it. The editor has never held any other office than member of the Legislature, and as to whether he has ever been an office-seeker in the offensive sense of the term in which the *News and Courier* uses, it does not become us to say, but the people of this County can judge for themselves. It would, however, be very safe for us to assert that if this is his principal occupation he has an abundance of idle time. Nor has the INTELLIGENCER or its editor sought to travel in popular paths. The paper has never hesitated to take position upon public questions without regard to any temporary popularity. In the beginning of the straight-out movement we were almost alone, but feeling that it was right we finally found our position transferred from the minority to the majority side by additions to the party whose views we advocated along with others in the State. The editor of the INTELLIGENCER advocated the abolition of the Bond Court in the Legislature at a time when it was boasted that we would not get fifty votes in favor of it in the House, and the journals of the House of Representatives will show that he voted frequently in the minority in favor of measures which are unpopular or opposed to those which are popular. The *News and Courier* entirely misconstrues the aims and purposes of this paper if it thinks it is swayed by any cringing before popular clamor. We expect the INTELLIGENCER to last and its influence to be retained, therefore neither minorities nor majorities decide its policy.

The *News and Courier* also says: "Our objection lay to the language of the resolutions in which the determination of the farmers was expressed. We were mistaken, we are informed, in supposing that the editor of the INTELLIGENCER was one of the committee who reported the resolutions, but, by whomsoever framed or reported, they bear on their face the marks by which the work of the embryonic or full-grown professional politician is known." The language is not ours directly nor indirectly, and it presents simply a matter of taste about which the *News and Courier* and the farmers disagree. In the resolutions, however, the farmers only expressed their sentiments. If the *News and Courier* does not like them it may rest assured that those who adopted them will not care one particle. Our contemporary claims to have been mistaken about our being on the committee, but we allege that its course amounted to wilful and deliberate misrepresentation, for we understand that it was informed by a gentleman from Anderson that we were not one of the controllers of the fertilizer meeting, and the INTELLIGENCER, with a full list of the committee, reached it before the charge that we were upon the committee was distinctly made by that paper. In it the remarks we made upon invitation in the meeting were reported and defined our position. The course, therefore, of the paper in misrepresenting facts in order to carry its point is inexcusable, and we have used very mild terms in characterizing it.

The *News and Courier* renews its attack upon the farmer's meeting, and again lugs the INTELLIGENCER into it as follows:

The resolutions denounce as a "public wrong" what, in truth, is a private right, stigmatize as "*monopolists*" persons who are no more "monopolists" than the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER is, having no special or exclusive privileges, and describe as a "*conspiracy*" the action of a body of manufacturers who, right or wrong, are certainly free to ask what they choose for what they have to sell. This is Butlerism and Kearneyism in a most offensive form. The threat to "*root out of existence*" a number of companies, because they have, measured by cotton, advanced the price of their manufactures is as grave an offence against law and order as the worst threats of the Sand Lot Orator and the Hero of New Orleans. It is a danger-signal to every person who owns a dollar or an acre, as the reasoning, or want of reasoning, which excuses the repeal of the charter of a manufacturing company will, when it seems popular, excuse the confiscation of land and the seizure of money. The principle is the same. We can doubt, therefore, that "the professional politician" is at the bottom of the Fertilizer agitation!

Mr. Webster is to be believed, and of the definitions of a monopoly is *exclusive command or possession*. Now, if the guano manufacturers combined together to control the sale of guano under an agreement by which they commanded the whole of the commodity, they became monopolists, and as such were legitimately liable to censure for the improper and oppressive exercise of the power given them by such combination. We do not object to being put in company with the farmers of this County, and therefore we will not enter into any extensive review of the arrangements already adduced to sustain the general scope of the farmer's resolutions. These resolutions, we repeat for the third or fourth time, condemned no company for increasing prices, but the ground of condemnation was the combination to run prices beyond what was right and proper. The propriety of the remonstrance of the farmers has been shown by the reduction in the cotton option price.

