Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1879.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of Pomona Grange on the first Saturday in April, the regular quarterly meeting. A full attendance is especially desired.

F. L. Cardozo, the convicted ex-State Treasurer, has returned to Columbia, surrendered himself to the Sheriff and now lodges in jail under sentence of three years imprisonment for swindling the State while in office.

The re-election of Mr. Randall as Speaker of the present House of Representatives is a very encouraging indication for the Democratic party. It shows that the organization has at its head wise and prudent leaders, who will control its course and direct its action in such manner as to commend it to the country in such a plain and practical way as to ensure a national triumph in 1880.

The Circuit Court of Pickens County has just closed. The business was rapidly disposed of, and the people of Pickens are rejoicing in the revolution effected by the new Judges, which gives them the opportunity of getting their business promptly attended to. Pickens is one of the finest mountain sections that we have ever seen, and with its rich lands, broad and fertile valleys, healthy climate and industrious population, is destined to become one of the most flourishing sections of the whole South at no distant day.

An old rule of the United States Senate, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, many years ago, prohibits the removal of the subordinate employees of the Senate except upon the approval of the Vice President. This gives Mr. Wheeler power to prevent the change of employees of the Senate by the Democratic party. Under ordinary circumstances the rule would be a good one, but it is about the only characteristic of Mr. Mason's time which remains in the Senate. That body should either return in its workings to the purity and constitutionality of proceeding which marked its deliberations fifty years ago, or repeal Mr. Mason's rule in order that the whole may be symmetrical.

Political leaders may have their preferences as to the next Presidential nominee for the Democratic party, but all agree that Senator Bayard is a pure, able and patriotic statesman. The only objection to him that has found expression is his financial views, and whatever force this might have had in the past is of no importance now, as the financial question has been settled, and cannot be disturbed without sure defeat to the Democratic party. Under these circumstances it strikes us that the Delaware statesman is the most universally acceptable and the strongest possible candidate for the Democracy. His nomination would unite all parties, harmonize all sections and give the country a candidate that every voter, who is not a blind partisan, would feel it an honor to have the privilege of voting for. It is about time to have an old-fashion candidate for the Presidency, who would carry the country back to its better days, and, by his acknowledged purity of life and integrity of purpose, still the strife of sections by inspiring afresh the love and reverence of American institutions which is due them. Senator Bayard is such a man, and the Democracy will commit a great blunder if it does not nominate him.

The Central National Bank of Columbia was swindled out of five hundred dollars recently by one J. Kingsley, professing to hail from St. Croix, Minnesota, who came to Columbia with a beautiful girl professing to be his daughter. He represented himself to be engaged in a large transfer of real estate at Ridgeway, and exhibited certified checks and letters of credit from a St. Paul Bank, which he deposited as collateral to secure the loan he had effected, and then put out for the North. The swindle was soon discovered, and the police of Chester were telegraphed to arrest him, but unfortunately caged the wrong man, thus letting the forger and his fair accomplice escape. During their stay in Columbia they created a sensation, and received considerable attention on their visits to the State House, Penitentiary and other public places. At the Penitentiary the forger entered into conversation with Col. Lipscomb, the Superintendent, and stated that he had visited some forty penal institutions, and thought the one under Col. Lipscomb as well managed as any he had ever seen. It looks comical to see a man preparing to commit forgery and swindling going to the Penitentiary, examining its arrangements, and flattering the Superintendent as if to gain his friendship in case of a detection and sentence for the crime he was about to commit. The case is a fair repetition of the Harris swindle which occurred here some years ago, and we hope the perpetrator may be afforded the privilege of spending many years in the institution with whose management he professed to be so highly pleased.

The New York *Herald* has volunteered to become adviser of the Democratic party in the present Congress, and begins by reminding them of the fact that the last Democratic Congress in 1861 went out in a row, a fact which it assures the party the country has not forgotten. The *Herald* then urges upon them that it would be very disastrous to Democratic prospects for the new Congress to begin with a row. This is as cool upon the part of the *Herald* as it is impudent. In all probability there are a few men in Congress who have sense enough to see that the political converse of the *Herald's* proposition is also true, or, in other words, to know that the first Republican Congress came into power in 1861 in a row; that it kept the country in a row as long as it retained power, and that its last remains expired on the fourth of this month in a row, so that there is nothing in the wiseacre remarks of the *Herald*. What the country wants is a restoration of all sections of our common union of States, an abolition of the infamous laws which threaten its very existence, a reformation of the administration of the government and a termination of the official frauds and swindles perpetrated under the forms of law. It is the mission of the Democratic party to give the country these coveted and essential boons. It should stand up squarely and boldly for their attainment, and, if there is any row over the action of the present Congress, it will be traceable to the resistance of a Republican President, which is not to be shunned but fairly met. The evil-doers always war with the good, and, if the policy of the present Congress is what it should be, there is no doubt that it will be bitterly fought by the Republicans. Such opposition, however, instead of reflecting upon the Democratic party, will only cause its strength to appear before the country. Such a change has never been quietly submitted to by a corrupt party which is about to pass from power, and when the *Herald* urges the Democrats to have no conflict with the President, it simply begs them to throw away the present opportunity by receding from the position which is right and for the good of all sections of the Union, and by pursuing such a weak, cowardly and ignoble course to allow the Republicans who have brass, and never without any more desirable qualifications, to retain for an indefinite period in the future the government which they have so mischievously administered in the past.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

