Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

TERMS:
ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
SIX MONTHS..... 75c.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

Blaine is the giant of the new administration. He will crush Roscoe Conkling before his term ends.

By defeating Conkling the Democrats will probably carry New York, and then the Presidency will be in easy reach, if they do not throw away their opportunities once more.

In the conflict of giants poor little Mahone and his Virginia canvass have been lost sight of altogether. When trading with tricksters it is well to require payment in advance.

Since Mahone does not hold the balance of power in the Senate, very little attention is being paid him. If the Republicans fail to elect two Republicans from New York to the Senate, the little trickster from Virginia will scarcely ever be heard of again.

Mrs. Garfield, the wife of the President, has been and still is ill with malarial fever, which has assumed typhoid fever. This illness has made public the fact that Mrs. Garfield employs as her regular physician a female doctor, Mrs. Dr. Edson, but during the present illness she is attended by the ablest male practitioners of the Capitol.

What about the proposition to disband the Democratic party? The politicians who knew more than all of the editors in South Carolina a few months ago, when disaster seemed to rest on the Democracy, have been amazingly quiet under the influence of the success which has crowned a little skirmish in the Senate. They should give us a chapter from their storehouse of knowledge at this time.

It is alleged that Grant and Conkling talked in the late presidential campaign until satisfactory arrangements were made to secure their services on the stump to aid the waning cause of republicanism. The rumor goes to the effect that Grant received one hundred thousand dollars, and Conkling was promised the patronage of New York by the then candidate, and now President of the United States. They both went into the campaign and pulled Garfield through. Grant got his money in advance, but Conkling took his in credit on the Republican party, and now finds that he has lost his work.

The Republican caucus of the Senate has become panic-stricken by the fight in their party, and have determined to act at once upon the President's nominations, and adjourn probably this week. They have given up all hope of electing Senate officers, and are in such a straight that they are even willing to elect a President *pro tempore* from among the Democrats, and have named Senator Harris, of Tennessee, as a Senator they would be willing to accept for this position. Their demoralization may be imagined from their haste to get away from Washington. The fight which the Democrats have made has proven very disastrous to them, and they do not care to run the risk of any new complications. So much may be credited to the account of a little backbone on the part of the Democrats.

Among the various rumors following the resignations of the New York Senators is one to the effect that a combination will be made in the Legislature of that State between the Democrats and Independent Republicans by which the Senatorial vacancies will be filled by one Democrat and one of the anti-Conkling Republicans. Such a course would be a death blow to Conkling and the machine, and is too good to be effected. We have no doubt that Conkling and Platt know just how many votes they can secure for a re-election, and have resigned to be endorsed by the Legislature of New York. This, they think, will strengthen their position before the country, but such a disguise is too poor to accomplish anything for the stalwarts. The country knows that New York Republicans are controlled by the party machine, and of course the boss will be endorsed.

The Senate on last Thursday, by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-one, confirmed the Hon. Stanley Matthews as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. This was a great surprise to every one, as his rejection was looked for as a certainty. The railroad corporations rallied to his support, and their influence helped to secure him the seat which should have been given to some abler lawyer, and one less mixed up with corporate monopolies. On strange feature of the confirmation is, that the Democratic Senators saved him—a majority of the Republicans voting against him. This may have been policy, but we do not so view the matter, and therefore regret the confirmation. Mr. Matthews helped engineer the frauds of 1876-77, and it is a strange sight to see Democrats voting for a man as Judge of the Supreme Court who had four years ago helped to cheat us out of a President we had fairly elected.

— It is said that the fish in several creeks of this county are dying up. The cause is attributed to the saw mills on those creeks. These mills are so constructed as to allow all the sawdust to fall in the water, and the sawdust kills the fish. Saw mills are very useful institutions, but they should not be allowed to destroy the fish of our streams, since the State has spent so much money in the effort to improve the fish in her limits. We suggest that the Fish Commissioner look into the matter.—*Abbeville Medium.*

— A dramatic incident occurred in Augusta Friday afternoon. A colored theological student, a graduate of the Atlanta colored university, was convicted in the Superior Court of seduction, but escaped punishment by marrying the girl, the Judge performing the ceremony in open Court. Immediately after the marriage another girl, who had claims on the defendant, went out on the steps of the courthouse and swallowed an ounce of laudanum. She then started down the street, but fell and had to be carried home. She will probably die.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

PEM, FLA., May 2, 1881.

