

TERMS: ONE YEAR, \$1.50. SIX MONTHS, 75c. TWO MONTHS, 40c. In Advance.

President Arthur has nominated Judge Blatchford, of New York, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy defined by ex-Senator Conkling and Judge Edmunds.

The Laurens Railroad has been reported to Commissioner Bonham as in an unsafe and dangerous condition by numerous citizens of Laurens County, in consequence of which the Commissioner made an examination of the road on last Tuesday.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens intends to retire from public life at the end of his present term in Congress. There is no man in American history who has been so implicitly trusted and uniformly honored by his immediate constituents as Mr. Stephens.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the House of Representatives were to have taken up the contested election case of Stolbrand vs. Aiken on this District on Wednesday.

The United States Senate passed the anti-Chinese bill last week by a vote of 29 to 16. All the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, and several of the Republicans of the Senate favored the measure.

The trial of Sergeant Mason for shooting at Galtzau while guarding him in the Washington Jail has just been concluded by the Military Court Martial with a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of dishonorable discharge from the army and seven years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The political prosecutions are beginning to assume some definite shape, and the purpose of the representatives of the Federal Government is to unfold itself. As already indicated, the Attorney-General Melzer will select for trial at the April term of the United States Court in Charleston such cases as seem to involve more open and flagrant violations of the laws of the State.

Because Gen. James Chestnut was invited to address the independent meeting in Sumter, and when his name was published in the Sumter papers as one of the speakers, wrote a polite note to the paper stating the reasons why he could not be present on the occasion indicated, some persons imagined that possibly he was infected with the independent fever.

are satisfied that his words would have been words of harmony and wisdom, instead of words of discord and schism.

The Atlanta Constitution, speaking of the University of Georgia, says:

The University at Athens has been the alma mater of nearly every Georgia man who has any claim to distinction. Every citizen is interested in the welfare of an institution which has done so much for State educational progress, and it is a matter of congratulation that the condition of the University is healthy and flourishing, and that it is, as Dr. Mehl, the Chancellor, says, never so prosperous as now.

This is the estimate which the people of Georgia put on their State University. It is their boast and their pride. Every Southern State, as far as our information extends, has a State University that is doing valuable service for their rising generations, with the exception of South Carolina, who, in consequence of the course of Radicalism, has not hitherto been able to re-establish her grand old University until the present time.

The Independents do not seem to be thriving. They have tried to have public meetings in Colleton and Sumter counties, and in each their efforts have been crowned with sublime failure. They, of course, selected the counties in which they are strongest to give them a good send-off, and the meetings in question were both characteristic of the composition and purposes of the new organization—they were composed for the most part of Republicans, with a few dissatisfied white people, and some who looked on from a distance out of curiosity to see the fun.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the House of Representatives were to have taken up the contested election case of Stolbrand vs. Aiken on this District on Wednesday. The contestant has presented a very novel case, in that he nowhere states what Col. Aiken's majority was, and only shows from his own statements enough fraudulent votes to reduce Col. Aiken's majority to something over 14,000.

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The Political Prosecutions.

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GUESSING AT THE CANDIDATES.

A Lively Sketch of South Carolina Affairs by the Columbia Correspondent of the Chronicle & Constitutionalist.

COLUMBIA, March 6. Some of our State papers said that the political campaign opened when the Legislature adjourned, but it is not probable that a little, just a little, electioneering was done previous to that date, and soon the pot will be boiling and bubbling.

The most prominent gentlemen so far mentioned for gubernatorial honors, with the exception of Governor Hagood, are Comptroller-General Brantley, and Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy.

There is a strong disposition in some portions of the State to renominate Governor Hagood. It has been generally understood that if Governor Hagood consulted his personal wishes that he would retire from political life at the end of his term, but he could not refuse the nomination if he believed that his people desired him re-elected.

The second place on the ticket—Lieutenant-Governor—will doubtless be filled by Hon. J. C. Simpson, the present incumbent. He is a young man of commanding abilities, and has rendered his State good service.

Judging from the number of candidates for the Attorney-Generalship, one would suppose that the office would be a very honorable, but exceedingly lucrative. The following have been named with several counties to be large licensees required of distillers.