The present indications are that the Radicals and Democrats will reconcile their differences on the appropriation bills by a compromise of the political legislation proposed. It is thought that the President will not veto a provision abolishing the use of United States troops in political canvasses and at the polls, abolishing the test oath for jurors, and prohibiting the use of United States marshals in elections, and that the Democrats will agree to allow the continuance of the appointment of one supervisor of election from each political party for every election box, who shall be allowed to witness the proceedings during every election at which members of Congress are voted for, but abolishing the rights of supervisors to make arrests under any circumstances. Upon this programme it is understood that the irrepressible conflict (?) which the Republican organs have been harrowing the country with accounts of, is not to take place at this session of Congress, at least. There is no real objection, practically, to the continuance of supervisors of elections with the abridged powers above set forth, except that it is a compromise of principle, and as such admits a practice which may be taken as a precedent to sustain any future legislation which a dominant party may see fit to enact with regard to elections. The theory of the government, as understood and administered for more than three quarters of a century, when the government was pure and just, denied the right of the general government to interfere or control the States in the conduct of elections in any manner whatever.

The result of the war, it is true, has to a large extent abridged the rights of the States, and abolished forever the doctrine of State sovereignty, but it is yet a problem whether the Union of States has been converted into a nation whose law is the absolute will of the federal government. Such a construction would be much to be deplored in every section, for the peculiar feature of the American republic which has promised it perpetuity and a high order of freedom is the check and conservatism which is afforded by the separate State governments, the operations of which, to be of any value whatever, must be free and untrammelled by outside interference or dictation. The sovereignty of the States in an absolute sense is an exploded idea, and it is well for it to be so if the people of the Union have the wisdom and patriotism to erect upon the ruins of this absolute sovereignty the important and grand system of constitutional State sovereignty, which is by no means inconsistent with the results of the war. This modified idea of sovereignty may be defined to be the absolute right of the State to exercise all powers not taken from it by the Constitution of the United States, which of course requires that powers shall be exercised so as not to conflict with the Constitution. This is the object which the statesmen of to-day ought to seek to establish, and in this point of view we think Congress should plant itself squarely upon principle, denying to the General Government the right to oversee and control a State in its exercise of its rights under the constitution and laws of the general government. This is the only thing which will save the free institutions of America. If the general government has the right to interfere in elections, as it has frequently done; if the Federal Courts have the right to set at defiance and annul the process of the State Courts, as they have repeatedly done; and if the Judges of the Federal Courts have the authority to supervise the manner in which State Judges exercise even the duties imposed upon them by State laws, as Judge Rives has recently attempted in Virginia, then the government will soon become not only centralized but tyrannical in proportion as the administration is disposed to usurp authority. These are the evils which menace our government, and against them it is the duty of the Democratic Congress to contend. In order to check this unjust course of the government, it is necessary to meet it squarely and uncompromisingly. If it is right that these things should be, none of the present laws should be interfered with. If it is wrong for them to be, so then the whole of them should be repealed. To compromise now will be to strengthen the Republicans by admitting the principle for which they contend, and with much show of reason they can go before the country claiming that the Democratic party concedes the right of interference, but wishes to repeal the particular sections which are thought to be in the way of its party success. We hope no compromise will be made, and that the country will be called upon in the next canvass to decide whether it intends to preserve liberty or to pave the road for a despotism. Upon such an issue the Democracy would have immensely the advantage, and, with a proper candidate, would carry the country with easy triumph.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

President Hayes' message to the extra session of Congress certainly has the virtue of brevity. The President has avoided anything like an expression of his views upon any public question, and evidently wishes Congress to confine itself to simply passing the appropriation bills, which would of course please the Republicans. In this, however, the Republicans are not likely to be gratified, as the Democrats will not only pass the appropriation bills, but will also repeal several of the obnoxious measures which grew out of the long sway of Radicalism.