Editor Anderson Intelligencer:

I wrote to the INTELLIGENCER in February giving some dots from Florida that I thought might be interesting to your readers. Our eagerness is such always to hear of everything concerning old Anderson, that no item in your much esteemed journal ever escapes our notice. We have never seen our letter published, and unwilling to believe that it was consigned to the "waste basket," have thought if it did not miscarry, that there was one number at least of your paper that we did not receive; hence, like that old traditional "bad penny," we are on hand again. There has been some irregularity in the reception of "our Anderson paper"—missing a week sometimes, but frequently, when such is the case, the next week there comes two, and we know it is no fault of the publisher.

Just at this time the absorbing topic of thought and conversation with the people of Tampa and this portion of South Florida, by day, mingled with the reveries of our dreams by night, is railroads, and no wonder that it is so. The genial nature of our climate, the general healthfulness of our section, our freedom from severe cold, as instanced by the past winter, is daily attracting the attention of other sections, so that indeed all that is desired to develop us into a prosperous, thriving and populous people is a railroad. Quick transportation for our fruits and vegetables is the *ne plus ultra* of our desires. With such facilities immigration, we believe, will not be wanting, where there is so much that is attractive. The vegetable industry is beginning largely to engage the attention of the people of middle, east and south Florida. Thousands of nabobs at the North stand ready to gratify themselves with every luxury the market can afford, and to tickle their palates with the rare viands that it is Florida's peculiar province to furnish, since in this genial clime the most tender vegetables can be reared for market, even at Christmas. And especially is this true of South Florida. Her people, too, realizing that there is "money in it," have gone to work with characteristic energy, so that very soon every hamlet will have its garden of vegetables for early market, and sitting under its own "vine and fig tree," thank Providence for what is already enjoyed, but still listen anxiously for the whistle of the iron horse.

We are glad to learn from the INTELLIGENCER of the continued and growing prosperity of Anderson. "Long may she wave." Saddened are we occasionally, too, at the passing away of some of the old landmarks which we see recorded in the death of some of her esteemed fellow-citizens. The names of Benson and Sullivan were synonyms for all that was clever and upright, while the familiar and kindly face of Mr. McCully will long be remembered by all who knew him. 'Midst her general thrift and prosperity may Providence kindly withhold from her many such afflictions.

I mentioned in my last that though we realized none of it here, a sympathetic shiver passed over us for you in last winter's cold. That you may form a better idea of our seasons here, I give you the thermometrical record as kept by the hospital steward of Fort Brooke, Tampa, Florida, for the week ending April 8th, 1881, and also twenty days later, week ending April 29th, 1881, remarking that the thermometer rarely goes much beyond five degrees higher than the highest point reached in the table at any time during the year; so that we may now be considered as in midsummer, and scarcely ever without the most delightful sea breeze:

For Week Ending April 8th.

Day.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Saturday	65	82	60
Sunday	58	75	56
Monday	52	80	62
Tuesday	65	82	71
Wednesday	70	81	62
Thursday	60	63	56
Friday	52	70	57

Week Ending April 29th.

Day.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Saturday	68	95	72
Sunday	73	90	75
Monday	73	90	73
Tuesday	75	90	75
Wednesday	76	90	72
Thursday	72	87	72
Friday	72	90	75
Saturday	72	90	75

I see now and then people from Anderson seeking new homes. Say to any who may have Florida in view, I will be glad to furnish them upon application any information that I can.

G. H. S.

Executing the Concealed Weapon Act with Vigor.

Judge Wallace sentenced Willis McDonald, a young white man of 27 years of age, under two indictments at the February term of the Aiken Session Court; under one for assault with intent to kill, he sentenced McDonald, who had shot a man, to three months' imprisonment in the County jail. For the other offense, of carrying a concealed weapon, the Judge sentenced the offender to three months' hard labor in the State Penitentiary. This looks like business, and if this exemplary way of treating this offense is followed throughout the State this thing of carrying concealed weapons will cease to be a holiday amusement. Many a valuable life perchance, and many a heart-ache saved to wives and mothers and the wolfish thirst for blood stopped in the land. Carrying weapons is not necessary now in South Carolina, if it ever was. If one man carries a weapon another must and thus we will go armed for each other as if we were a society of cut throats.

Let us depend upon the rigid enforcement of the law for protection and not upon the bowie knife and the revolver. Civilized society then puts on the complexion of bravely adjusted peace, when the wicked must cease from troubling. An old-established commonwealth like South Carolina should surely be above the ranch civilization of "cow-boys" and cut-throats.

With such a rigorous enforcement of the law as Judge Wallace administered in this case, these revolver jobs will be at an end.