For Congress at Large the following are understood to be in the race: Major T. G. Barker, of Charleston; Col. J. N. Lipscomb, of Newberry; E. B. Murray, of Anderson; J. L. Orr, of Greenville; Wm. Elliott, of Beaufort; John C. Aiken, of Newberry; James Callison, of Edgefield; A. T. Smyth, of Charleston; Harry Hammond, of Aiken; W. H. Perry, of Greenville; Col. Blue, of Marion; J. H. Hemphill, of Chester.

Mr. J. C. Hemphill, the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier, has been nominated for Secretary of State, by one of his admiring readers.

But I can't understand why there should be so many candidates for the Democratic nomination. The Independent-Greenback-Radical coalition has flung out the Reform Signal at Columbia, a weekly (weekly?) newspaper. The old lights of the revived Radical corpse have met in secret and under the cover of the newspaper fraternity, and his nomination would only be a fitting recognition of the services of the "press gang."

Eight to Seven, Again.

WASHINGTON, March 13. The sub-committee in charge of the case of Mackey vs. O'Connor met to-day and overruled Mr. Dibble's motion to investigate Mackey's forgeries. They also voted to refer to the full committee the bill in favor of allowing Mr. Dibble six days in which to file his brief upon the merits of the contest.

At the last meeting of the sub-committee they allowed Mr. Dibble's counsel to occupy thirty-five minutes in arguing for an investigation of the charges against Mackey. On account of the short time allowed most of the argument prepared had to be presented in print.

MOONSHINER SECRETS.

Insight into the Methods of the Midnight Manipulators.

A representative of the Daily News recently encountered a moonshiner in the course of conversation, who, after a few minutes' talk, had finally and firmly determined to relinquish the business.

"You see," he said, "moonshining is very much like gambling. The game is easy made by taking chances, and it goes just as easy. A man don't think half as much of his money when he gets it working in stills at night."

"I've never understood," said the reporter, "how it is that you get your stills, and how you get the whisky, and how you get the whisky to the market?"

"Well, a run from a forty gallon still brings eight gallons, and from an eighty gallon still sixteen." "How long does it take to make whisky?" "Ten days. We generally have to work at it about four nights, and the rest of the time it works itself."

Here the converted blockader gave a long and interesting description of the work, which, however, it would be difficult and tedious to put intelligently into print.

"Where do you sell your liquor?" "Oh, well, we get rid of a good deal of it in the neighborhood. Word is passed around, and there is a demand, and fellows come and get their jugs filled, and heap of it goes among the other moonshiners who 'jugs' on each other—go and help a man to drink his liquor."

"Do you use any of the 'still' better?" "Yes, but not the 'still' better." "This was a gray horse of another color, and the moonshiner chuckled as he answered emphatically that they were."

"We've often," he said, "had word that they were on the way, but they never came here in Greenville that always sent warning up to Marietta to look out for trouble, and from there it would travel through the mountains in a hurry. Then I'd pack our 'stills off in a hurry and hide 'em in the woods, and the revenues wouldn't find anything."

"Were you ever caught?" "I never was in seven years moonshining." "Ever in a raided place?" "No, I've been where there were alarms and jacked a still out of the fire and paced it off when it was so hot we had to put wet bags on it to keep from burning, and when they were gone we generally have a man outside, and if he thinks anybody's coming he shoots a gun or blows a horn. Then we get out."

"I thought ever quiet at the time of the raid (alluding to the amnesty extended by President Hayes in 1878)." "Well, they did; but, as I tell you, it's like gambling. It's hard to quit. First one man 'stilled a little and made a pocketful of money, and showed it to his neighbors, and then they started to gradually, until everybody got at it."

"What time do you generally work?" "Well, we used to suit our time to the revenues. When they came in in the morning we worked early in the night. When they came early we worked late. We always laid dark night best, because the revenues generally raid on moonlight nights."

"The disposition of colored people to visit and console sick friends is illustrated in a case in Georgia. A colored woman was attacked by colic. About one hundred of her sympathizing friends collected around her, and the door gave way and the house was wrecked."

The Liquor Traffic Before Congress.

The bill for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, which came up on last Thursday in the Senate, was discussed upon the pending amendments.

Mr. Bayard said the suppression of the sale of alcoholic liquors would increase the use of opiate and drugs; that such had been the experience of the medical profession. He moved an amendment to include an inquiry on this point among others to be assigned to the Commission.

Mr. Sherman replied that the bill did not propose any interference with the license or sale in the States, but merely instituted an inquiry as to the best mode of dealing with the evils growing out of the sale of liquor.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was passed by a party vote—aye, 24; nay, 26. Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Democrats. The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, argued against the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate or interfere with the sale of liquor.