In support of their policy the Republican caucus adopted the following preamble and resolution, which Mr. Edmunds offered in the Senate. These resolutions have not been adopted and will not be. The day when resolutions offered for Buncombe, as those offered by Mr. Edmunds are intended, can be rushed through either branch of Congress in the interest of Republicans has passed. The following are the harmless resolutions referred to, and which were decently buried by the new Democratic Senate:

Whereas, The necessity for the present special session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the Army and for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year; and whereas, the business and public interest of the country will be best promoted by confining legislation, at this session, to making provision for the objects aforesaid, and by early adjournment; therefore be it

Resolved, That all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to appropriate committees, and not reported until the next December session.

THE STATE vs. CHAMBERLAIN.

The case of the State *vs.* Leslie, Parker, Gleaves and Chamberlain was called in the Circuit Court at Columbia on last Monday, Judge Thomson presiding, at which time it was disposed of as follows, upon motion of Judge Melton, Mr. Chamberlain's attorney, who said:

May it please your Honor, in behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, I desire to say that he has entered into bond, and I understand the other defendants have not been arrested, and I move the court for a continuance till the next term of the court upon the ground that this defendant, because of personal and domestic bereavements, has not been able to prepare for his defense. Very shortly after the indictment was found against him his son became seriously ill, and after a long illness, and one after the other, the members of his family became desperately ill of the same disease and so has he, and he has instructed me to appeal to the counsel for the State and also to represent his application before your Honor distinctly on that ground, that he has not had a sufficient period of time to prepare for his defense. This motion, I presume, may it please your Honor, will meet with the concurrence of the counsel for the State.

Mr. Attorney General Youmans said: May it please your Honor, we consent that it be taken.

Thus another scene in this play has concluded without it appearing whether the end is to be a farce or not. Under the circumstances humanity prompted that the case should be postponed, but we trust that the case will be pushed to speedy trial, and that there will be no letting up in the prosecution. Mr. Chamberlain should be convicted and punished.

In the United States Senate the proposition to elect subordinate officers was the occasion for a debate which shows in a favorable light the intention of the Democratic party to be temperate and just with as little of partisanship as is consistent with the welfare of the public service. The following telegraphic synopsis of the debate shows the temper of the Senate:

Anthony said that nothing he could do would prevent the foregone conclusion of the majority to make a sweeping change of officers, not because it was demanded by duty, but because partisanship demanded it. As one who held in respect, if not reverence, the precedents and usages of the Senate, he desired to enter his protest against the personal inconvenience to which they would all be subjected, and the disturbance of the order of the business of the Senate which would occur by an abrupt change of officers. He mentioned the names of several officers of the Senate who had never been disturbed in their official relations to the body.

Hamlin followed Anthony, saying he hoped party spirit would not run riot in the Senate.

Wallace replied that there was no intention to interfere with business or break down the life of the Senate. The majority desired that the offices held so many years by Republicans should be filled by gentlemen politically in accord with the majority of the Senate. They had gentlemen abundantly qualified to fill them.

Conkling uttered his regrets at the fact that the officers of the Senate were to be displaced.

Mr. Bayard was impressed with the speech of Senator Anthony as it contained matters of historic interest. He regarded as dangerous and degrading the rewarding of partisans with government places. It had entered the civil service of the country and unless it could be in a great degree modified it would increase to the detriment of good government. The bestowal of office should be in consideration of the welfare of the country, the dignity of the government and the purity of our institutions.

The power of appointment to offices in this body had fallen to his party. He did not understand that it contemplated any such slaughter of innocence as was contemplated by the opposite side. Observation had shown that instead of Federal offices having been bestowed for the good of the country with capable and honest incumbents, they had been used for years for the benefit of a single party. Those here who now complain never neglected to fill the offices with their friends.

The debate was further participated in by Senators Beck, Blaine, Hill, and others, and at a late hour the Senate proceeded to vote and elected the officers recently nominated by the Democratic caucus.

The first Grant club of the campaign has been organized at Terre Haut, Indiana. It is beginning rather early, but then Indiana is a Democratic State, and the friends of the great dead beat realize that there is a mountain of work before them in their undertaking to carry Indiana for the third term of Grantism. Possibly, however, this Augean task, which the Grant club cannot accomplish, will be avoided by the failure of Republicans to make the blunder of renominating him.

— The Virginia Legislature followed the bad example set by Congress and held a Sunday session.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Gleanings from our State Exchanges.

Laurensville *Herald:* The storehouse of Maj. W. L. Shell was burned on the night of the 17th inst., by some fiend. Maj. Shell had a stock of goods, we understand, worth about $5,000, and was insured for $1,000. Up to this time there is no clue to the perpetrator of the diabolical deed. Maj. Shell resides about six miles West of this place near which his storehouse was situated.

