The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. [illegible] & CO. | ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1882. | VOLUME XVIII.---NO. 1.

PROV[illegible]

BACON,
LARD,
[illegible]
CORN,
SUGAR,
[illegible]

Try our Roasted Coffee [illegible]

WE MAKE A [illegible]

FINE [illegible]
AND
FANCY GRO[illegible]

We cannot name all [illegible] but ask our friends [illegible] us a call before buying [illegible] ing for showing our Goods [illegible]

A. B. TOWERS [illegible]

June 1, 1882

HART & CO[illegible]

Hardware [illegible]

HEADQUA[illegible]

DANIEL PRATT [illegible]
THE BROWN [illegible]
FEEDERS AND [illegible]
Schofield's [illegible]
ENGINES [illegible]
STATE A[illegible]
KEMP'S [illegible]

A Pulverizer and C[illegible] ates Manure, [illegible] Marl, &c. [illegible]

EVERY MACHINE [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]
L. T. GRANT'S PAT[illegible]
BURRALL CORN [illegible]
FOR SA[illegible]
GIN BRISTLES,
BABBITT METAL [illegible]
BELTING [illegible]
AGENTS [illegible]
Thos. Bradford's Corn [illegible] Mills.

HART & [illegible]

June 15, 1882

I PAY the following [illegible] States Silver Coin [illegible]

Dollars made in
1794..............$15.00
1804..............$500.00
1838..............$15.00
1839..............$15.00
1851..............$15.00
1852..............$15.00
1858..............$10.00

J. A. DANIELS [illegible]
Practical Watchmaker [illegible]
AND DEALER [illegible]
Fine Watches, Clocks [illegible]

Sole agents for [illegible] SPECTACLES and the [illegible] & Co.'s Standard ORGANS [illegible]

Dimes made in
1796..............$1.00
1800..............$1.00
1801..............$1.00
1802..............$1.00
1803..............$1.00

U. S. Gold Coin—Five Dollars [illegible] 1815—$25.00; Twenty [illegible] 1849—$50.00.

It will pay you to cut [illegible] ence and examine every coin [illegible]

June 8, 1882

Buist's, D. M. Fe[illegible]
Hiram Sibley [illegible]
Johnson, Robbins & [illegible]
FRESH SEED[illegible]
AT
SIMPSON, REID & [illegible]
CHEAP FOR [illegible]

We will not be und[illegible]

Feb 16, 1882

THE SAVANNAH
VALLEY RAILROAD

HAS taken a fresh start, [illegible] be resumed in a few days, [illegible] dream of many of our citizens [illegible] bly be accomplished in time [illegible] next crop. In the meantime [illegible]

IS BOUND

To go on in the good work [illegible] its reputation for Low Prices [illegible] Dealing. In its incipiency [illegible] mined

TO BE

Ahead of all Competition [illegible] hard labor and HONEST BARGAINS [illegible] have

BUILT

Up a trade that we are not only [illegible] but for which we take this opportunity [illegible] thank our many customers. During [illegible] coming Summer we anticipate [illegible] Stock a full line of General Mer[illegible] dise, and

BY

All means we advise those in [illegible] Fresh Goods, Good Goods [illegible] Good Bargains to call on

BROWN BROS.

April 20, 1882

ON MORRIS ISLAND.

[illegible] Night Attack on July 14, 1863—What Happened to the Confederates—Two Prisoners Taken—Total Loss Fourteen.

[illegible] James H. Rion, in Charleston Weekly News.

This is not intended as a dignified historical sketch, but rather as a cozy "old soldier's talk" with my former companions-in-arms, to whom minute details, and even egotistic garrulity, will have a peculiar interest.

The Union forces had effected a landing at Oyster Point, south end of Morris Island, at daylight of the 10th of July, [illegible]. On the morning of the 11th they made their first disastrous assault on Battery Wagner. They then continued landing troops and building earthworks. In Battery Wagner were some of the First Regular Artillery, Capt. Boag's company, Capt. Chichester's company, DePass's Battery, the Fifty-first North Carolina, the Twelfth and Eighteenth Georgia Battalions, the Twentieth South Carolina and the Seventh South Carolina Battalion. Gen. Taliaferro was in command, and Col. Yates chief of artillery.

On the morning of the 14th we found our bomb-proof nearly skinned by

THE FIRES OF THE IRONCLADS

and gunboats. I had been placed in charge of working details to strengthen the bomb-proof, and I supposed my labors were ended for that day at least. When I heard in the afternoon that a detachment of volunteers was to make an attack on the enemy's first line that night I did not regard myself as in any way individually interested; and when [illegible] I was to lead the party very [illegible]dently pronounced the report to be [illegible]ake. Late in the evening volunteers were called for from the different commands, each one being limited, and the whole to amount to one hundred and [illegible]. The party assembled, consisting [illegible] rank and file from the 51st [illegible] Carolina, under Capt. E. South[illegible] and two lieutenants, one each [illegible] Companies E and I, whose names [illegible] recall; thirty from the 7th [illegible] under Capt. Dorr Seegurs and [illegible] Louis L. Clayburn; twenty-five [illegible] 12th Georgia Battalion under [illegible] Tutt; twenty from the 20th South [illegible] under Capt. Cowan; eighteen [illegible] 18th Georgia Battalion under [illegible]— In all one hundred and fifty-[illegible] and file, and eight commis[illegible] officers. After being inspected by [illegible] Twiggs, (now Judge Twiggs, of Georgia,) of Gen. Taliaferro's [illegible] were dismissed to their quar[illegible] wait orders.