The prisoner was brought and lodged in the Penitentiary yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Holley, of Aiken County.—*Columbia Register.*

— One hundred and sixty ladies have signed a petition asking the town council of Georgetown, S. C., to adopt some measures of relief against the growth of intemperance in that community. The colored people are also moving against the sale of intoxicating liquors. The town council has taken the ground that the licenses having already been issued and the money paid into the treasury the licenses have assumed the nature of a contract, and that the town council is therefore unable to do anything in the matter.

CONKLING'S TURN.

He and Platt Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The vice-president laid before the Senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1881.—Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President—Sir: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as a senator of the United States, from the state of New York, has been forwarded to the governor of the state. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

This communication was read with great sensation, which was heightened when the vice president laid the following before the senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.—To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President—Sir: I have forwarded to the governor of the state of New York my resignation as senator of the United States for the state of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the senate. With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

A hum of astonishment followed the reading of the communications, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, suggested, sotto voce, that this would be a good time to elect officers of the Senate.

Current Comments on the Resignation.

Some of the republican senators said they were too much surprised to express any opinion on the subject.

The democratic senators were delighted at the action of the New York senators. They made no effort to conceal this gratification. Some of them said it would widen the breach in the republican party As to the action of the democratic side the *Star* reporter inquired of the senators who control that side. They will go right ahead with executive business and will adjourn as soon as the president has nothing more for them to do. Rumors of a reorganization of the committee were pronounced as groundless and absurd by the democrats. Their leaders state that nothing of the kind will be thought of; that they will not attempt to call up the resolution to elect senate officers for the purpose of laying it on the table; that they will not do anything with it unless the republicans should bring it up. This, it can be authoritatively stated, the republicans will not do.

The universal opinion as far as expressed was that Conkling and Platt will both go before the legislature for re-election; that they will regard their re-election as a rebuke to the administration as well as an approval of the course they have taken.

Some of the democrats spoke of this action as "claptrap," saying that Conkling and Platt knew in advance precisely how the legislature stands; just how many votes they can get, and that they are in no danger of losing their seats. Those who are disposed to criticise to any extent hold that the indorsement Conkling and Platt will get will not count for much, because they are assured of the result, that if they would wait and go before the people that course would be more commendatory.

After the senate had adjourned an admirer of Conkling expressed the belief that he will not ask re-election from this legislature, but will go before the people next fall and make a fight to elect the legislature which will re-elect him.

How the News was Received in New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The stir created in this city by the Conkling-Platt resignations is simply indescribable. At the clubs, hotels—everywhere, it is the one topic of discussion. The republicans show consternation, as none of them foresaw the wildest pitch of opposition would carry Conkling so far, or make the split so irremediable. If he is indorsed by the legislature and sent back to the senate, he will only be the more offensive. If he is repudiated by the legislature, through the efforts of Garfield and Blaine, he will tear the temple down, even if, Sampson-like, he is buried in its ruin.

Among the New York city republicans to-night, there is about an equal division, and the bitterest talk. It is thought that Conkling and Platt will be re-elected by the legislature with little opposition. President Garfield is said to prefer this as a possible palliation. There is, however, a growing feeling in favor of making a straight out fight against the malcontents, and the putting up of Fenton and Robertson as the administration candidates for the senate. With a solid democratic vote they could be elected. Platt has merited and receives universal contempt. Dragged into the senate by Conkling he is now dragged out with no grievance except that his boss is mad. It is said that he had to trade with Robertson for his first election and then broke his pledge.

The democrats are jubilant, and claim that the disintegration of the republicans is now certain, the vindictive and reprehensible feuds having gone so far that they cannot be stopped. The Blaine and Conkling elements and the stalwarts and half breeds will never again be united on a candidate.

A letter from General Grant shows that he sympathizes with Conkling in the Garfield fight, and the evidence is plentiful that the Grant crowd follows Conkling with unanimity.

What the Papers Say.

The Washington *Star* says: When the news of the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt reached the treasury department to-day, great excitement ensued, and the officials and subordinates alike were soon gathered in groups throughout the building discussing the situation and its probable effect. The theory which has been advanced that the senators who resigned quite confident of being returned by the New York legislature, is very generally accepted, but in some quarters it is maintained that on account of the legislature having heretofore indorsed the nomination of Robertson to be collector of the port of New York, it cannot consistently indorse the action of the two senators in opposing it. This course, however, it is conceded by prominent Republicans, can easily be brought about. President Garfield was apprised of the contemplated resignations this morning and remarked to a treasury official shortly before 12 o'clock that he expected the news to arrive momentarily. The resignation of the two senators are topics of conversation at the hotels and other public places and groups of men may be seen on the street corners discussing affairs in an excited manner.