Throughout this article the *News and Courier* shows an anxiety to strike at the INTELLIGENCER, and goes on:

The reason that the *News and Courier* "lugged the Bond question" into the discussion is that the language of the Anderson Resolutions and of the speeches and articles of the Editor of the INTELLIGENCER, and those who go with him, are pitched in the same key. The hebdomadal hints or declarations of the INTELLIGENCER that "the people" will never consent to pay the unrecognized debt, even if the Courts declare it to be valid, are of a piece with the menaces to the Fertilizer companies. They are different expressions of the same feeling. That feeling is, that the popular will as expressed in the INTELLIGENCER or at County meetings, is higher than the law, and beyond the Constitution. The INTELLIGENCER heedlessly confesses this in what it says of the election of a Chief Justice to succeed Judge Willard. The Editor of the INTELLIGENCER is a member of the Legislature, and he means to vote, if he have the chance, for somebody who holds "correct views upon the State debt question." It is the desire of the INTELLIGENCER to pack the Supreme Court of this State as the Radicals packed the Supreme Court of the United States. Judges are to be elected, not for their learning or their integrity, but because they hold "correct views;" and the members of the Legislature will be doing their constituents a "great wrong to vote for a man who," *in advance of the argument, and free from the solemn obligations of his judicial office*, "is known to hold the view that it (the debt) must be paid." Such opinions, we are confident, are not held by the people of Anderson. They know the importance of mantaining the independence and defending the character of the Supreme Court. They are aware that there is no safety for the individual when the Judge is the creature of a faction and the instrument of a mob. In their keeping, the honor of the Supreme Bench is safe from reproach.

The INTELLIGENCER has never said anything to indicate a defiance of the Courts or of the Constitution. We have expressed the opinion that the people will not pay the fraudulent debt, but the *News and Courier* may content itself in peace, for the Courts will be respected by the people, and the payment avoided by strictly legal means. Nothing will be done, so far as we can foresee, that will be outside of the plain rights of the people, and all due respect for the Courts. If our views on the debt question correspond with the views of the farmers on the fertilizer question we do not regret it, for we are sure the farmers of the whole State are united on this subject; and if it is to be the means of bringing them to an understanding of the debt problem, the agitation will subserve a double purpose. We have never indicated who we will vote for to be Chief Justice, but we are perfectly willing to be judged after the election by the vote which we cast. We do not expect to vote for a man who has declared his views to be in favor of paying the fraudulent debt, and still we intend to vote for the ablest, purest and most suitable person we can find for the position. We do not believe that all of the ability and purity in South Carolina is committed to the payment of the disputed debt. The *News and Courier* does. That is all the difference between us.

Then come the grand *finale* of the splenetic ebullition, and our contemporary says:

The charges which the INTELLIGENCER, for the hundredth time, makes against the *News and Courier*, it is welcome to repeat in every issue. What is true is no cause for either shame or regret, and what is false does us no hurt. It should be mentioned, however, that the INTELLIGENCER, on this occasion, adds to the usual stock in trade some novel and peculiar lies of its own.

It is a very easy matter to dismiss facts by a general denial and characterization as lies, but then, unfortunately for the *News and Courier*, saying this does not make it so. The *News and Courier* did not publish our article, and as it has thus characterized it, we demand that it publish it in full, and point out the parts which it claims to be lies; or, failing to do this, we pronounce its statements to be brazen slanders, intended to deceive his own readers, and keep from them the true position of the INTELLIGENCER. Whenever any charge is made against us, we publish it that our readers may see what is said on both sides. If we have a proper position, and that character which we ought to possess, they cannot injure by being published to our readers. The *News and Courier* has not done this, as we believe, because it knows its readers would recognize the truth of what we have said about it, and at the same time think to themselves that "the half has not been told." We have always heard that the truth hurts, and its effect, in this case, is by no means unlooked for. We did not desire to give our interesting contemporary pain, but then we were simply defending ourselves and the people of our county from the gratuitous and unprovoked insults of the *News and Courier*. It could not expect us to submit quietly forever to its insults and insinuations. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and a more decided defense was rendered necessary to ward off and quiet down the increasing severity of the *News and Courier's* aggressions. We have tried to be as mild as circumstances would permit, but both sides will be heard from hereafter whenever there is any necessity, and we will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer to accomplish the task.