[illegible] I was sent for by Gen. Taliaferro. He then informed me that Gen. [illegible] had ordered a reconnoisance [illegible] by a party of volunteers to be [illegible] by me, for the purpose of [illegible] the position and strength of [illegible]'s first line, and to endeavor to [illegible] one or more prisoners from whom [illegible] might be obtained as to what [illegible] by that time been landed on [illegible]. He stated that after my [illegible] the day he would take the [illegible] of substituting another [illegible], but he could find none suf[illegible] acquainted with the island. I [illegible] I would secure the substi[illegible] informing him that my knowl[illegible] the island at night was con[illegible] half mile I had fought over [illegible] of the assault of the 11th. [illegible] consultation in an under[illegible] the officers present, he in[illegible] that Capt. Chichester stated [illegible] a man who was perfectly [illegible] with the island at night, and [illegible] Taliaferro) would have to ask [illegible] while I was at liberty to de[illegible] I was in for

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

[illegible] the attacking party was [illegible] and after putting my sash [illegible] ball in my pocket, and [illegible] watch, sword-belt and scab[illegible] [illegible]l. P. Nelson, I joined the [illegible] accompanied by Major Twiggs [illegible] Chichester's man Coffee. We [illegible]lowed by a strong night [illegible] Taliaferro told me that [illegible] would further inform me [illegible] desired for us to do.

[illegible] one quarter of a mile [illegible] we were halted and the [illegible] work throwing up breast[illegible] I was directed to advance [illegible] and keep on the alert [illegible] was being done. Some [illegible] we had taken our posi[illegible] Twiggs came to us and fur[illegible] the order of Gen. Beau[illegible] told me he would return [illegible] if the works were then [illegible] that we would then start. [illegible] him to give personally [illegible] should secure us from [illegible] by the picket, no matter [illegible] fell back, or by the [illegible] might happen, both the [illegible]selves fell back on the [illegible] to impress the importance [illegible] told him of the experi[illegible] on the morning of [illegible] our principal loss had [illegible] of the battery.

[illegible] out scouts to the front, [illegible] that for some distance [illegible] enemy's videttes, I com[illegible] the acquaintance of my [illegible] drilling them in the tac[illegible] to use that night. I [illegible] deployed across the [illegible] guns, under Lieut. [illegible] and was then divided [illegible] the first being fifteen [illegible] Lieut. Tutt's line, the [illegible] by Capt. Seegurs [illegible] Lieut. Tutt's right [illegible] whenever he stopped; [illegible] commanded by Capt. [illegible] paces in rear of the [illegible], its right directed [illegible] the left of the left of [illegible] to halt whenever the [illegible]. A sergeant was [illegible] position half way be[illegible] of the two wings [illegible] that the rear wing [illegible] with him might [illegible] of position on account [illegible] skirmish line was [illegible] an enemy and im[illegible] the command. [illegible] firing to be de[illegible] loading done [illegible] the command [illegible]; and ce[illegible] by the left wing [illegible] wing retreated fifty [illegible] the right wing [illegible] the left wing [illegible] its rear, both [illegible] in echelon [illegible] actual firing [illegible] Twiggs re[illegible]

and the marsh on our right, and going down a slight slant, when I observed a halt of the skirmishers. This was followed by four or five scattering shots and then immediately by a line of fire about 200 yards in width, some forty yards to our front. I gave the order, "Right wing, fire!" This was immediately followed by a splendid volley from both wings. Coffee fell! Feeling for him with my foot, I found his body gone. I rapidly placed myself on the left of the right wing, out of range of the fire of the left wing. Our men kept up a well-directed fire at the line of flashes, while

THE BULLETS OF THE ENEMY

whistled mostly over our heads. I then, turning towards the rear, in a loud, clear voice, (I will here astonish most persons who know my physique by stating that Gen. Bratton has repeatedly understood commands given by me at a mile distant,) commanded as follows: "Cease firing!" "Gen. Taliaferro advance your Division!" (In a less loud voice:) "General, now charge with your Brigade!" "Battalion, fix bayonets—charge!" And on went our imaginary Brigade supported by the imaginary division. My commands thus given were accompanied by a slacking off of the enemy's fire, and it had ceased by the time we reached the earthworks. We went over these, the occupants giving away in confusion before us. We caught five; among them John L. Wilgus and James A. Nesbit, (both privates of the 48th New York,) the latter of whom had endeavored to treat me to a bayonet through my body, which, thanks to an unconscious parry of my sword, only stuck the back of my hand.