The *Star* also publishes the following news concerning the senatorial sensation: One republican senator said: They will both be re-elected by the New York legislature. Another said that while he had not been informed of this step, his opinion was that it was simply an appeal to the New York legislature, now in session, by Messrs. Conkling and Platt, for an indorsement of the position they had taken on the Robertson nomination. Warm friends of Senator Conkling said it means that Conkling and Platt will not be insulted and outraged by this administration. They have known from the first that the nomination was Blaine's declaration of war against the ruling element of the republican party in New York. They have known that Robertson was selected to crush Conkling and destroy his influence if possible; they had done everything they could to prevent this bitter war in the republican party; they showed that they had the republican party of New York behind them; that only a small ring of disorganizers and bolters supported Robertson, but the president refused to listen to any appeals for peace and harmony. Conkling and Platt then appealed to the Republican senators to unite with them in saving the republican party in New York from disorganization—to help them to save the state in the coming election. But the republican Senators, too many of them, preferred to stick to the side which controls the patronage, and Conkling determined that he would not sit in the senate and see such an outrage put upon the party he has so ably organized and brilliantly led in New York. Mr. Platt agreed with him and they have resigned. Yes; no doubt they will appeal to their party for the approval or disapproval of their course, and any man who knows anything about the republican party of New York, will tell you that Conkling and Platt will be endorsed with a vim.

The *National Republican*, under the caption "The Crisis Met," says: "The republican senators have almost as one man regretted and most of them have urged the withdrawal of the nomination of Robertson. They have been met with the arrogance and obstinacy of a weak man adhering to a wrong act. In a crisis like this, when an arbitrary demand is made by the president for senatorial submission on a question, which, under the constitution, senators are to decide on their oaths unawed by power and uninfluenced by 'rewards,' the senators from New York have done well to resist the executive mandate and to return their commission to the power that bestowed it on them. Next week their places will be filled. The new senators will be instructed by the very facts under which they will be elected. They will not be creatures who can be made to stand on their hind legs at the white house entrance and bark for the bones of the office in the hands of a president oblivious of the limitations upon his lawful power, but they will be men earnest of conviction, courageous of action, and able to deal with every situation that the enemies of the republican party of the constitutional government can create."

Commenting on the resignation of the New York senators, the *Times* says:—"With all the stage tinsel of heroism, the act is not heroic; it is an assumed appeal to the people of New York. It may triumph now by the aid of a super-serviceable legislature, but it will be the beginning of the end of the Conkling dynasty, and the only vital question for the future will be whether Conkling is strong enough to destroy the republican temple in his fall. He is vanquished on his own issue. He links the fate of his party with himself, and the great leader will either die alone or date his party's death even with his own."

The *North American* says: "The republicans of New York cannot afford to indorse Mr. Conkling. Failing to attract the support of the country, and having failed in every appeal he ever made to the country, he now demands local recognition. His demand should be ignored and he should be taught that not even so bright a man can play the fool and escape the consequences."

The *Record* says: "The resignation of the two senators from New York affords the people of that State an excellent chance of selecting better men. It is safe to say if there had not been a positive certainty that a subservient assembly would re-elect both Conkling and Platt, neither one would have thought of resigning his senatorship. Considered in this light their action is more hysteric than heroic."

MURDER IN SPARTANBURG.

A White Man Kills his Wife and tries to Kill Himself—The Murderer in Jail.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 12.

On Monday night, near the Cowpens, in this county, Berryman W. Hicks, a white man about 30 years old, murdered his wife by shooting her in the abdomen with a shot-gun loaded with birdshot and by cutting her throat with a razor. She died almost instantly. Hicks then tried to kill himself by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor and stabbing himself to the heart with a pocket knife. He was arrested by Trial Justice J. T. Scruggs and sent in charge of Benson Martin to jail, where he now lies.

I interviewed Hicks to-day. He is a fine looking man, with clear blue eyes and a good face. He claims his

WIFE WAS UNFAITHFUL,

and that he killed her because he loved her. Her maiden name was Mary Clements. They were married in March, 1880, and have one child, a baby. The wife was about ten years older than Hicks. He says they got along well until a month ago, when she got contrary because she liked somebody else better than me—George Henderson—who had lived at her mother's before we were married. I thought they were intimate, but did not know it until a month ago, when Henderson came to our house and made a sign, "stretching his eyes at her." On Monday I saw him drop a bush in the road in front of the house. Afterwards she went out and laid little sticks near the bush as a signal for meeting at night. Henderson came back early, and I heard him "hawk." She went out on the piazza and around the house to meet him. I didn't see them together, but knew in reason they did meet. In about fifteen minutes I went out on the piazza and she came from around the house.