MORE REVENUE ARRESTS.—Since our last issue the following additional arrests have been made by Revenue officials, and brought before Commissioner Thornley for a preliminary hearing: S. J. Adams and two of his sons, Daniel B. and Samuel. There was no proof against the father, and for want of sufficient evidence, Samuel was discharged. Daniel was bound over in bond for his appearance at the August term of the United States Court at Greenville. Eugene, Quincy and Henry Maw, three brothers have also been bound over to the August term of Court. These parties were all charged with having something to do with blockade whiskey.—*Pickens Sentinel.*

Mr. A. C. Terry, a Chicago manufacturer, who came down to Columbia a few weeks ago to prospect on the propriety of establishing manufactories, has decided to locate a large factory for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods suitable for the Southern market. The necessary papers have been drawn, and the construction of the building will soon be commenced. The machines to be used are principally operated by hand, and will be located within the walls of the South Carolina penitentiary, and worked by one hundred convicts who have been hired for that purpose. We are glad to welcome Mr. Terry to South Carolina as the pioneer of the immigration movement which is likely to flow rapidly into our State for the next two years. Mr. Terry was in South Carolina at the time the fertilizer discussion was at its height, but has too much sense to be frightened off by the pretended dangers to manufacturers which the *News and Courier* has been so industriously circulating throughout the country. Mr. Terry will make a practical experiment in manufacturing at the South, and if successful will do much to induce the location of factories at Columbia, and thereby assist in the development of the great canal, from the completion of which such grand results will be reaped by Columbia.

Our correspondent, "T. H. R.," thinks the Legislature made a mistake in reducing the pay of Trial Justices in this County, and gives very good reasons for his position, if it were not that the number of Trial Justices has been increased, and hence a Trial Justice ought not to receive as much compensation for attending to the criminal business of one township as for two or three. A portion of the delegation favored increasing the number of Trial Justices, while another portion was unwilling to increase the expense to the County, and hence the reduction was effected. As to the propriety of increasing the number of these officers there may be some difference of opinion, but there will be very few who would contend for the increase of the salaries to the amount which was formerly paid each officer when he had double the amount of criminal business which he now has. The fees of Trial Justices in civil cases are not affected by the new law. They are allowed a salary for criminal business, and get their perquisites besides in civil cases. The best evidence that the present compensation is sufficient is found in the fact that there has been a number of competent and suitable applicants in each township. The compensation is small, but then the service should be restored to its position of honor which made the best men in the country willing to serve in the capacity of Magistrate before the war.

There has been a great deal of interest felt by politicians recently as to the result of the census of the United States which is to be taken in 1880, in view of the fact that future representation in Congress will be based upon it, and therefore, to a large extent, it will affect the electoral college for President and Vice President. The Philadelphia *Times*, one of the ablest and most sagacious journals of the day, figures the probable result for members of Congress out as follows: "Eleven States—Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont—get no increase. The largest relative increase appears in Kansas, whose delegation will be increased to seven, it being three; California increases from four to seven, and Texas adds four to the six already given her. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia gain one each; Arkansas and Nebraska gain two each; Indiana and Minnesota will have each three additional; Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin get an increase of four each, while New York's delegation is augmented by five. By geographical divisions, the New England States gain one member, the Middle States ten, the Western thirty-two, the Southern nineteen and the Pacific States four, or an aggregate of forty-seven to the North and nineteen to the South." While this is so, the Democratic States gain thirty-one, the Republican States twenty-seven, and the State of California, equally divided at present, not yet decided upon which side to be placed. The new apportionment will not seriously affect the standing of political parties, and, if any change is made, it is likely to benefit the Democrats. The country can survive it at any rate.

A correspondent of the *News and Courier* from Barnwell makes a center shot at what he well terms a growing evil. We do not know the name of this correspondent, nor the particular evil of which he complains, but we do know that his remarks are worthy of consideration and adoption. The public sentiment of South Carolina should be brought to bear to secure a retirement of favoritism from the control of our State. The correspondent says:

I have come to the conclusion that the old maxim *Vox Populi, Vox Dei* is all a lie. I have arrived at this conclusion from these facts. If it was true, then it would always prevail. Secondly, if it was true, then it would assuredly be for the best. Apply these tests, and it fails most signally. In the first place it does not prevail. We are painfully convinced of this when we know that there are appointees in office in our county that have been placed there against the popular voice of those most interested, and the *appointing* and *confirming* power knew it to be so when it was done. Our representatives found out the desire of the people and made nominations accordingly, but some "power behind the throne" intervenes, and "somebody's darling" steps in, too often to the great detriment of the general good. I think, I know, that it is high time in South Carolina, where we cry so much for civil service reform, that some other qualification than *favoritism* should be required when an office is to be filled, either by appointment or election. This thing of filling important offices with men who are altogether incompetent to discharge the duties required of them, simply because they need help or have done something in some other line that entitled them to the well-wishes of their fellow-citizens, is a growing public evil. It is turning the Government into a vast eleemosynary asylum, and will inevitably bring it to grief. A man may be able to ride a horse capitally, but that is no evidence that he will excel as a portrait painter. Let favoritism stand back, and fill the public offices with men who can work them successfully and to the best advantage for the public, and our State will begin to prosper.