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Gen. Grant Said to be Ruined on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 9. The town has been talking for two days over a rumor that General Grant was speculating in Wall street stocks, and has been cleaned out by the tender vultures there.

There has been \$10,000 for some time that the General is plunging into all sorts of wild speculations, and is not to be trusted with the management of the schemes; and it has been hinted that he has lost considerable sums.

NEW YORK, March 11.—It was pretty openly declared on Wall street to-day that General Grant was, he has been loaded up with a variety of stocks, and a big break of last month—prominent among them are Washash Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande—"laid down" on his brokers yesterday, being unable or unwilling to meet the calls on his margin.

It is a life from beginning to end, and has no more foundation than hundreds of other wild speculations. The "street" every day for the purpose of influencing the prices of stocks. In the first place, my father could not fail, for he is not engaged in active business. He owns a small line of securities, which he could hold even if they went down to bottom. He has no outstanding notes except a few for small amounts, and is fully able to meet all his liabilities."

Another Accident in Hampton. HAMPTON, S. C., March 10.—Mr. J. C. Campbell, who was tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions for this county for assault and battery with intent to kill, but his way home, was accidentally killed on his way home, while on his way with another gentleman, when his horse ran away, throwing him out and breaking his neck, causing instant death.

Blacklisted in Barrowell. BLACKWELL, March 13.—Bud Mims was killed by a bull, near Edo, in this county on Saturday last, by his nephew, both white. The deceased quarreled with his nephew and assaulted him with a knife, when the latter struck him a blow with a stick on the side of the head, from the effects of which he died in a very short time.

Fratricide in Chesterfield. CHESTERFIELD, March 13.—Information has just reached here that another homicide has occurred in this county. A few nights ago two brothers by the name of Lee, residing in the neighborhood of this county, met at one of their homes, and becoming engaged in an altercation, the younger was shot and instantly killed.

Boston now has a murder mystery. A Mrs. Bell, an handsome woman of mysterious antecedents, rather loose character, was met at her own door one day last week, in broad day light, and stabbed in the jugular vein by a man who coolly walked down the street and disappeared. Two policemen were called to arrest him, thinking the man only a trivial family disturbance. The woman laid a thirteen year old daughter, who knows nothing of herself, except that she had come in to property when Mrs. Bell's past life, although she had spoken of family troubles, a husband alleged to be dead, and efforts to abduct their daughter.

A Wrangle Avoided.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Dr. Boynton, who was in attendance upon General Garfield during his late illness, has written a letter to Dr. Baxter, medical historian of the United States Army. In the letter Dr. Boynton says that Dr. Bliss was never placed in charge of the President's case by any member of the President's family, and that he was continued without any authority from them throughout the entire case.

Upon the back of Dr. Boynton's letter is an endorsement of Mrs. Garfield of the truth of the statements therein made. Dr. Baxter has circulated this letter among Senators and Members in order to defeat Dr. Bliss's bill, included in the report of the committee charged with auditing the expenses attendant upon Garfield's illness.

Dr. Bliss was summoned in the case by Secretary Lincoln, and if the President or any member of his family had been present, he would have been very easy to have done so. The courts have all along held that where a doctor is continued in a case, he can recover fees for his service.

A great many criticisms have been passed upon the impropriety of Mrs. Garfield allowing her name to be used in this affair. She promises, however, to forego the use of her name in any way, and to allow the Government to use her name in all probability will give her the President's salary for the remainder of the year after General Garfield was shot.

Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, has 1-ft for Chicago. The bill of exceptions to be filed with the Court in Banc for a new trial is still in the custody of District Attorney Morgan. It is expected that the bill will be filed in a few days.

Mr. Scoville, who at work on his voluminous case, has not neglected the book which he has announced he would write and publish. He proposes, he says, to show that the prosecution was not prompted by a spirit of fairness. One story he intends to bring out, that is, that the Government was a secret session of the cabinet was held, at which District Attorney Corkhill and detective officers were present, when the conclusion was unanimously expressed that Guiteau was crazy.

Georgia Railroad Law. ATLANTA, March 10. The Attorney-General's decision as to the validity of the Western Atlantic lease bonds is based on the fact that the railroad companies signing had no right to endorse under their charters, except by unanimous consent of the stockholders.