OUR BABY

was very sick, dying, and I told her "God was going to take it away for her sins." I had talked to her before and asked her to pray for me and I would pray for her, but it got worse and worse. I told her I thought it was better for both of us to be dead than living. I got my gun and aimed to go to my mother's, pull of my shoe, work the trigger with my toe and kill myself after I had cut her throat. She caught the gun, which discharged the load which entered her groin. I then took the razor and

CUT HER THROAT

and then left the house and went to my mother's, one mile distant. When I got there I tried to cut my throat with a razor, cutting it from ear to ear. The razor wouldn't cut and I pulled out my pocket knife and tried to stab myself to the heart. The blade struck the rib and glanced off. Then I tried the knife on my throat, cutting under the right jaw. No one caught me or tried to keep me from killing myself. I went out behind the garden, and laid down then into the woods and then tried to cut my throat until I

FAINTED FROM LOSS OF BLOOD.

After I recovered I went back to the house, leaving the knife and razor in the woods, and asked them to kill me. I stayed there until Benson Martin arrested me and brought me to jail in a wagon. On Tuesday night Dr. Romeo Hicks, my cousin, sewed up my throat before I left home, and said I might live if inflammation didn't set in. I think it has now set in and that

I WILL DIE,

if I am not hung before court. I think they will hang me if I live, and I am ready to die. My wife was a Baptist, and professed religion in the Baptist church about four years ago, but now has no active membership."

When Hicks was first brought to jail he pretended to be crazy, but he is getting better very fast, and will probably get well, although the wounds in his throat and breast are serious. He was first married to Adelane Feagan, in North Carolina, where he lived for ten or fifteen years, but he treated her so badly that she was also unfaithful to him, but others say the divorce was granted on the ground of cruelty to her.

To day Hicks has been attempting the pious dodge, and begging the sheriff for a Bible. He ate a hearty breakfast and talks without pain.

J. C. H.

— Dr. Joseph Billinger, of Barnwell C. H., committed suicide last Friday by taking an overdose of morphine.

THE STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

A Full Exposure of one of the Conspiracies of Carpet-Bag Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas.

CHICAGO, May 15.

A special from Little Rock, Ark., says that the frauds of the Star Route Ring, which are attracting the attention of the country, are no news in Arkansas, where ex-Senator Dorsey's connection with them has long been more than suspected. He procured the appointment of ex-Governor O. A. Hadley as postmaster at Little Rock, supposing he could count on his assistance in forwarding his schemes on the treasury in connection with the Star routes. Knowing this, in January, 1878, he sent Hadley about six hundred blank proposals and bonds which the Ring had printed for their own use, which were different in some respects from those printed by the government, and forwarded to bidders, with instructions to Hadley to get securities on the bonds, have them signed in blank, approved them as postmaster and return them to him. This was done and bonds to the number of four or five hundred were fixed up in this way. The number of routes, terminal points, amount of bid and name of bidder were not inserted as required by law before being approved by the postmaster. These bonds were then approved by Postmaster Hadley in direct violation of law and then sent by express to S. W. Dorsey, then senator of the United States, for such use as he might make of them. They were not even straw bonds. The blank bonds were approved here on the 19th January, 1878, shipped by Postmaster Hadley per the Southern Express on January 20th, to S. W. Dorsey, and delivered at his committee room in the capitol on January 23. The numbers of routes, terminal points, amounts of bids and the bidders' names were then filled in, bidders' signatures attached and acknowledgment taken by a notary public, one A. T. Boone, who was a member of the Ring, dated Washington, D. C., January 5, and other days prior to those upon which the bonds were approved. To the lowest of these bids the name of John M. Peck, Dorsey's brother-in-law, was attached, and an acknowledgment was taken by Boone as notary public, but it was afterwards discovered that Peck had not been in Washington for over a year, and that the signatures were forgeries. Dorsey himself stated that the signature was written by Joseph R. Richards, who, he said, had been Dorsey's clerk, and he presumed was authorized to sign his name. Parties who know Dorsey's handwriting says that the signatures resembled his more than Richard's. Richards and Peck suddenly put in an appearance a day or two since, and it is thought for the purpose of covering up some of the operations of the Ring. They have been in close consultation with Postmaster Hadley and others, but their plans are not known About the time that Dorsey sent the blank bonds to Hadley he sent blanks to J. H. Clendenning, postmaster at Fort Smith, and requested him to procure sureties, approve in blank and return to him. This Postmaster Clendenning refused, and so wrote Dorsey, and quoted the law making it a penal offence punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year or more for postmasters to approve bonds before the number and description of the route, amount of bid and bidders' name were inserted and bidders had signed the proposal and made acknowledgement before an officer qualified to administer an oath. Dorsey has ever since been an enemy of Clendenning. Clendenning has preserved Dorsey's letter and his reply thereto. It is now said, by the knowing ones here, that Jack Kerrat, assistant Postmaster, who left here suddenly a few days ago, and is charged with being a defaulter, did not leave on that account and is not a defaulter, but left because he was in possession of a great many facts which the Star Route Ring did not not care to have made public, and that they induced him to leave the country and then started the story that he was a defaulter.