Beaufort *Crescent:* The workshop of Mr. John G. Bulcken, near Pritchardville, was burned by an incendiary on the 8th instant.

Florence *Times:* On Monday of last week, in the afternoon, the fine dwelling of Mrs. Zimmerman, near Ebenezer, in this county, was discovered to be on fire in the roof. No one was at home except Mrs. Zimmerman, and she sitting on the piazza not knowing that the roof was on fire till it was too late to do anything to arrest the flames. It was the large two story dwelling, with twelve rooms, known as the "Jackquelling Gee Mansion," one of the finest in the county. Everything was burnt—furniture, clothing, jewelry, silver plate, carpets, &c.

Edgefield *Advertiser:* Small grain is reported as being in excellent health throughout the country.....The amount of fertilizers sold here this season does not appear to be near so great as that of last year, and many of our farmers have decided not to use any at all.

Hampton *Democrat:* Three of the veterans of 1812 were at the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of lodging their claims according to the late act.....Diphtheria is raging in our county. Mr. James R. Ginn lost two children on Monday last, and we hear of others who are ill.....A colored man at Stafford's Cross Roads, went into his corn house to sleep, for the purpose of protecting it. He entered it smoking, and went to sleep with the pipe in his mouth. The house caught on fire and he was burned in it.....Sallie Stevenson, colored, a resident of Calf Pen, was out fighting fire one day last week. The fire had reached a few trees that were boxed, some of which were full of turpentine; one of the boxes caught on fire, and in order to extinguish it she threw dirt into the box, when the burning gum splashed over her, ignited her clothing, and in a few minutes she burned to death.

Camden *Journal:* Since the recent rains have fallen the oat crops around town and on the river are looking superbly. From present appearances the yield will be abundant.....The lien business was literally on the rampage last week. Crowded stores, loaded wagons and the condition of the clerk of the court's office all showed this.....It is reported that one man has agreed to take $10,000 worth of stock in the proposed railway from Camden to Ridgeway.

Abbeville *Press and Banner:* Lumber is now cheaper at Abbeville than at any time in her history. Good pine timber may be had at the mills, conveniently located to the village, at eighty cents a hundred. A few years ago it was scarce at two dollars a hundred.

Abbeville *Medium:* Some of the waste places about town are being ploughed for the purpose of planting. No fence is now required.....Whooping cough is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Donnaldsville country, although no deaths have yet resulted from it.....Eight white boy babies have been born in Abbeville during the last two weeks, and still the Radicals talk of winning the next election.....From appearances it is safe to say that the Long Cane people will sow more guano this year than they will plant corn or cotton, notwithstanding their anti-phosphate resolutions.....Messrs. John and William McNeill have sold ten four-horse wagon loads of corn in town recently raised on their farms a few miles out.....An effort is being made to convert Williamston into a great watering place, and steps have already been taken to organize a joint stock company, with sufficient capital to build a hotel, improve the spring property and start the travel that way.

Edgefield *Monitor:* Three hundred tons of guano have already been sold, and delivered to the farmers, at this place, (Batesburg.).....Mr. Wm. B. Etheredge has brought suit for ten thousand dollars against the county for damages sustained by the giving away of the bridge over the Saluda River near Mr. W. P. Trotter's, as he was crossing with wagon and team. The accident occurred a little more than a year ago.....On Friday night, the 14th instant, the prisoners confined on the third floor of the county jail made a desperate effort to escape. They had been tried at the present terms of court, and sentenced to long terms in the Penitentiary.....About six hundred tons of guano have been received at Trenton, and still arriving. The farmers are hauling it off at the rate of about ten tons a day. This looks very much as if they are going to use some this year.

Lancaster *Ledger:* We learn that the gin house of Mr. M. C. Crenshaw, a few miles from town, was struck by lightning on the night of the 11th instant, during a heavy rain storm, and the house and contents totally destroyed by fire.

Greenville *News:* On Thursday night, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the quiet of the city was disturbed by the exciting alarm of "Fire." The lurid flames were soon discovered issuing with furious glare to the rear of Dr. T. T. Earle's residence, lighting up that portion of the city for a considerable distance in all directions. Dr. Earle's stable was the building on fire, and in it were the Doctor's horse, buggy and several hundred pounds of cotton.

