Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1880.

TERMS:
ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS.....75.

Gen. Grant says that a distinguished South Carolina Democrat did more to elect Garfield than any Republican, and the worst of it is that numerous Northern and Southern Democrats and Republicans believe that he is half correct in this judgment.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, has appointed ex-Chief Justice J. C. Manning, of that State, United States Senator in the place of Judge Spofford, deceased, who was contesting Kellogg's seat from that State. This means a renewal of the fight on Kellogg this winter.

Georgia has a way of doing sensible things. The Legislature of that State on last Monday elected Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown United States Senator over General Lawton, of Savannah, on first ballot, by a vote of 146 to 64. Gov. Brown is an eminent, able and honorable man, who will command a high position in the Senate.

There will scarcely be enough Republicans in the next Legislature to let us know how a South Carolina Republican looks. The Senate will stand 32 Democrats to 2 Republicans; and the House 120 Democrats to 4 Republicans. The joint ballot will stand 152 to 6, a Democratic majority of 146. This will do very well for South Carolina.

There would be just as much reason and good sense in the Church surrendering to the devil because wickedness often predominates over good, as there is in any man who believes in the principles of Democracy leaving the Democratic party because the Republicans have been successful. Be men and remain firm in the support of principle.

The unfair operation of the Electoral College system is again detrimental to the Democratic party. Gen. Hancock received 150,000 votes more than Garfield, and yet Garfield gets 212 Electoral votes and Hancock only 156. These figures, however, are interesting as showing that the Democratic party is really the strongest party in the United States.

Gov. Colquitt has waked up the Republican press by the portion of his inaugural address in which he deplored the defeat of Gen. Hancock as an evidence of the decline of the Republic, and expressed the fear that sectionalism would be perpetual through Northern intolerance of the South. These sentiments, which are only cutting because they are true, coming from such an eminently conservative man as Gov. Colquitt, should cause the Northern population to reflect and lay aside that intolerance which is destined to prove the bane of both sections.

The session of the Legislature, which convenes on next Tuesday, will be an important one for the people of South Carolina. It should be a short, business-like session, taking up the crudities of the present law only so far as they are detrimental to the public interest, and paving the road for a Constitutional Convention. The session should be economical, and the taxes reduced to the very lowest point consistent with the honor of the State. The people should be satisfied with this, and nothing short of it. We will, from time to time, keep our readers posted as to events of interest during the session.

It is related of Julius Cæsar that in the midst of his great battle with the Nervii he saw one of his soldiers running from the enemy, whereupon he instantly seized the man and, turning him around, said: "The enemy is in that direction." We think any one who would turn certain timid politicians, who are about to desert the Democratic party, around and once more show them the Republican enemy would perform a service to their country. These men are acting like the Southern Democratic party is the enemy of the country, for it is the party they seek to break up. Remember, gentlemen, the Republican party is the party of fraud, corruption and rings. It is the party of usurpation, force and centralization. It is the common enemy, and every lover of constitutional government should try to overthrow it. Do not seek to correct an evil by surrendering to the evil-doers.

The Democratic party was only defeated by the loss of the vote of the State of New York. The vote of that State was secured to the Republicans by the frauds and manipulations put forth at tremendous expense, and which are not likely to occur again. Last year Cornell was elected Governor by the Republicans over Gov. Robinson and John Kelly by a plurality vote, although Robinson and Kelly together had near forty thousand majority over him. Thus the State, though casting an overwhelming Democratic majority, went into the hands of the Republicans, and enabled them to work the machinery necessary to carry the State for Garfield this year. The next election for Governor may unite the Democrats of New York, and, if so, the strong probability is that the State will then go Democratic. With a Democratic Governor and a fair election we would carry New York in the next Presidential election as we did in 1876. True statesmanship now in the Democratic party will seek to recover the States we have lost rather than to politically disband the States we have. No army ever won a battle by disbanding, and no political party will ever achieve success by joining its opponents.

The Democratic party is hard to kill. It has existed ever since the foundation of the government, and to-day has more voters in its ranks than any other party in the United States. It has seen the rise and fall of the Federalists. It has seen the growth and prosperity of the Whig party, and lived to see it a thing of the past. It has seen the Know Nothings and numerous independentisms flit across the political stage and go out forever, but it is alive, and will yet again control this government. It is as sure to act as pall-bearer for the Republican party as the institutions of America are sure to stand. This party is the party of the people and of the Constitution. Its life is inseparable from the well-being of our Union. It is founded purely on principle, and like truth, "though crushed to earth will rise again." The troubles which have latterly overtaken the party will only tend to purify and bring it back to the grand doctrines of liberty and law, which have always been its corner stone and crowning glory. The combined power of money, rings and force may triumph temporarily, but the day is not far distant when this government will again be controlled by the party which created its greatest glory, which is in sympathy with its grandest principles, and which is destined yet to carry our system to a more perfect development.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WHAT HAMPTON SAYS.