DORSEY PAYS WILCOX FOR TELL-TALE PAPERS.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—The *Tribune* contains the following: "Immediately after the exposure of Dorsey's complicity in the Star route Ring, as telegraphed over the country, attempts were begun to squash the suit which had been brought to recover certain documents. Yesterday the effort was successful, the letters were surrendered, and Dorsey paid the money to Wilcox, for which the suit was brought. This money, as is known, is for Wilcox's work in securing petitions for expediting routes and sub-letting small contracts. The same day on which the papers were surrendered Postmaster-General James telegraphed to Denver for either letters, certified copies or photographs of them. The telegram came after the papers had been surrendered, and the Star route rogues probably concluded they were safe, but they are mistaken. There are certified copies in existence which will be used in connection with documents now in Portland, Oregon."

— Capt. W. L. DePass, of Camden, while in Columbia last week on business before the Supreme Court, had an attack of heart disease, from which he died. On Monday, 9th instant, he conducted his labors as usual, and looked as well as ever, complaining however that he felt unwell. He did not pass a restful night, and his condition was worse next morning, although he would not allow a physician to be summoned, deprecating the idea of any danger from his attack. His illness rapidly increased, however, and a physician was called for, but before the latter arrived he rose, walked a few paces and fell, dying in a few moments, at half-past 8 o'clock. He had only time to give a word of message to his wife before his death. Capt. DePass will be remembered by our readers as the gentleman whom E. B. C. Cash, the slayer of Col. Shannon, first challenged to a deadly combat, and who was prevented from meeting him by officers of the law. He was a gentleman of fine abilities and stood high in his community. A correspondent of the *News and Courier*, writing from Orangeburg, relates the following incident in the military career of Capt. DePass, which proves him to have been a brave and unselfish man: "The news of Capt. DePass's death recalls an incident which fell under my eye. At Tullanany, when Colonel Daniel's Georgia regiment was pushed back by a force of five to one, and just before the cadets under Major White recovered the lost ground, Capt. DePass worked in by hand a single cannon into the tangled wood and swamp. His vigorous firing checked the enemy's charge. Then began a terrible fight from tree to tree, in which Capt. DePass was shot in the upper arm. He approached a surgeon just as a young Georgian who had been shot in the breast was brought in. "Captain," said the surgeon, "let me examine your wound." "Attend to that poor fellow first. He needs quick help." The soldier looked grateful, but died very soon. Capt DePass fought well for Carolina."

— The last issue of the Pickens *Sentinel* tells of eight new residences being built in that county within the editor's knowledge, while the Pumpkintown reporter tells of a new steam saw and grist mill at Golenoy Church, and the following: Mr. William Hudson, of Greenville, has purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land, and will erect a saw and grist mill, wool cards and cotton gin at Mullekin's Ford. It is his intention to divide his land into suitable lots, erect nice cottages on each, and establish a colony of immigrants in that section. Mr. John Goodwin contemplates erecting a Clement Attachment Cotton Factory and saw mill on the Greenville side of Saluda river.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—There was a striking exhibition of the progress of reconstruction and reconciliation at Spartanburg yesterday, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, one of the most advanced of Massachusetts "radicals," and Senator Wade Hampton, a very distinguished representative of Southern conservatism, spoke from the same platform, and there was no conflict of opinion or sentiment. Both orators dwelt with equal fervor upon the glorious memories of the past, and both took the same view of the present. Colonel Higginson went to South Carolina nineteen years ago as an officer in the fifty-first Massachusetts regiment, but was soon mustered out to take command of the first South Carolina Colored Volunteers, a regiment which was recruited in the vicinity of Beaufort mainly by his exertions. He led his regiment in the assault on Fort Wagner, August 3, 1863, and was severely wounded.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A RELIC OF THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN.—Mr. O. Henderson, who lives near Dorn's mine, has in his possession the sword of a Federal Captain, which he found on the battle field during the valley campaign of Virginia. The following inscription is found on the hilt of the sword: C. D. Crittendon—Presented by his company, 76 N. Y. State Volunteers. Mr. Henderson was a Lieutenant in Company K. Fifteenth S. C., and has made several efforts to ascertain whether the captain to whom the sword belonged was killed or whether any of his relations are still living, that he might return it to them. The sword will cheerfully be delivered up to the captain or any of his kindred.—*Abbeville Medium, May, 12.*