Fairfield *News and Herald:* David McCollough, a colored man, was stopped on the highway near Rocky Mount last week by four robbers, who took all he had.....A correspondent writing from Ridgeway says: "Notwithstanding the 'guano battle,' sales have exceeded those of last year by four thousand tons—the grand aggregate being, up to the present time of writing, fifty-six thousand tons, against fifty-two thousand tons last year. On the 1st of March, the Stono Phosphate Company, of Charleston, one of the largest companies, issued a circular letter to its agents informing them that owing to unprecedented sales, principally cash, the stock, which was when manufactured thought ample was exhausted, and that no further orders could be filled.".....We understand that there is a movement on foot to run an "independent" ticket for town council. We trust steps will be taken to crush any such movement. There should be a meeting of the Winnsboro' Democratic Club (or of such members of it as reside within the corporate limits) and a full ticket should be nominated.

Georgetown *Times and Comet:* Between 6 and 7 o'clock Monday morning, one of Mr. Donaldson's negro houses on Waccamaw caught fire, and was destroyed before the flames could be quenched. A negro woman had gone off some distance, leaving her child in the house, when the fire broke out, and, before aid could be rendered, the burning roof fell in, and the child was burnt to death.

Spartanburg *Spartan:* An industrious, level-headed farmer on the plantation of Mr. Frank Bush made last year with one mule forteen bales of cotton, and corn enough to feed the mule.....The Presbyterian Church at Gaffneys was dedicated 1st Saturday.

Spartanburg *Herald:* Arrangements are being made to have the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad completed to Hendersonville by the 1st of June.....There is an increasing demand for small cottages renting at $8 or $10 per month.....Some idea of the increase of the trade of Spartanburg can be formed when we state that one of our merchants, Mr. A. G. Floyd, a few days ago, received at one time 115 sacks of coffee, 3 car loads of flour, 100,000 pounds of bacon, &c., &c.....Twenty thousand pounds of bacon and a lot of apples were shipped up the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad last week. How railroads do turn things round! Spartanburg used to get her supplies of bacon and apples from the mountains, but now our merchants supply the mountaineers.....The contract for building the new hotel in Spartanburg has been awarded to Maxwell, Lyman & Land for $22,500, the work to be completed by January 1, 1880.....A meeting held in the interest of Wofford College on the 12th instant raised $305, and appointed committees to raise an additional amount to put the building in the rough repair for the next commencement, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution.....Number of bales of cotton shipped from the Air Line Railroad Depot for the week ending March 18th, 108 bales; Spartanburg and Union Railroad, 45 bales.

Darlington *News:* The Hibernian Society of Darlington celebrated St. Patrick's day with becoming honors.....Two hundred and fifty-eight tons of guano have been shipped to Timmonsville this season.....Most of the farmers in the upper portion of the county have almost finished planting corn.....The large alligator that for many years has been a terror in Mr. M. A. Muldrow's mill pond was captured on the evening of the 14th instant by a colored man named Mingo Marous. The terrible looking creature measured, from head to tail, twelve feet. When cut open his stomach was found to contain pieces of wood, fish nets, hickory nuts, pieces of cast iron resembling pot ware and great wads of hog hair. Although he has been shot at every summer for several years, no traces of his ever being hit can be found.

Newberry *Herald:* Mr. Newton Reid died at his home in this county Friday, 14th, from injuries received by a fall from his horse on the 8th instant.

PERSONNEL OF THE HOUSE.

A Glance at the New Members in the Forty-Sixth Congress.

From the New York World.

In the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress there are 287 members, California having yet to elect her delegation of four members, and there being vacancies in New York and Texas caused by the deaths of Messrs. Alexander Smith and Gustave Schleicher. Of these 287 members 155 served in the last House, while many of the new members have at previous times been Representatives. No member of the last House went up to the Senate. Death was unusually busy in the House during the Forty-fifth Congress, Messrs. Julian Hartridge, of Georgia; Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan; John I. Leonard, of Louisiana; Frank Welch, of Nebraska; Terence J. Quinn, of New York; Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, and Beverly B. Douglas, of Virginia, being cut down. Of these gentlemen but one, Mr. Schleicher, had been re-elected to Congress. Of their successors, where the vacancies were filled, Messrs. John M. Bailey, of New York, and R. L. T. Beale, of Virginia, are members of the present House.

A number of very notable members of the House are among those retired, among them being Messrs. Carter H. Harrison, (Dem.) of Illinois, the author of the famous Marine Band speech; Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, Minister Washburne's successor, now director of the Mint; John R. Eden, of Illinois, the chairman of the committee on Southern claims; William A. Phillips, of Kansas; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Thomas Swann, of Maryland, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, now United States marshal, and Gen. B. F. Butler, who hopes to be Governor; the late Gen. A. S. Williams, of Michigan; Robt. A. Hatcher, of Missouri; John M. Glover, of Missouri, the investigator; Abram S. Hewitt, Clarkson N. Potter, George M. Beebe, Martin I. Townsend and George A. Bagley, of New York; Curtis H. Brogden and Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina; Milton Sayler, Henry B. Banning, Americus V. Rice, (who may be the Democratic nominee for Governor in October,) Jacob D. Cox, ex-secretary of the interior, Charles Foster, (who will not be the Republican nominee for Governor in October,) Milton I. Southard and Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio; William S. Stenger and Levi A. Mackey, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin T. Eames, of Rhode Island; Haywood Y. Riddle, of Tennessee; James W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, and William Pitt Lynde, of Wisconsin.