The following to the Editor of the Greenville Daily *News* was received from Senator Hampton in reply to enquiries addressed to him, as to his opinon:

Whether the South should remain solidly Democratic, and

Whether he would support the attempt to count New York for Hancock.

COLUMBIA, November 13th, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your questions, I answer that I think it very important, especially to the South, that the Democratic party should retain its organization. The fact that our friends of the North were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for is no reason that we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events.

I regard the Presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action looking to a contest on mere technical grounds as revolutionary.

WADE HAMPTON.

CO'L AIKEN FAVORS A SOLID NEUTRALITY.

In response to similar questions differently put—whether he thought the South should adhere solidly to the Democratic party and whether he favored the counting in of Hancock *via* New York, Congressman Aiken replies:

CONKSBURY, S. C., November 12, 1880.

To the Editor of the Daily News: Yours of the 10th instant awaited me on my return from my plantation to-day. You propound to me two questions, to both of which I unhesitatingly answer, "No," loudly, qualifying my reply to the first by saying not in a partisan sense. If you desire to know my political opinions read the letter I wrote the *News and Courier* almost a year ago. And if you want some reading that is more Pickwickian than Pickwick himself, read the editorials of that blustering sheet from that day to this and see how easily they have jumped from one side to the other of the political fence. I know more about the rank and file of the Northern Democracy than all the Editors in South Carolina, and never had any faith in them. They are a party with a name, but without a principle. We Southerners, Democratic to the core *upon principle*, have pinned our faith to that name or mere shadow, and of course have lost by it. I have long contended that the South should become more nationalized and lay less stress upon "the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought." Suppose you and I believe in State rights, secession, strict construction, "blood and thunder" and all else upon which we attempted to found a Southern Confederacy, what sense is there in "kicking against the pricks?" I never had the faintest hope of Hancock's election, but had I said so, the wiseacres of the State would have sworn I was not leal to the party. Indeed, when in a retired, seclusive locality in my own district I ventured to counsel with some of my friends, and predict future events, it was heralded to the world, and by no paper with more zest than your own, that I was a renegade and should be run out of the "party." Now that their hindsights are in front what do some of these same wiseacres say? Nothing of any consequence, but they are all ready to watch "which way the cat jumps."

I need not worry you with a long epistle, but will simply say, I believe the South in Congress should have nothing to do with partisan entanglements, but stand aloof until the time to vote, and then upon all questions of national importance cast a solid vote for what they believe to be right, regardless of the fact whether the issue was Democrat or Republican in a *partisan* sense. In this way we could hold a balance of power that would result in our being courted by both parties North, and enable us frequently to dictate terms upon important issues. But many Southerners in Congress would follow the Democratic party as Gov. Perry said he would follow the State in 1861, and "you know how this was yourself"

Very respectfully,
D. WYAT AIKEN.

GOVERNOR'S PERRY'S IDEA.

To the Editor of the Daily News:—I am pleased, Mr. Editor, with the castigation you and your correspondents have given the Charleston *News and Courier* and its backers for proposing that South Carolina should separate from the Solid South and go over to the Northern Republican party and make terms with them! The editors of the Charleston *News and Courier* and their backers seem to think that it would be to the interest of South Carolina to play this fantastic trick before high Heaven! Benedict Arnold, whilst in command of an important military station at West Point during the American revolution, had a similar thought and feeling. He saw the Continental army in great distress, suffering greatly for food and clothing, and he came to the conclusion that it would be to his interest to separate himself from that army and go over to the British army and make terms with its commanding general! He did so, and his name all the world over has become the synonym of all that is unpatriotic, treacherous and base.

The editors of the Charleston *News and Courier* are not natives of South Carolina. The one is an Irishman and the other an Englishman. Some excuse may be made for their proposed erratic course on this ground. They do not properly understand the honor and fidelity of political parties in a Republican government. Their wise mentor Simonds is a native, but he is a banker and looks at the suggestion in a commercial point of view, just as Benedict Arnold did.