— Mr. D. C. Wilson, President of the Port Royal Railroad, and Hon. Wm. Elliot, of Beaufort, visited Washington last week and opposed the abandonment of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., as indicated to be the policy of the naval department by the withdrawal of the frigate *New Hampshire.* They were strongly backed by Senator Hampton, who called with them upon the President on the 9th inst. The delegation was received kindly by Mr. Garfield, who was much interested in the statement that the duties paid at the Beaufort custom house were equal to those paid at Charleston and Savannah put together, while the expenses of collection were only a twentieth part of either one of those ports. The secretary of the navy was visited, as was also Admiral Porter. The result was that a promise was secured that Port Royal would be continued as a naval station, and another storeship would soon take the place of the *New Hampshire.* Admiral Porter favors the establishment of a depot for naval repairs in the noble harbor of Port Royal, which, he said, was the only one worthy of the name on the South Atlantic coast south of Norfolk.

— Captain John W. Watts, the Sheriff of our County, has a little son about 5 years old, that is indeed a prodigy. You can ask him to multiply any given numbers, and he will multiply them correctly in a second's time. His faculty for multiplying is not only confined to hundreds, but he can multiply thousands as well. The fact that this little prodigy does not know one figure from another, makes it the more mysterious. Give out the multiplication table, and tell him how much each line increases, and he will multiply them as fast as they can be written down, or, in other words, just as fast as a person can give them out to him. Ask him to explain how he multiplies numbers so readily, and his quick, intelligent answers are as mysterious as his faculty for multiplying.—*Laurensville Herald.*

— A stage coach was recently stopped by robbers not far from Corpus Christi, Texas, and the passengers made some remarkably hasty movements in changing the locality of their valuables. Capt. Millet snatched off his watch and chain and threw them into the brush, and wearing a long beard, he managed to conceal a valuable diamond pin by holding down his head. He also cut a slit in the lining of the coach and slipped $600 in greenbacks out of sight. Judge Leisenring shoved his watch and chain into his boot. All this was accomplished before the robbers could get them out of the coach. There was great cursing by the robbers at the poverty of the travellers, and in revenge they were kept about two hours with their hands up in the air.

— The ratification of the Chinese treatise, which was agreed to by the Senate last week, will not, it is claimed, bring the relief to the people of the Pacific coast from Chinese immigration which they are so anxiously clamoring for. The regulations concerning the importation of Chinese to the United States, which the treaty concedes shall be made, it is now said in diplomatic circles must be adopted by the legislative branch of the government. The executive branch can enforce the regulations, but it has no power to prescribe what they shall be. This being the case, it would seem that Chinese immigration must go on unchecked till the meeting of Congress in December next.

— Prohibitory laws are not what we want; temperance organizations will not meet the end desired; 'dry' elections will not answer the purpose. Reform must begin elsewhere, if we desire effectually to remove this curse from the land. We may be wrong, but it is our firm conviction that unless public sentiment be directed against this liquor drinking; unless it is frowned down by our leaders, both in church and State; unless the agitators in this question and those to whom the great masses of the people look up, and follow as leaders; unless these, we say, preach not only by precept, but by example, all the prohibitory laws that forty Legislatures could pass would be of no avail.—*Abbeville Medium.*

Gen. Gary's will gives his entire property to his three sisters, Mrs. Gen. Evans, Mrs. Hodges and Miss Luella Gary. The impression has prevailed in our community, for two or three weeks past, that Mrs. Evans and her family would come to Edgefield to live—occupying Oakley Park—but, and we are very sorry to say so, this seems to be uncertain. We suppose the property will ultimately be sold.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

— Peter Blassingame, a colored carpenter, while at work on a trestle being built on the Air-Line Railroad across the Saluda River, five miles from Greenville, was instantly killed Friday last by a falling piece of timber striking him on the head and knocking out his brains. His body fell into the river and floated some distance before being recovered.