It seems that Gov. Chamberlain used a cipher in telegraphing during the last Presidential election, and, from the samples published in the New York *Tribune*, we have no doubt some of them were very interesting, if they could be gotten at. The following are the samples published after translation:

To the Hon. JOHN PATTERSON, Washington, D. C.:

Situation alarming. Hayes' vote will be lost unless help comes within twenty-four hours. Have Mackey sustained. Nothing else will save us. See Patterson's dispatches.

[2.]

What does Taft's dispatch mean? We cannot stand it. Answer quick.

[3.]

Dispatch received. Hurry up things. Our friends are anxious and some weak. Ruger is timid.

[4.]

Thanks. Hurry up. All right.

[4.]

Ruger is playing the fool. See dispatch to Don. Have orders sent tonight. We are doing all we can.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* speaks thus of an important enterprise in which a portion of the readers of the INTELLIGENCER have a deep interest, and which is an undertaking that, if carried out, will afford great and innumerable advantages to the whole State:

A railroad is now in process of building from this city to Greenwood, S. C., a point on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and a charter was obtained at the last session of the South Carolina legislature for a section of this new road, known as the Belton, Williamston and Easley Railroad. This road is projected as another line designed to cross the Blue Ridge mountains from South Carolina into Western North Carolina and East Tennessee. It will cross the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line at Easley, one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Air Line. Easley is said to have an altitude second only to Mount Airy, Georgia, of the many Air Line towns between Charlotte and Atlanta. This new road, as just surveyed, will run around the eastern spur of the Table Rock, fifteen miles north of Easley, and thence up the valley of Saluda river, not far from Caesar's Head mountain, thence across the Blue Ridge, through Estatoe gap, to the head of navigation on French Broad river. It will connect the great grain and stock-producing sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia with the Atlantic seaboard and cotton belts of the South.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, speaks of the reasons which resulted in the defeat of Col. Thompson, the gifted and patriotic editor of the Savannah *News*, for representative in Congress to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Hon. Julian Hartridge. The reasons assigned by the *Constitutionalist* are no doubt correct, for the editor who dares stand up in the defence of right for a series of years is sure, if he be any account, to make hundreds of enemies, who have at some time wished to pursue a course which it became his duty to attack. Our Georgia contemporary says:

"Perhaps the fact that he had been the editor of a leading journal for so long a time had a good deal to do with Col. Thompson's defeat. Journalists are compelled to express their opinions in print, and it is safe to say no other class of men make so many enemies. Others give their views in private conversation and to a limited audience. The journalist speaks to the world about him, and no one ever forgives an affront or injury in print. The newspaper editor is forced to deal with all the questions that present themselves, and in every case he antagonizes some interest or offends some individual. Often he arouses enmity where he had no intention to do so, and a little paragraph written from the best of motives will hit some one and rankle in his breast for a life-time. It is principally because of these things that so few journalists have been successful politicians. It is true that there are now in high positions many men who were once journalists, but it is equally true that nearly all of them ceased to be editors before they attained distinction in politics."

The Savannah *News* says:

The opposition of the farmers and planters of this State to the advanced price demanded by the dealers in fertilizers appears to be on the increase, and they seem determined not to pay the amount asked. A letter from a well known fertilizer manufacturer has been shown us, which solves the whole question.

It says: "We are offering a high grade fertilizer here (the place of manufacture) at eighteen dollars per ton cash, but your planters prefer to pay double that price on the ruinous plan of buying on time for cotton.

The cash system is the one by which our farmers can save money, and we see no reason, therefore, why they can not make arrangements to avail themselves of the advantages which are here afforded them.