The South is solid for an honest, constitutional, good government, and will remain solid until this is obtained, by the election of a Democratic President, and a majority in both Houses of Congress. The Southern States are solid against imperialism and centralization, against General Grant and a permanent President for life. If Garfield's administration is wise, just, honest and constitutional, there will be no factious opposition to it in South Carolina.

Your criticism of the Charleston *News and Courier* for changing its policy is correct. Some months ago it denounced in strong terms my suggestion about not employing Radicals, and the day before the election in Charleston, advocated the measure as one of necessity and civilization.

B. F. PERRY.

Sans Souci, November 11th, 1880.

JUDGE MACKEY'S JUDGMENT.

Judge Mackey is an idol of newspaper men inasmuch as judicious tapping will always elicit something interesting. In the course of a conversation with a reporter for the Daily *News*, he gave some interesting facts regarding the proposed contest of the vote of New York. He states that the Democratic Committee have in their possession proofs of the colonization of 22,000 voters from Vermont, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia and other points, and have the details of the movement, the lines they traveled over, the railroad tickets they used, and other overwhelming evidence which will be laid before Congress.

The Judge thinks the Solid South should stand by the Democracy now. Having faltered once in 1876, we would lose the confidence of the National party by another failure to support it in its efforts to obtain justice, and discourage our friends to the point of deserting us and allowing the North to solidify sure enough, in support of centralization of government, the two parties dividing the spoils of the South. Congress, he says, can easily get behind the returns and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the country the means by which the Republicans obtained their apparent victory.

Judge Mackey is a vigorous defender of John Kelly, who, he considers a much maligned man. He states that the real history of the nomination of Grace for Mayor of New York, is that under the compromise between the two factions, Irving Hall was to name twelve men from whom Tammany was to select the nominee. Mr. Grace being among the twelve was chosen. A. H. Stephens has described John Kelly as the most spotless party leader he ever knew, and Judge Mackey thinks the description a peculiarly just one. In all the bitterness of the attacks made upon him, not even the New York *Herald* has dared to assail his personal character. Kelly spent his money freely for Hancock, and Hancock himself has the highest opinion of him, and has frequently expressed it.

Judge Mackey ascribes the headway made by the Republican party North to two causes. One of them was the failure of the Democratic party to declare for a tariff protecting the industries by which 600,000 men live, for fear of offending the West. This policy, however, while not gaining a vote in the West, alienated the great mass of these working men. He argued at more length than the columns of the Daily *News* will bear, to convince the wielder of the pencil that the popular idea that a protective tariff raises prices to consumers is erroneous, his theory being that protection stimulates home competition, which lowers prices more rapidly and surely than all the free trade in the world, and he adduced many instances, such as saws, calico, etc., cheaper now than before the war, in support of his claim.

The other reason, he thinks, is the thoroughly satisfactory administration of President Hayes, who goes out of office with an unsullied name. The easy resumption of specie payment under his administration told at the North. The Judge thinks that we at least should hold him in grateful remembrance as the restorer of civil rule. Another point in his favor is that he had the decency to "go west" and avoid saying anything for Garfield.

His travels North lead him to believe that the Solid South is feared by the masses only on account of its proposed solidarity for free trade. The "bloody shirt" issue is entirely forsaken. "The Solid Nort," said the Judge, "is a myth." He then went on to state as the result of elaborate calculations that a change of four per cent., or four men in every hundred voters, would give the North to the Democracy. Less than 3 per cent. will change Ohio, and 2½ per cent. will carry New York handsomely. It is idle, he thinks, to call a section, only a portion of which is held, and that by so frail a tenure, "solid," or to call the Democratic party with its strength so nearly equal its opponents, in anywise "dead."

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH SENATOR M. C. BUTLER.

The Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier*, writing under date of November 12th, gives the views of Senator M. C. Butler on the political situation as follows:

Question: Well, General, what do you think of the result of the late elections?

Answer: Very badly of the result of the Federal elections. With the result in South Carolina I am quite well satisfied.

Q. What, in your judgment, will be the attitude of the Solid South towards Garfield's administration?

A. That depends upon the attitude of Garfield's administration towards the Solid South. If Garfield will treat the South with fairness, as he does other sections of the Union, the South will give him no trouble. He can't do us any great harm if he had a mind to. He is much more dependent upon the South for success in the measures of his administration than the South is upon him for anything, and, as I have said, if he will treat the South fairly her representatives will scarcely throw obstacles in his way. All this stuff about *conciliating* the South is nonsense. The South asks no "conciliation." Her people are not spoiled children. All that they ask is common fairness and common justice at the hands of the Radicals or anybody else. She is as able to take care of herself as any other section of the Union, and if this eternal prating about the "Southern policy" of this man or that had been done away with long ago the whole country would have been better off.