There will be no colored representative in Congress this session, and but one senator of African descent, Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi. As a rule the Southern States have made but slight changes in their delegations, for though Alabama returned but three of the eight Congressmen who represented her in the last House, Arkansas makes but one change in four districts; Florida, none; Georgia, three in nine; Kentucky, three in ten; Louisiana, one in six; Mississippi, none; North Carolina, four in eight, (three of these are to be attributed to change of the political complexion of the districts;) South Carolina, three in five (the three new members having been Democratic nominees in 1876;) Tennessee, four in ten (one due to a change;) Texas, two in six (one due to a change;) Virginia, three in nine, and West Virginia, none. Of the Northern States Wisconsin and Massachusetts are the most faithful to their members, returning respectively seven of eight and nine of eleven.

Of the new members many have already made desirable records in Congress or are described as men of promise. Mr. Burwell B. Lewis, of Alabama, served in the Forty-fourth Congress acceptably; Mr. Poindexter Dunn, the new member from Arkansas, showed in his canvass the good gifts of eloquence and moderation. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is too widely known to need description. Of the new members from Georgia, Messrs. John C. Nicholls and N. I. Hammond, bring enviable reputations for character and ability, and Mr. Emory Speer, the gentleman from the Ninth District—than whom only Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, is younger in years of the members of the present House—is described as one of the most brilliant speakers of the South and a man worthy in every way to represent the famous Mountain District, which within the memory of this generation has sent to Washington such men as Howell Cobb, Junius Hillyer, James Jackson and Ben. Hill. Of the Illinois new members only Mr. Adlar E. Stevenson has served before. Gen. James W. Singleton, from the Quincy District, is a gentleman of force of character and ability, and Capt. John R. Thomas promises to be a useful and hard working member. In Indiana, Godlove S. Orth and Jeptha D. New, both men of talent, are returned once more, and from Iowa is sent ex-Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter, who has had a long experience of public life both in his adopted State and at Washington. Mr. John A. Anderson, of Kansas, is an ex-clergyman and college president of fair powers, and Mr. Philip B. Thompson, Jr., of Kentucky, has the talent and attitude of his distinguished family. Maryland sends a good substitute for ex-Governor Swann, in Mr. Robert M. McLain, a veteran soldier, lawyer and diplomatist who has already served two terms in Congress, where he made his mark. Minnesota sends one of her most prominent residents, Mr. Wm. D. Washburn, whose business capacity has long been approved. Of the new members from Missouri, Mr. Erastus Wells has already sat in the House, where he left the reputation of a modest, hard-working and useful member, and Judge Samuel L. Sawyer is an accomplished lawyer and a man of high character. Ex-Secretary George M. Robeson is the most conspicuous of the new members from New Jersey, but the Republican representatives from the fifth, sixth and seventh districts are highly spoken of for ability and experience. The personnel of the New York delegation was described at length at the time of the election in November. The Ohio delegation will be a strong one, despite the retirement of Messrs. Cox, Sayler, Southard and others. Mr. Thomas L. Young is a veteran and successful politician; his Cincinnati colleague, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, has a high local reputation; Mr. Frank H. Hurd, who was in Congress before, is one of the best lawyers of the State, and Mr. W. D. Hill is qualified by his training and experience of public affairs to become a most useful Congressman. Mr. John Whiteaker, of Oregon, was the first Governor of the State of which he is one of the oldest and most respected citizens. Of the new members from the Keystone State, nearly all are well spoken of for ability and character. Mr. Horatio G. Fisher is especially likely to prove an acquisition; Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, is a clever and experienced man, and should ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin be successful in his contest in the twentieth district the Pennsylvania delegation will be materially reinforced. The three new members from South Carolina—Messrs. John S. Richardson, M. P. O'Connor and G. D. Tillman—come with high local reputations for competence and character. Of the Tennesseeans all are worthy of a place on a delegation exceptionally strong. Mr. Robert L. Taylor, the junior of the House—who "fiddled his way into Congress," beginning a canvass in a district which had nearly 1,200 majority against him with one $5 bill and his fiddle, and winning a seat in Congress and a wife—is a clever young man, a close student and a dealer in hard facts, and withal popular with Republicans as well as Democrats, as his victory showed. Mr. L. C. Houk, his solitary Republican colleague, is also spoken of as a decided acquisition in talent and character to the House. In spite of the death of Mr. Schleicher, the Texas delegation remains a very strong one, Mr. Throckmorton's successor, Mr. Olin Wellborn, though a very young man, being highly commended for talent, eloquence and earnestness. Of the new members from Vermont, Mr. James Manning Tyler has attained a good rank in his profession—the law—and Gen. Bradley Bartow lacks neither cleverness nor an acquaintance with men and things at Washington. Finally Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, if not very familiar with public business, should make one of the most useful members of the House, and his colleague from the First District, Mr. R. L. T. Beale, has already served in Congress and attained an honorable position in his profession.