If the *News* will give the name of this manufacturer, and he will do a little advertising that the people may know where to find a *high grade fertilizer* at eighteen dollars per ton, there will be no more trouble about the guano problem, but there can hardly be anything in the statement of this manufacturer. Fertilizers are sold here for forty dollars per ton cash, and the manufacturers assert that they could not sell even at thirty dollars. We would be obliged if the *News* can put us on track of the manufacturer referred to, that we may be able to inform our planters where they can save over over fifty per cent. in the purchase of their manures. We, however, agree with the manufacturer that the cotton option plan of buying fertilizers is injurious to the farmer, for it places his first cotton at the disposal of the manufacturer, and requires a large margin for the decline of cotton without any chance of the farmer reaping a benefit from the advance, unless it reaches fifteen cents per pound. In our opinion, it would pay the farmers to borrow money from the Bank to pay cash for their guanos, even at forty dollars per ton, if the cotton option price is fixed at forty dollars. A simple calculation will show this to be the case if cotton should go over nine cents per pound, which it is sure to do at some time before the first of January. For instance, say the money is used from April 1st to January 1st—nine months—the interest would be $3.70, making the ton of fertilizer cost $43.70; but the price of a 500 pound bale of cotton at 9 cents would be $45.00, while if it should go to ten cents, as it frequently does, the price would be $50.00, so that the farmer could save from one to six dollars per ton on his guano by this course. Or, by shortening the period of the loan to six months by paying for the fertilizer the first day of May and paying his notes on the first of November, the interest would only be $2.50, so that his profits would be from $2.50 to $7.50 per ton. Then, again, by ten or twenty neighbors combining they could doubtless secure better terms for a large amount of fertilizer than is given to the single purchaser; so that by proper management we have no doubt our farmers who are able to do so could save from five to ten dollars per ton by paying cash for their fertilizers, even if they have to borrow the money from bank. We threw out this suggestion and calculation that any who feel inclined to do so may consider it and act as their judgment dictates.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Grand Display in Charleston in Honor of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the Columbia Register.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22, 1879.

Washington's birthday has never been celebrated in this city with more genuine satisfaction than to-day. Greater eclat there may have been, larger assemblies from outside the city, more grandeur and magnificence in display, but to-day every one seems happy and contented, and the best of order prevailed throughout. The exercises begun with the inspection and review of the military brigade. The local troops passed muster on the Citadel Square, and were afterwards reviewed by General Rutledge with an imposing staff, accompanied by Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant General of Massachusetts. A national salute was fired on South Battery by the Washington Artillery in honor of the day, when the military display ended.

At 1 o'clock the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, when the orator of the day was introduced by Capt. Courtenay, of the Washington Light Infantry, under whose auspices the celebration was held. Major Thompson entertained the immense audience one hour, gaining the strictest attention and frequent applause. He began with a plea for higher education by government authority and patronage, and cited examples in history to show that successful colleges and universities were endowed and supported by governments. He then passed on to the consideration of the subject assigned him—"The Citadel Academy"—briefly rehearsing its origin, progress and career, pointing out the practical results achieved by its existence, and paying a warm tribute to Tew and Jenkins among its dead graduates. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to Charleston and the State for the restoration of the academy, and awoke the utmost enthusiasm by a graceful compliment to the ladies of Charleston and South Carolina.

It is agreed by all that Major Thompson made a most happy effort, and has won more new laurels as an advocate of education.

General Johnson Hagood, in behalf of the Centennial Battalion of New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Georgia, presented an elegant gold medal to Dr. T. Grange Simons, for his philanthropic services rendered during the pestilence at Fernandina in 1877 and Memphis in 1878.

Governor Simpson was then called out and made a brief response and received enthusiastic applause.

Benediction closed the exercises.

To-night banquets and receptions are in order.

Banquets at the Charleston Hotel and Masonic Hall.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The Sumter Guards gave a banquet this evening in honor of the Greenville Guards. It was an elegant affair, gotten up in the best style, at the Charleston Hotel. After an address of welcome by Captain W. M. Bruns, of the Sumter Guards, toasts were responded to as follows; "The Greenville Guards," by Captain Norwood; "South Carolina," by Colonel Simonton; "Wade Hampton," by Colonel McCrady; "The Mountain Section," by Rev. Ellison Capers; "The Citizen Soldiery of the State," by General Rutledge; "The Citizen Soldiery of Massachusetts," by Colonel Herbet Hill, of Boston.

The Washington Light Infantry had a grand reception at the armory in honor of the Citadel graduates. "The Day we Celebrate" called out Colonel J. P. Thomas; "South Carolina" brought an eloquent response from Governor Simpson, who made a touching allusion to his distinguished predecessor. Judge Hudson responded for the judiciary, and several other regular toasts, including one to the orator of the day, were received with cheers and suitably honored.