Q. You do not apprehend, then, that the Radical majority in Congress will attempt to reconstruct the South?

A. Not a bit of it. In the first place I am not sure the Radicals have a majority in Congress. I think we shall retain control of the Senate by a small majority, and Radical clerks of the lower house have set us some valuable lessons in the preparation of the lists of members preparatory to an organization of the House, and it is by no means certain we shall lose the House. But suppose they have a majority, what greater reason is there for reconstructing the Government of South Carolina than of New York? We are either in the Union, upon the same terms as New York, or we are not in it at all. If we are, then any "reconstruction" of South Carolina which did not apply equally to New York would be revolutionary, and the money-changers of the country are hardly prepared for that. No, I do not apprehend any attempt at reconstruction, and, if there should be, it will fail ignominiously.

Q. Do you think the present attitude of the two sections towards each other is desirable and advantageous to either?

A. What do you mean by present attitude?

Q. I mean is it desirable that there should be a solid South against a solid North, or vice versa.

A. I do not think such an attitude desirable or advantageous to either section. But are you not mistaken in assuming such an attitude? The two parties at the North are very nearly evenly matched in point of numbers, and so they are in the South. So there can be no "solidity" whilst this is the case. The white people of the South are solid because the Radical majority made them so. They are so not entirely because they are Democrats, but in self-defence, to protect themselves against the negro domination which the Radicals set up over them. That is the only immediate issue in the South, and just so long as there is a menace or possibility of negro governments being restored in the South just so long will her white population remain solid. And on the other hand, just so soon as we have guarantees from *any* authoritative source, Northern Radical or Northern Democrat, against a restoration of carpet-bag negro State governments, just so soon will that solidity dissolve, and not before. It appears to me that this is *one* fact about which the Northern people ought to have been convinced before this. Let Mr. Garfield and his advisers show by his treatment of the South that he does not intend to render possible such disgraceful State Governments as we have had under Radical rule, and the paramount cause of our solidity is removed. We want no more such governments in South Carolina, or anything like them, and we do not intend to have them.

Q. Did not Mr. Hayes make some such showing?

A. Yes, at first he did, but either by reason of his own weakness, or because he was coerced by the Stalwart wing of his party he faltered, then turned back, then outstripped the Stalwarts in his extreme hostility to the South. Why, it was only necessary for a fugitive from justice in a Southern State to go to Washington branded all over with infamy to secure a lucrative appointment. Everybody lost confidence in his sincerity. His veto messages were the extremest of the extreme. And if we had not protected ourselves, his administration would have left us as completely at the mercy of the reconstruction robbers as in the worst days of the Radical regime.

Q. Do I understand you to express the opinion that the Solid South is a good thing for the South?

A. I have expressed no opinion about it.

Q. I should like to have your opinion upon that question?

A. Well, I say to you frankly that I think *sectionalism* in any form is bad for the whole country, and I have never used an expression or cast a vote since I have been in the Senate that can be tortured into sectionalism. But a much greater calamity may befall the South than its solidity. I am not so sure but that her solidity will be a great advantage to *her* in many ways. It will not interfere with the discharge of every duty she owes to the General Government. It may make her self-reliant and self-dependent, very desirable elements in her future career. It will protect her against the sudden influx of a very undesirable population, which with the negroes would constitute one of the most dangerous *communes* the world has ever known. It would bring about a thorough introspection of herself, and gradually draw her into the line of progress with the rest of the civilized world. There are many elements of Southern civilization that are better than the Northern, and ought to be preserved. And then, again, there are many of our habits that might well be replaced by Northern ideas and methods. Besides, the Solid South keeps the revolutionary Radicals at bay, and thwarts their machinations and plans to change the form of this Government from a Constitutional Republic to a centralized despotism. There is no more doubt that such a purpose is contemplated, seriously contemplated, than that we are here. I say, therefore, that the Solid South is not an unmixed evil. So long as we have honest State Governments we will advance and develop in a marvellous degree, and will do this without aid from anybody, and we can stand the solidity as well or better than the North. If the North wills it, so be it.