— Judging from the number of loads of baled hay, sacks of corn and sides of bacon hauled away from Bamberg, last Saturday, we concluded that that section must have been sorely troubled last year with cotton fever. Other sections of Barnwell county have been similarly afflicted.—*Barnwell Sentinel.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the Estate of N. K. Sullivan, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and present the same to J. M. Sullivan within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted to said Estate must make payment without delay.

J. M. SULLIVAN, Adm'r.
E. K. SULLIVAN, Adm'x.

May 19, 1881 45 3

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbor Tom Hardy, colored, as he is under contract to me, and has left my employ, without my consent. Persons disregarding this notice will be proceeded against at law.

W. T. McGREGOR.

May 19, 1881 45 1*

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to cut any trees, nor to molest any already cut, nor in any other way trespass on my Plantation at Double Branches, in Anderson County. Those disregarding this notice will be proceeded against at law.

ELEANOR J. WALKER.
F. M. GLENN, Assistant.

Garfield and Brady.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President's attention having been called to a letter (published this morning) alleged to have been written by him to the Hon. J. A. Hubbell from Mentor, August 23, 1880, in which he says, "Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance possible," stated there was not a line in the letter that he would have the slightest objection to giving to the public; that the Star route contractors were neither mentioned nor thought of; that it was simply an expression of hope that Brady, a citizen of Indiana, who was reported to have made an immense fortune in "Bell Telephone stock," would respond from his ample means and aid his party in the life and death struggle then going on in his own State.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELVIRA WATERS was born in Union County Dec. 15, 1805, and died in Anderson County, May 11, 1881, aged 75 years, 4 months and 26 days. She was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church, in the communion of which she had lived about 60 years. On account of the infirmities of age she had not been able to attend her church for some time previous to her death, yet she sought and found communion with her Saviour at home, and spoke with much confidence of resting at last in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." She died in peace, leaving two children, who also belong to the church of their mother. They sorrow, but not as those without hope.

WONDERFUL.

The Cheapest and Best TWIN SPRING BED is Sold by

G. F. TOLLY,

At the Extremely Low Price of $3.00. It contains

48 Honest Steel Springs.

THIS Bed is GUARANTEED to be as good as those heretofore sold in this section at $5.00.

I am prepared to supply orders from this and surrounding Counties, and warrant satisfaction in every case.

DON'T FORGET

That G. F. TOLLY sells the CHEAPEST and BEST FURNITURE in the upper portion of South Carolina. His prices are reduced to the minimum, and he invites the public to price Furniture in any surrounding market, and then call upon him and see for themselves.

May 19, 1881 45

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Anderson,

AT Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business May 6th, 1881:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$148,120 13
Overdrafts	67
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	32,539 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	12,368 79
Due from other National Banks	12,479 96
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	1,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,414 90
Bills of other Banks	10,115 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, pennies	22 23
Specie	22,798 25
Legal Tender Notes	10,245 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of Circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$304,653 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,000 00
Undivided Profits	16,710 49
National Bank Notes outstanding	40,500 00
Dividends unpaid	240 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	132,954 07
Demand Certificates of Deposit	38,982 48
Due to other National Banks	266 89
Total	$304,653 93

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. } ss:

I, J. A. BROCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. BROCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1881.

B. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SYLVESTER BLECKLEY,
O. H. P. FANT,
J. W. NORRIS, } Directors.

May 14, 1881 45 1

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to employ or harbor Sam Aiken, as he is under contract with me, and has left without my consent. Any persons disregarding this notice will be prosecuted against at law. McDUFFIE SINGLETON.

May 19, 1881 45 1

Assessment Notice.

THE Auditor's Office will be open from the First day of June, 1881, until and including the Twentieth day of July, 1881, to receive Tax Returns of Personal Property in Anderson County for the year 1881. And for the convenience of Tax Payers will have Deputies at each of the places named below to receive Returns for the said year:—

Belton—At Belton, 11, 12th and 13th July.
Brushy Creek—At J. W. Rosamond's, 11th and 12th July.
Brushy Creek—At Equality, 13th and 14th July.
Dark Corner—At Sherard's Store, 11th and 12th July.
Fork—At N. O. Farmer's, 11th and 12th July.
Fork—At G. W. Maret's, 13th and 14th July.
Garvin—At Bethany, 8th and 9th July.
Hall—At Dr. Milford's, 13th and 14th July.
Honea Path—At Honea Path, 14th, 15th and 16th July.
Hopewell—At Piercetown, 15th and 16th July.
Martin—At Clinkscales' Mill, 18th and 19th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton, 5th, 6th and 7th July.
Pendleton—At Pendleton Factory, 11th July.
Rock Mills—At Williford's Store, 18th July.
Savannah—At Holland's Store,