These entertainments fittingly close a day of real pleasure to all the participants. Charleston has sustained her ancient reputation for hospitality to her guests from every quarter. VIATOR.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Gleanings from our State Exchanges.

Abbeville *Press and Banner*: Mr. Jas. H. Cobb, an old and respected ex-sheriff of the county, died on the 5th inst..... Mrs. Haskell, of this county, mother of Associate Justice Haskell, was bitten several days ago by a mad cat. The cat was lying on the floor in front of the fire, and, without any previous evidences of madness, flew at the lady, and it was only with assistance that she was able to remove it. Finally it was removed and thrown into the yard, when it was very violent. It is hoped that Mrs. Haskell may experience no bad effects from the attack of the cat.....By recent action of the railroad authorities, freights from the West to this place have been greatly increased—from 50 to 300 per cent. Flour used to cost $1.15 per barrel for transportation, now costs $1.55. The rise has been entirely on the Western Roads. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad has not raised its prices.

Abbeville *Medium*: All the instruments and music and furniture of the Abbeville Silver Cornet Band were sold last week to the Due West Band for two hundred dollars in cash, and so ended the career of the "best band in the State.".....Melvin White, a kind of half-witted negro boy at this place, walked down to Columbia a week or two ago to see Governor Hampton and then walked back.....The first snow of the winter fell in these parts on Sunday morning in very light and delicate flakes, and was followed by a stiff freeze, all the trees and shrubbery being covered with an icy mantle. The fruit trees and early vegetation will have to take a new start.

— The Washington *Republican* is responsible for the statement that Republican leaders fifteen years ago favored the pensioning of Confederate cripples, and General Grant heartily approved the plan. The *Republican* wishes to "whoop up" the solid South for Grant. May we not ask our Washington contemporary, "What are you giving us?"—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE FIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

Discipline and Determination of the Democrats and Rage of the Radicals in the Matter of the Political Amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

In the House yesterday the anticipated fight between the two parties over the amendments proposed by the Democratic caucus commenced. The Democrats looked in better condition and discipline than on any occasion during the session, and yet seemed to have no special leader. On the other hand the Republicans appeared to lack spirit, and their leader, Eugene Hale, did not show his usual defiance. The first amendment considered was that of Herbert, of Alabama, embracing a repeal of the juror's test oath, and Mr. Thurman's plan for reorganizing the Federal jury system so as to give Democrats an equal show with Republicans. On this Conger displayed his usual bitterness, and urged that Section 821 be retained in order to make what he denominated treason odious and keep traitors in a condition of restraint. During the delivery of his provoking remarks the Democrats kept their temper, and generally acted like troops ordered not to fire even though the enemy be in sight. Judge Elam, of Louisiana, however, calmly told him there could be no reconciliation while this section remained upon the statute books, and Messrs. Ellis, of Louisiana, and Manning, of Mississippi, called the attention of the House to the fact that while the test oath is required of jurors, there are a number of United States judges in the South who cannot take that oath because they served in the Confederate army. The speech of the debate on this amendment, however, was that of

JUDGE KELLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

who, as a Republican, declared that it is a disgrace to the country that this section remains unrepealed. It protects nobody in his rights, and is, he said, an anomaly in legislation. He wanted to know why a test oath should be required of a juror when we permit a man to be President or a member of Congress who cannot take it, and actually now have a most respectable postmaster-general who was in the Confederate army. Judge Kelley was loudly applauded by the Democrats and the galleries, and seemed pleased at the compliment.

Mr. Blackburn, who was in the chair, having overruled the point of order raised by Mr. Hale, the amendment was adopted, and Conger's proposition voted down. The proceedings so far were comparatively tame, but they became livelier when the next amendment abolishing surpervisors of election and deputy marshals came up.

LITTLE EUGENE MAKES A BOLD THREAT.

Mr. Hale raised the same point of order, but said he did it with no hope of success after what had occurred, because the Democrats were carrying out the mandates of a caucus, which reminded him of the committee of safety of the French revolution that assumed to dispose of matters, even involving life and death. He gave notice, however, that the Republicans intend to fight this amendment to the bitter end, and that he, their leader, meant to exhaust every parliamentary device which ten years of experience had given him to prevent its passage. The Democrats keep perfectly cool in spite of this announcement; but Mr. Atkins, the chairman of the appropriation committee, this morning declar that he would permit no bill to pass until the legislative bill is disposed of.