Q. Would Gen. Hancock's election have broken up the Solid South?

A. Unquestionably, because with Hancock's election all apprehension of carpet-bag negro governments would have vanished, and we should have dissolved beyond peradventure, and the last symptom of sectionalism would have disappeared from our politics. We should have divided upon the great economic questions of the day as other people do. Absolute confidence and fraternal feeling would have been restored between all parts of the Union, and this country for a quarter of a century would have bounded forward as no country under the sun ever did.

Q. Will Garfield's election keep up this solidity in the two sections?

A. That depends upon Garfield himself. Southern representatives, the leaders of Southern opinion, will no doubt wait and watch. If Garfield is the statesman that his friends claim him to be, if he has a broad-gauged mind, if he is not controlled by the revolutionary element of his party, if he has liberal and positive convictions and the courage to act up to them, (you see there are a great many "ifs,") he has it in his power to confer a great blessing upon his country. Not only will he be able to dissolve the Solid South, but the Solid North as well. One thing he and his advisers will have to understand, that the South cannot be bullied or cajoled. The Southern judgment and the Southern conscience must be appealed to and satisfied, rather than their fears or cupidity.

Q. It has been suggested or intimated in certain quarters that the South ought to sever her connection with the Northern Democracy. Do you concur in this?

A. By no means. I think such a course on the part of the South at this juncture, or at any other that I can now contemplate, would be the most unpardonable ingratitude to that great army of Constitution-loving Democrats at the North who have stood by us through evil and good report. Nothing would justify it. But taking the question out of the domain of sentiment, it would be suicidal as a matter of principle and policy. The Northern Democrats have had great odds to contend with, many embarrassments, and everything considered they have made a splendid fight.

Q. Well, General, what was the cause of Hancock's defeat? He appeared to carry everything before him at first and it looked as if he would be elected. How do you account for it?

A. Oh, there are a multitude of reasons. I thought at one time that he certainly would be elected, but I was anxious from the beginning about the immense amount of money that the Radicals could command. You see, there is a large purchasable vote at the North, that can be carried for anybody or anything for money. Our people know nothing about it. I saw enough in New England summer before last to satisfy me as to how elections could be carried at the North. In political contests of high excitement this element is always afloat, and the party that has the most money as a corruption fund, and will use it, can get them, and they turn the tide. Why, every large corporation at the North sympathized with and actively aided the Radical party, because the Radical party believe in centralizing everything, making, the strong stonger the weak weaker, the rich richer and the poor poorer. The mammoth railroad corporations, as tyrannous over their employees as any petty principalities in Europe, with their president kings, as fond of power and wielding as much of it as many of the subordinate potentates of the Old World, prefer Radical rule because they can *purchase* what legislation they want when the Radicals are in power, and they cannot when the Democrats are. I would not be understood as saying that all Republicans are purchasable, but they generally are of easier political virtue than the Democrats.

Q. The proposition to investigate the frauds in the New York election appears to have created some anxiety?

A. Yes, and I do not see why. If New York desire to investigate her election, why should she not do so? Why should the country get on its head because New York proposes to purify her elections? If the Radicals have colonized voters or corrupted the suffrages of that State in any way the people of New York ought to know it; and if they want a Congressional committee to make the investigation they ought to have one. I am opposed to any revolutionary measures, or to any measures which, by *technical* points, would reverse the popular vote; but that New York has a right to investigate I have no doubt.

Q. What do you think of this periodical anxiety and excitement in South Carolina about her elections? Do you believe that the people can stand this perpetual conflict?

A. Oh, yes; the people can stand it. "Thunder storms purify the atmosphere,"

Q. What had we best do?

A. My remedy for very many of the evils that beset us is by a Constitutional State Convention. We ought to have one at as early a day as possible and clear off many of the barnacles left by the Radicals upon our State government. There are many features of the Constitution of 1868 that I prefer to our old Constitution, but many changes could be made for the better, and we ought to have a convention. Of course I cannot indicate in this form the changes that in my judgment should be made, but there are changes in the organic law which I think might be made with great advantage to our whole people, white and black, and at some future day I may suggest them.

After this full expression of his views the General went to the Fair to contrast the theoretical depression of the South with her practical prosperity.

Strange Story of a Crime.

Deputy United States Marshal Z. T. Pearson, of Marlboro' County, was in the city of Charleston on Friday night, and brought a report that Judge C. P. Townsend, of Bennettsville, was Kukluxed on the night after the election, which was promptly telegraphed to the New York *Times*.