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Presley decided last week that the Probate Court has no jurisdiction to marshal assets and sell land to pay debts upon the complaint of a creditor.

The action was brought in 1877 by a creditor against the administrator and the heirs at law of the intestate, and the land was sold to pay debts in 1878. The widow brought her action in the Circuit Court last year to have the deed of the purchaser set aside and for homestead. The Judge set aside the sale for want of jurisdiction, and gave the widow her homestead in the land. The case will likely go to the Supreme Court, as the question has never been decided by that Court.

The Iowa Legislature passed the prohibition amendment last week by a vote of 64 to 29. It now goes to the people.

FOR SALE. One Fine Jersey Bull, and a Flock of Cotswold Sheep. E. P. EARLE, Andersonville, S. C. March 16, 1882.

ROLL OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 13th, 1882.

BY an Act entitled an Act "to provide for the preparation of Rolls of Troops furnished by the State of South Carolina to the army of the Confederate States, and of the Militia of the State in active service during the war between the Confederate and United States," approved January 31st, 1882, it is made the duty of the Adjutant-General of the State to prepare such rolls.

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE, TO BE FOUND IN MISS DELLA KEYS' ROOM.

ALL the latest styles in HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, RIBBONS, SILKS, and the many other, pretty goods usually found in a Millinery Store. The Ladies are all invited to call and see this collection of goods, as I can give satisfaction in my Dress Making given prompt attention. Prices to suit the times. ROOM IN McCULLY'S NEW BUILDING—Upstairs, over Moss & Tolly's Confectionery.

SPRING 1882.

NEW GOODS AT THE PARIS STORE

THE BOSS STOCK.

THE many customers of the PARIS STORE are respectfully invited to inspect the LARGE STOCK now on hand, claiming to offer you DRY GOODS, HATS, GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES AND HATS much lower than elsewhere in the City, at all times to make new customers by offering a good class of Goods at such LOW FIGURES as will be in the reach of all.

- MY STOCK OF Ladies' Dress Gowns is immense, White Flannels is immense, Embroidery is immense, Ladies' Gloves is immense, Ladies' Cravats is immense, Calicoes is immense, Bleaching is immense, White Lawn is immense, Colored Lawn is immense, Mens' Suits is immense, Cambrics is immense, Colored Silks is immense, and Embroidered Goods before purchasing, as I can give satisfaction in my Dress Making given prompt attention. Prices to suit the times. ROOM IN McCULLY'S NEW BUILDING—Upstairs, over Moss & Tolly's Confectionery.

Will at all times be pleased to serve my friends and customers, believing in the motto—YOUR INTEREST IS MINE. Will keep on hand a Large Stock, a Good Stock, Cheap Stock, and a

TREMENDOUS STOCK.

A. LESSER, PARIS STORE.

March 9, 1882

LOOK FOR THE GOLDEN STOVE

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are invited to call and examine the most PERFECT PATENT COOK STOVE EVER INVENTED, named the "NEW PATENT CABINET." I have in stock the "TIMES COOK," acknowledged to be the best now sold, the gem of the first water, and for sale only by the undersigned.

I am Agent for the most improved KEROSENE COOK STOVE, warranted perfectly safe. Also, the best Kerosene Oil Can, called the "Queen." Needs no remark and warranted not to leak.

I have something new in the way of Cooking Utensils—GRANITE IRON WARE—light and durable.

LEATHER of all kinds kept in stock, and for sale CHEAP.

The best COFFEE POT now sold in the market, warranted to make the best Coffee for the least money. Testimonials furnished.

TINWARE to be sold CHEAP during the dull Summer months.

March 16, 1882

I have on hand a Complete Assortment of STOVES AND IRON WARE.

AND AM PREPARED TO DO ROOFING and REPAIRING PROMPTLY.

WILL BUY ALL HAW HIDES, RACS and BEESWAX.

AND PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

March 16, 1882

HEADQUARTERS FOR Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Threshers, and All Kinds of Machinery.

Having established the Southern Branch of the GEISSELE MANUFACTURING CO., we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery, including Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Threshers, and all kinds of Machinery. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery, including Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Threshers, and all kinds of Machinery.

Also, Guns and Heavy Artillery, and all kinds of Steam Fittings. In fact, everything that can be made in a Machine Shop. Come and see me before buying, and you will be satisfied. First-class Machinery. A. W. G. BROWN, Dentist, Atlanta, Ga.

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