FERNANDO WOOD THROWS BOMBSHELLS INTO THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

Mr. Wood very quietly called the attention of the House to the fact that in 1875 Mr. Garfield was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and Eugene Hale next in command, and that they reported an appropriation bill with amendments infinitely less germane than those now objected to. Among these were sections providing for the sale of the Philadelphia navy yard, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds for the benefit of the sinking fund, regulating the election of members of Congress, &c. Mr. Blackburn ruled the point of order as to the second amendment also not well taken, and Mr. Southard, of Ohio, showed that these supervisors of election and deputy marshals are

AGENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

who are paid out of the treasury to bulldoze and intimidate honest voters. They cost $200,000 at every election, and were created by the Republican party during a reign of terror, by means of legislation engrafted upon an appropriation bill. Mr. Southard spoke from a Northern standpoint, using strong and plain English to expose the enormity of the election laws it was sought to repeal. He replied most pointedly to the remark of Mr. Hale, who had said that a Democratic Senator had pronounced this movement irregular and revolutionary. A number of Democrats and Republicans continued the debate without any great excitement, until Gen. Garfield charged that Mr. Blackburn had been put in the chair by a Democratic caucus and his rulings were in obedience to their directions. This raised the ire of the gallant Kentuckian, and he went on the floor and had the official report of the offensive remarks read. He then asked the member from Ohio if he stood to the report as read. Mr. Garfield disclaimed anything offensive, whereupon Mr. Blackburn denied that any member of the caucus had ever approached him in regard to what his rulings would be.

DEMOCRATS TELEGRAPHED FOR.

The House adjourned last evening without reaching a vote, and the report was that the Republicans intended today to refuse to vote so as to prevent a quorum. The Democrats, to be ready for such an emergency, telegraphed for absentees. There was a rumor awhile ago that the Republicans were less defiant than yesterday afternoon, and would not resort to the extremest measures. Nothing, however, in the movements of Hale and the other leaders so far indicates that this is well founded.

TWO SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS.

Mr. Aiken made another capital speech on an amendment offered by Eugene Hale, which among other things prohibited the use of tissue ballots, and his defence of his State and section was in keeping with the admirable speech he delivered the other day.

Rainey got the floor and spoke from a seat near Hale and Garfield, and his remarks were inspired by his proximity to these adroit managers. His attempt at a reply to Mr. Aiken, in which he declared that South Carolina is Republican, was applauded by his party brethren.

There are Democratic members of the House who say that the House will pass both amendments, and that the Senate will reject the second. Then that a committee of conference will be ordered, and that in the end the House will recede from its demand in regard to the abolition of supervisors of election and deputy marshals.

— The government has found it profitable to circulate paper money. The estimate is made that fully $12,000,000 of the fractional currency issued has been destroyed, lost or will not be returned for redemption in specie. When the issue of fractional currency ceased there was out $45,000,000. There is outstanding now only about $16,000,000. It is thought that not more than $4,000,000 of this amount will come in. In fact it comes in slowly, and only in small quantities. The people have been the sufferers in one way, though the loss to them has been imperceptible, but they have gained in another. The estimated $12,000,000 is so much saved of the public debt.

LAST OF THE SEMINOLES.—John, an Indian man, was killed here on last Saturday by Henry Emery, a negro youth. John was a good-humored, harmless fellow, and for years had been spending the winter months in this county. His camp for this season is on Dr. Porter's farm, and he came in on the day of his death, leaving his squaw at camp. In a drunken dance he trod upon the toe of Henry E., who threatened to stab him if he did it again—a threat he summarily executed upon a repetition of the offence, plunging a knife into his breast several times. The poor red man refused to have his wounds attended to, started back to his camp, and was found dead next morning just out of the corporate limits, and it is said he could have been traced from where he was found by the blood. The negro was jailed without benefit of bail. —*Gainesville (Ga.) Dispatch.*

— The New York *Herald* publishes a lengthy letter from Brazil giving frightful pictures of drought, famine and pestilence raging in the northern portion of that country for more than a year past. It is said to be the greatest calamity in two hundred years. Half a million people have been swept away by starvation and disease. Small-pox and black plague has carried off their victims in appalling numbers, and thousands of bodies are rottening in open trenches. At Lagos Funda thousands of other corpses have been torn and devoured by wild animals. The starving peasants ate their own offspring. In some places, including the city of Cerea, the country has been depopulated. There have been terrible struggles for life by children abandoned and young souls sold for bread. Thousands of living skeletons were to be seen. Government aid has been tardy.