A Reporter for the *News and Courier* called on United States Marshal Wallace last evening to inquire into the truth of the report. Col. Wallace said that he had heard of the outrage three days after it is said to have occurred. Pearson's story, as told to him, was that on the night after the election a party of masked men went to Judge Townsend's residence in the village of Bennettsville, and knocked on the door, which was opened by the Judge in person. The crowd rushed in and roughly seizing him thrust the handle of a bowie knife into his mouth to keep him from making an outcry. Holding the knife in position they took him out of the house and started off with him down the street, making very serious threats, and saying that they were going to hang him for leading the Independent movement in Marlboro' County. Judge Townsend continued to struggle with his captors, who were on foot, and made every effort to release himself, while being forcibly led along, catching hold of trees and fences as he passed them. At such times the masked men used the points of their knives to make him relinquish his hold, inflicting slight cuts and badly damaging his clothing. After going some distance the Judge succeeded in forcing the bowie knife handle out of his mouth and cried out "murder," when he was rescued by some of his friends who rushed to his assistance, the masked men making their escape without offering any resistance.

The perpetrators of the outrage have not yet been arrested, although Judge Townsend thinks that that he recognized several of the masked men. He claims to be afraid to take steps to secure their apprehension for fear that he will be killed. Col. Wallace thinks that sufficient information will be obtained upon which to issue the necessary papers. He is under the impression that the case will be tried in the United States Court.—*News and Courier, Nov. 15.*

A Tempest in a Teapot.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

BENNETTSVILLE, November 15.—According to instructions I have made a careful investigation of the reported outrage upon ex-Judge C. P. Townsend after the election.

I find that on the night of November 3d a man knocked at ex-Judge Townsend's door. Townsend came out on the piazza and was seized by the man, who flourished a knife in his face and led him through the streets of the town and near to the Democratic headquarters, where several persons were present. His complaints being heard, several persons rushed out to his assistance, when his antagonist turned from him and went off in the direction of Townsend's house.

Townsend was unhurt, but seemed to be much frightened on coming into Senator McCall's store. McCall was at the hotel with his wounded brother, but being sent for came and went home with Townsend, whose family had no knowledge of his absence.

On the way home Senator McCall expressed to Townsend his regret at the indignity, and Townsend told him he had no idea that the Democratic party had anything to do with it; that he had been treated with consideration throughout the campaign, and was satisfied with the result of the election. Townsend further said that he had no knowledge who his assailant was; but that he was a very large and powerful man, and seemed to have been drinking.

There are several theories about the matter. One is that it was some man who has personal ill-will against Townsend and desired to simply treat him with indignity. No one has any idea that his life was at stake. Another theory is that it was a put-up job by Townsend himself to excite sympathy, and still another is that it was done by a negro to wreak vengeance upon Townsend for alleged perfidy in having his name printed upon both the Garfield and Hancock tickets.

Townsend has taken no steps to bring the offender to justice and seems unwilling to take any.

Great indignation was felt at Democratic headquarters and by the Democrats generally at such conduct. There was but one man concerned in the affair. It was done at early dark while the lights were burning in the streets. The worst that can be said is that it was some man who desired to do something smart and have a little fun at Townsend's expense. No political significance whatever is attached to it here.

Letter from Greenville.

GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,
November 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR: Deprived now while away from home at College of the pleasure of the weekly visits of our valued INTELLIGENCER, will you pardon the presumption of a school girl in seeking a hearing through your columns? It is natural for me to be partial to the INTELLIGENCER, a paper which has been a visitor to my home from my infancy. The INTELLIGENCER can claim all its subscribers, especially those of many years' standing, as devoted friends.

Naturally, the uppermost subject in my mind is the Greenville Female College, where I am now a pupil. As parents think their children the best, smartest and prettiest in the land, so perhaps your readers would explain my partiality to Greenville Female College. Why need South Carolina girls go to other States for their education when, within a day's ride from home, magnificent schools, under experienced teachers, stand with doors invitingly open. How came I here? It was the result of repeated session of the family council, in which the one most interested had a voice, and after comparisons of claims of other Female Colleges the decision was unanimous for Greenville. Somebody says "the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," and if that be so Greenville's educational claims have stood the test. As one most deeply interested, I have never regretted the choice. Greenville, seated on the footstool of the Blue Ridge, points with pride to her splendid schools. They have been long in existence, and are now more prosperous than ever. The Greenville Female College now numbers over 130 pupils in attendance, a large portion of which are boarders. The boarding department is admirably managed. There is no stint at the table, home comforts abound and home-sickness here finds no abiding place.