THE NEW SENATORS.

The new senators make a favorable impression, and it was very generally said that the Democratic side was the ablest looking body of men that had sat in the upper house for many a year. Senator Williams, of Kentucky, is a most striking figure. Six feet high, broad of chest, with a pleasant, intelligent face, he promises to be one of the notable men of Congress. Jonas and Vest, of Missouri, are the small men, physically, of the body. The former is juvenile in appearance, and as he walked beside the giant from Texas appeared almost diminutive. He has a slightly Jewish face, and would be taken generally for a quick, keen business man of thirty-four or thirty-five years of age. Mr. Vest has a fine head, covered with sandy hair, a sandy moustache, a clear blue eye, and apparently a weak physique. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is one of the handsome men of Congress. He has a bright black eye, gray hair and moustache, a fine presence, and the Southern manner and speech. Governor Houston, of Alabama, is ponderous in every way. He looks the hearty, rough and ready and able man that he is universally credited with being. His bald head is fringed with a trifle of snowy hair, and his chin is adorned with short white whiskers. He looks but little older than when in the House twenty years ago. Mr. Call of Florida is a slight man, whose face and figure do not at all indicate the manner of person he is. It was like old times to see Chandler, Carpenter and Logan all in a row on the back tier of seats, and a little stretch of imagination would have brought back Pomeroy, Cameron, Harlan and Morton. Pendleton, "Gentleman George," was the best dressed and the easiest in manner, and Jonas, of Louisiana, the handsomest. He is slight in build, young in years and gentlemanly in bearing. He is dark complexioned and wears a small black moustache. Farley, of California, is large and surly, with a low forehead and bushy whiskers. Groome, of Maryland, is young in years and fullbodied, with a close-trimmed beard, covering the lower part of a chubby face.

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—Sheriff Bowen received a bench warrant from Darlington County yesterday instructing him to arrest a colored man named E. H. Deas, who is wanted in that county to answer to a charge of larceny. After a search the sheriff found Deas quietly ensconced in the United States Marshal's office, and when he attempted to arrest him he was informed by the Marshal and by the assistants of the United States District Attorney that Deas was held in their custody as a witness for the government in certain cases which are to be tried at the April term of the Court. The sheriff then offered to give a bond for the appearance of Deas at the time required if the United States officials would turn him over to his custody. It then leaked out that Deas had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Marshal as a witness and refused to give a bond for his appearance.

The truth of the matter is that Deas is a Radical politician in Darlington County of some notoriety. In order to escape prosecution for stealing, he has fled for refuge to the United States officials, who, in consideration of his political creed, have received him with open arms and are now sheltering him from justice. Of course the witness story is too transparent to need much comment; the object being to give Deas the opportunity to escape when the State authorities least expect it. Sheriff Bowen told the Marshal that he was determined to execute the warrant if possible, and proposed to arrest Deas if he ever ventures out of his haven of refuge without the escort of a United States Deputy Marshal. He accordingly stationed a Deputy Sheriff on guard, and the United States officials seeing that their little game of bluff would not work, finally consented to commit the prisoner to jail, where he is now held subject to the order of the United States Marshal, and also upon the bench warrant from Darlington. It now remains for the courts to decide whether the State or the United States has the right to take possession of him.—*News and Courier.*

— Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, was sold at public auction on 20th day of March, with 218 acres, about two-thirds of the original estate, under decree of court to effect a distribution of the property of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy. The purchaser was Jefferson M. Levy, of New York city, one of the heirs, and the price paid $10,050. Asabel S. Levy of New York, was a bidder. No other foreign bidders were present. The purchaser had already acquired by purchase from the other heirs six-sevenths of the property. He proposes to put it in repair for a summer residence.

— Mad Wells, Anderson and the other members of the Louisiana returning board have been sued for $5,000. It is the fee their lawyers, Cullum and Castellanos, want for defending the board in the prosecutions for changing the vote of Vernon Parish.