GRANGE DEPARTMENT.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange.

At a call meeting of Flat Rock Grange, February 1, 1879, the following officers were elected and installed by J. W. Norris to serve the present year: Dr. R. E. Thompson, W. M.; H. H. Acker, O.; J. S. Duncan, L.; J. S. Carwile, S.; J. B. Armstrong, A. S.; Grief Tate, Chap.; J. H. Jones, Treas.; S. P. Tate, Sec.; J. C. Haynie, G. K.; Mrs. Jane Carwile, Ceres; Mrs. T. E. Hall, Pomona; Mrs. E. A. Glenn, Flora; Mrs. A. L. Norris, L. A. S. The regular meetings of this Grange are held on Saturday before the third Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m.

Important to the Grange.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE,
POMARIA, NEWBERRY CO.,
February, 13, 1879.

Secretaries of Pomona Granges and also of subordinate Granges, where there is no Pomona Grange, will please send to the undersigned as early as possible the name and postoffice address of master and secretary of each subordinate Grange in the State.

At the close of each week I propose to furnish a list of the Granges making returns and the amounts remitted, that the Order may be advised as to the returns sent in. For instance:

Edgefield Pomona, No. 1, return: February 12, Spring Creek, No. 202, third and fourth quarters 1878, $3.48; February 12, Oakland, No. 257, fourth quarter 1878, $2.10 Total $5.58.

Oakland owes report for third quarter 1877.

Statement of status of Pomona Granges, answers to all inquiries from Pomona and subordinate Granges will be made through the Grange column of the *News and Courier.*

THOS. W. HOLLOWAY, Secretary.

Sugar and Molasses.

JUST received, a fine article of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, for sale low by A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Potatoes and Fresh Garden Seeds.

EARLY Rose and Goodrich Potatoes, D. M. Ferry & Co. and Landreth's fresh and genuine garden seeds for sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Wilson & Reed has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due Wilson & Reed will be left in the hands of Reed & Herrick for collection.

JAMES WILSON,
J. PINK REED.

Feb. 20, 1879.

New Firm.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of REED & HERRICK for the purpose of carrying on a General Merchandise Business at the old stand of Wilson & Reed.

J. PINK REED.
H. O. HERRICK.

Feb 27, 1879 33 3

HOME MADE FERTILIZERS

AND

Clover, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, Orchard Grass, Lucerne and Chufas.

ALSO,

GARDEN SEED,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A full line of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS, and DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES*, for sale cheap for cash by

WILHITE & WILLIAMS.

Feb 6, 1879 30

HEADQUARTERS FOR GARDEN SEEDS.

CHEMICALS FOR Home-Made Fertilizers

ANY one wanting to use this must hand in their orders by the 10th of February. Call on

SIMPSON, REID & CO.

Feb 6, 1879 30 1y

J. S. COTHRAN, Abbeville, S. C. | H. G. SCUDDAY, Anderson, S. C.

COTHRAN & SCUDDAY,

Attorneys at Law,

ANDERSON, - - S. C.,

WILL practice in all the Courts of this State, and in the U. S. Courts.

OFFICE—Northwest Corner Benson House Building.

Jan 16, 1879 27 1y

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

Mrs. Johan Elrod, widow of S. L. W. Elrod, having applied to me for the benefit of the Homestead in the Real and Personal Estate of the said S. L. W. Elrod, dec'd. All persons interested will take notice that her application will be heard on the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Judge of Probate.

Jan 30, 1879 29 5

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Rev. Jacob Burriss, deceased, are notified to present them, properly attested, and all persons indebted are also notified to make payment at once to the undersigned.

WILLIAM BURRISS, Executor.

Feb 20, 1879 32 3

New Advertisements.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 269 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 10 cents for our 100 page pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of a half dozen high-priced papers in which you would advertise JUST NOW, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. *Money saved is money earned.* Send a copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

$77 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Snowflake, Motto, &c., no 2 alike, or 25 elegant Chromo Cards, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NEW FIRM. REDUCTION IN FREIGHT NOWHERE.

BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT!

Great Bargains offered to make room for a New Stock.

A SPLENDID lot of BLACK ALPACAS below cost for cash. The Ladies will please call and examine for themselves. A nice lot of DeLAINES at greatly reduced prices. KENTUCKY JEANS from 12c. up. HATS from 33c.