Our President, Prof. A. S. Townes, is a gentleman and a scholar. Graduating at the Furman University at the close of the war, he prosecuted his studies still farther in Germany. He is a veteran and skilled teacher, and eminently fitted for the position. The other teachers are all experienced and thorough.

In connection with our school we have a "literary society." This society is called the "Judson Literary Society," in honor of Prof. C. H. Judson, former President of this College. The members of the Society edit a paper entitled the *College Mirror*. Our Society meets semi-monthly. The exercises consist of essays, debates, recitations, music and reading. All of these exercises are very improving, and it is needless to say that it affords us many advantages from which we would be otherwise debarred.

I am not only pleased with the College, but like the City very much. It is beautifully situated, being surrounded by mountains. The climate is delightful, and all of its surroundings contribute to our culture. We have the advantage of hearing excellent lectures occasionally, and the privilege of attending excellent churches and flourishing Sunday-schools. We are not allowed contact with the evils of a large city, but, in addition to the training of the school-room, reap all the culture that the city can give.

We appeared a few Sundays ago in our new and, of course, handsome uniform. It excited much admiration. It is not an expensive dress, costing much less than many a dress bought by fond parents for their daughters to wear to Associations, &c. Begging pardon again for this presumption, I remain your young

OCONEENE.

How Congress Will Stand.

From the Washington Post.

The election results, so far as they relate to the political complexion of the Forty-seventh Congress, are now precisely known.

The new California Legislature will be Republican and the Tennessee Legislature Democratic, which will insure the election of Republican and Democratic Senators in those States respectively. The Senate for two years after the 4th of March will thus consist of 37 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 2 Independents—Davis of Illinois, and Mahone of Virginia. Upon such occasions as both these gentlemen vote with the Democrats or the Republicans, the party favored will have a majority of 1. When Davis votes with the Democrats and Mahone with the Republicans, the Senate will be tied, and the Republican Vice President will have the casting vote. The tabular statement is appended:

SENATE.

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
Alabama	2	...	...
Arkansas	2	...	...
California	1	...	...
Colorado	...	2	...
Connecticut	...	2	...
Delaware	2	...	...
Florida	2	...	...
Georgia	2	...	...
Illinois	...	1	1
Indiana	1	1	...
Iowa	...	2	...
Kansas	...	2	...
Kentucky	2	...	...
Louisiana	1	1	...
Maine	...	2	...
Maryland	2	...	...
Massachusetts	...	2	...
Michigan	...	2	...
Minnesota	...	2	...
Mississippi	2	...	...
Missouri	2	...	...
Nebraska	...	2	...
Nevada	1	1	...
New Hampshire	...	2	...
New Jersey	1	1	...
New York	...	2	...
North Carolina	2	...	...
Ohio	1	1	...
Oregon	2	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	2	...
Rhode Island	...	2	...
South Carolina	2	...	...
Tennessee	2	...	...
Texas	2	...	...
Vermont	...	2	...
Virginia	1	...	1
West Virginia	2	...	...
Wisconsin	...	2	...
Total	37	37	2

The House consists of 293 members, of which 147 make up a majority. Crediting the Republicans with political possession of Smith, of New York, White, of Kentucky, and Pacheco, of California, we make the table to stand as follows:

HOUSE.

States.	Rep.	Dem.	G.B.
Alabama	...	8	...
Arkansas	...	4	...
California	2	2	...
Colorado	...	...	...
Connecticut	3	1	...
Delaware	...	1	...
Florida	...	2	...
Georgia	...	9	...
Illinois	13	6	...
Indiana	8	5	...
Iowa	9	...	...
Kansas	3	...	...
Kentucky	1	9	...
Louisiana	1	5	...
Maine	3	1	1
Maryland	1	5	...
Massachusetts	10	1	...
Michigan	9	...	...
Minnesota	3	...	...
Mississippi	...	6	...
Missouri	1	10	2
Nebraska	1	...	...
Nevada	...	1	...
New Hampshire	3	...	...
New Jersey	4	3	...
New York	21	12	...
North Carolina	1	7	...
Ohio	15	5	...
Oregon	1	...	...
Pennsylvania	19	8	...
Rhode Island	2	...	...
South Carolina	...	5	...
Tennessee	3	7	...
Texas	...	6	...
Vermont	3	...	...
Virginia	2	7	...
West Virginia	...	3	...
Wisconsin	6	2	...
Total	149	141	3

As will be seen the Republicans have a plurality of 8 over the Democrats, and a majority of 5 over all.