MORE ARRESTS.—The *Barnwell People* gives the following account of the arrest of several citizens of that county by United States officials upon the charge of intimidation in the late election:

"On Monday last the following gentlemen of this county were arrested and brought before United Commissioner W. J. Mixson for alleged intimidation in the late election: Dr. J. C. Miller, Hon. L. W. Youmans, C. F. Connelly, B. F. Hogg, Capt. Wm. Peeples, Shadd Boyles, Wilson Williams, and Henry Goodge. Upon examination Dr. Miller and Mr. Boyles were discharged, Mr. Youmans, Connelly and Capt. Peeples were bound over to the United States Court. As we go to press the cases against B. F. Hogg, Wilson Williams and Henry Goodge have not been disposed of, but it is probable that they will be discharged."

United States Commissioner Hutchinson has also arrested the three managers of election at the Summerville poll in Colleton County upon the charge of ballot box stuffing. The prisoners all gave bond for their appearance at the April term of the Court.

MORE JUDGES INDICTED.—In the United States District Court at Lynchburg, Va., on the 20th of March, the Grand Jury, in obedience to the instructions of Judge Rives, found true bills of indictment against nine County Judges, as follows: John G. Hayth, of Campbell county; John T. Brown, of Nelson; Wingfield Griffin, of Roanoke; W. B. Simmons, of Botetour; John A. Wharton, of Bedford; S. H. Henry, of Amherst; Henry T. Parrish, of Appomattox; D. W. Bowles, of Flouvana, and John Hill, of Buckingham. These Judges are indicted under the fourth clause of the Civil Rights Bill for failing to place negroes on juries in their several counties. It is understood one or more of the Judges will surrender themselves prisoners when their case shall be reached on the docket, without waiting for process to issue, and at once go to Chief Justice Waite on writs of habeas corpus, so that these cases may be adjudicated in the United States Supreme Court at the same time with the cases of the Judges who were indicted at Danville and arrested a few days ago.

A HOME REBUKE OF MR. HOAR'S DEMAGOGUISM.—Consider the situation. Mr. Hoar had singled out Jeff. Davis as "the representative man" of the Confederacy, for which many of his colleagues in the Senate—nay, one of the Cabinet ministers—had fought. What attitude would he have had these men take? Could they honorably see this odium put on one man, as representative of their common crime, and not protest as men of honor? Would any other course have been manly or decent? We know not what dictates of honor guide the author of the above proposition, but we feel and we confess that Mr. Hoar's proposition put every Southern man in that body who had participated in the rebellion under Jeff. Davis on his honor to stand by the record of that man. Mr. Hoar knew it would have that inexorable effect, and it was the unspeakable cunning of a partisan demagogue to stir sectional passion and enkindle anew expiring sectional hates by a device so contemptible. *Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1879.

Senator Jonas to-day presented the memorial of Henry M. Spofford claiming the seat in the Senate now occupied by W. P. Kellogg. This is the beginning of a determined movement to oust the last of the carpet-baggers from his seat in the Senate. It has been a question whether this movement should be made, or the Senate should take the initiative itself and expel Kellogg. Judge Spofford and others, it is said, have abundant evidence that Kellogg bought his seat from the bogus legislators who elected him, paying at the rate of about $250 a head for their suffrages.

— The Secretary of the Treasury does not seem to be able to explain why, during the past five years, interest to the extent of $8,209,433 has been paid in excess of what the public debt demands.

— The exodus of plantation negroes from Mississippi to Kansas continues unabated.

Dr. Richard Holland, of Butler Co., Mo., writes: "I have been practicing medicine over twenty years, and I must say I never used anything in my practice equal to Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific. I fully indorse it, and say to the public, that as a 'Specific' for Fever and Ague it has no equal."

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the Estate of John Poor, deceased, will please hand them in, properly attested, and those indebted to said Estate will please make payment to

B. F. WHITNER, Executor.

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NEW SAW MILL
IN TOWN.

ALL kinds of SAWING done at the low rate of **Forty Cents per hundred feet.** Bring on your Logs.

A. H. OSBORNE.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Public Schools of Anderson County will close the last of April, and reopen on first Monday in July, and continue open so long as public funds will last—except School District No. 17, which will continue open until closed by the proper authorities.

By order of the Board.

R. W. TODD, Chm'n.

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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Elizabeth Rogers, Plaintiff, against Sarah Rogers, Rutha Ann Rogers, Frank Rogers, L. C. Rogers, Humphrey Rogers, Nora E. Rogers, John B. Rogers, John T. Rogers, Abram M. Rogers, and H. R. Rogers, Administrator of the Estate of Ann Rogers, deceased, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.*

To the Defendants above named:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Anderson, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JOSEPH N. BRO