— Mr. Mike Peake, conductor on the Laurens Railroad, had a foot crushed by one of the wheels of his passenger coach on Tuesday, 9th inst.

BELTON PROPERTY, For Sale or Rent.

THE property now occupied by A. P. WILLINGHAM, and possession given on the 25th day of December, 1880.

Apply to Messrs. BROWN & TRIBBLE, our Attorneys.

F. W. WAGENER & CO.
Nov 18, 1880 19 2

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., S. C., on the 20th day of December next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from the Estate of John Cox, deceased.

JOHN W. DANIELS,
J. WILLET PREVOST,
Nov 18, 1880 19—5 Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Mrs. R. E. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make prompt payment to the undersigned.

W. K. SHARPE, Townville, S. C.
Nov 18, 1880 19 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Tuesday after the First Monday in December, 1880, at the former residence of W. M. Davenport, the following Personal Property, to wit: One lot Corn, one lot of Fodder, one lot of Hay, one part of an old Carriage Body, one lot of Cotton Seed, one lot of Seed Cotton, two head of Cows, five head of Sheep, one one-horse Wagon, one lot of Peas, and one part of an old Wagon. Levied on as the property of W. M. Davenport in favor of Dr. E. M. Brown.

Terms of sale cash.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.
Nov 18, 1880 19 3

Town Election Notice.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Town Council of the Town of Anderson, S. C., by the resignation of Warden W. W. Keys, in consequence of his removal from Town, and it being necessary to fill said vacancy at once—

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held on the TWENTY-NINTH NOVEMBER, 1880, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing one Warden to fill out the unexpired term caused by the resignation of said Warden.

The books for registration of voters will be opened by the Clerk for three days preceding said election, closing at 10 a. m. on Saturday, 27th inst.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION—J. P. Duckett, H. G. Scudday and E. P. Sloan.

G. F. TOLLY,
THOS. C. LIGON, Intendant.
Clerk Town Council.
Nov 18, 1880 19 2

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

T. T. Wakefield, Administrator of Estate of Tucker W. May, deceased, Plaintiff, *against* Mary Fowler, Hannah May, et al, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief, Complaint not served.*

To the Defendants, Mary Fowler, Hannah May, Martha Ann McCown, Margaret J. May, Baby May, Elmira Hood, Tucker W. Hood, Josephine Hood, Nancy G. Hood, Martha Hood and J. W. Norris:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at Anderson Court House, 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.

Dated August 27th, A. D. 1880.

MOORE & ALLEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[SEAL] JOHN W. DANIELS, C. C. P.

The defendants above named will take notice that this action is commenced for the purpose of selling land of Tucker W. May, deceased, in which you have an interest, in aid of personal assets to pay debts. No personal claim is made against you.

MOORE & ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Nov 18, 1880 19 6

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of A. M. Armstrong, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., on the 11th day of December, 1880, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said administration.

A. S. ARMSTRONG, Adm'r.
Nov 11, 1880 18 5

The Williamston Female College

RESPECTFULLY offers its services to those parents who desire to secure for their daughters the thorough and symmetrical cultivation of their physical, intellectual, and moral powers. It is conducted on what is called the "ONE-STUDY" PLAN, with a SEMI-ANNUAL COURSE of Study; and, by a system of Tuitional Premiums, its Low Rates are made all lower for ALL who average 85 per cent. No Public Exercises. No "Receptions." Graduation, which is always private, may occur eight times a year. For full information, write for an Illustrated Catalogue. Address Rev. S. LANDER, President, Williamston, S. C. 17—1y

WHEAT GROWERS.

BLUE STONE,
AT THE
DRUG STORE
OF
SIMPSON, REID & CO.
Nov 11, 1880 18

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In Re. B. F. Hammond, Bankrupt. Ex Parte Joseph N. Brown, Assignee.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, U. S. District Judge, I will sell at Anderson C. H., on SALEDAY IN DECEMBER next, all that

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less, whereon the said B. F. Hammond now lives, adjoining lands of S. Bleckley, and others.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Assignee.
Nov 11, 1880 18 4

Master's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
In the Court of Common Pleas.

The State Savings and Insurance Bank of Anderson, S. C., vs. Mrs. M. J. Wilson, Leroy Wilson and others.—*Judgment for Foreclosure of Mortgage and Sale.*

BY virtue of an Order from his Honor T. J. Mackey, Presiding Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, to me directed in the above stated case, and bearing date 16th October, 1880, I will sell at Anderson Court House, S. C., on SALESDAY in DECEMBER next, at public auction, the following described