As we had got over the works we were almost blinded by the nearly simultaneous fire of four 12-pounder howitzers, only thirty paces in front of a rising ground. This brought us to a halt. I then reformed the command in line, immediately in front of the breastworks, carrying back our two prisoners. The shells of the howitzers passed beautifully over our heads, and all became silent in our front. Coffee informed me that our then locality was near what he called the "Boat House."

Before I had concluded arranging my party and determined what move to make next, to my astonishment a terrific fire of musketry and 12-pounder guns opened about two hundred or three hundred yards in our front.

We all quietly sat down and enjoyed the fireworks, all the balls and shell passing over our heads. This firing soon ceased. Cautioning my command to keep in their places and not to fire on me, I went forward with Coffee. We found about thirty bodies of dead or badly wounded behind the works; and Lieut. —— of the artillery near the howitzers, all four of which had been thrown out of their carriages. While studying the question how I could give our command the glory of carrying these guns back with us through the heavy sand, a third pyrotechnic display was gotten up for our benefit. A tremendous fire of big guns and little guns and rifles poured forth from the main works of the enemy on a hill one and a half or two miles distant from Battery Wagner. Shells exploded generally a good distance in our front, while some solid shot whizzed through the air over our heads. I went back to the command and waited for this new entertainment to cease. The heavy firing kept up for about fifteen minutes, when it was followed by a slackening and desultory fire, (except from the heavy guns,) and ceased in a half hour altogether.

We then started back with our prisoners and looking (or rather feeling) carefully on the ground as went along, picked up our own wounded. On approaching our picket line we halted and the officers and men were requested to ascertain if any were missing. The North Carolinians reported nine, the Georgians five, and South Carolinians one. I then took Lieut. Tutt and the 7th Battalion detachment and went back and carefully explored the ground. We only found private Anderson Stuckey, of Company G, of the Battalion. I have omitted to state that Lieut. —— (who was shot through the ankle,) together with two of our men who were supporting him, fell into a shallow dry well or pit. Our men got out and I yielded to the supplication of the lieutenant and left him in the well. He was living in 1872. After the recovery of Stuckey, by my directions we all commenced talking and singing and safely entered our picket line, and subsequently the Battery, without being fired on.

Result: Two prisoners net taken, (three others had got away from us.) 20th South Carolina—One wounded, who died before we reached the battery. 7th South Carolina—One wounded, who afterwards died. 51st North Carolina—Three wounded, one, F. M. Garner, Company C, losing a leg. 18th Georgia—One wounded 12th Georgia—Five wounded and five missing. These latter had formed the right half of the skirmish line, and in uncovering our front had passed into the marsh. From there two made their way to the Battery, arriving soon after we did, all covered with phosphorescence. The three finally missing no doubt got lost in the marsh. Total loss—Two killed, nine wounded and three missing.

WHAT APPEARED TO THOSE AT BATTERY WAGNER TO HAPPEN.

This was related to me by Judge Twiggs, at Aiken, last February: After Maj. Twiggs had started us off, he returned to the Battery. Gen. Taliaferro, Col. Yates, Col. Nelson, Maj. Twiggs and other officers took position on the ramparts, to hear and see the firing. In due time they observed the firing at the breastworks attacked by us. Gen. Taliaferro remarked, "They are having a hot time, I hope they will get through all right!,' Next the heavier fire from the second line broke out. Then Gen. Taliaferro became excited and exclaimed, "What does the little fool mean? He had no business going that far!" Col. Nelson intimated that he was mistaken—that Major Rion was no fool. The General responded: "Well, he certainly is not the prudent man he was represented to be." He then turned to Maj. Twiggs and asked him if he had not given me wrong directions. The Major replied he had given me the instructions *verbatim* as he had been directed. The General remarked, "There has certainly been a great mistake somewhere." Subsequently when the main works of the enemy let loose, the General lost all patience and commenced abusing Maj. Twiggs and myself alternately; the one for not making himself understood, and the other for foolhardy rashness. The Major warmly vindicated himself as best he could; but my case was beyond justification. After all the firing had ceased and quiet reigned over the island, and the attacking party been long given up as lost, we were heard approaching, and in due time made our entry into the Battery with our killed and wounded and prisoners.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ENEMY.

This was related to me by Capt. George D. Ramsey, of the United States engineers, while in charge of the Arsenal in Charleston, 1872: Capt. Ramsey was on the island at the time of our attack. Upon the attack on the first line, after a gallant defence, the 48th New York Regiment and the battery of artillery fell back upon the second line. This line, held by two regiments and two batteries, was in turn assaulted (?) when, after delivering some volleys, it gave way and fell back in comparative good order towards the main works. In the meanwhile some men from the first line, not stopping at the second line, had fled to the main works and reported that all the troops in front had been gobbled up, and that an immense force of Confederates were advancing to retake the island. Upon this information the pickets were called in and everything made ready for the assault. When the forces which had occupied the two front lines were approaching the works they were greeted with the fire of the whole front, and quickly taking advantage of depressions in the sand and sand ridges to screen themselves, there remained until daylight. Near two hundred were killed and wounded by this fire before they could put themselves under cover.

It must be remembered the Union troops had been on the island only five days, during which time they had met obstinate resistance at every point and had been very roughly handled at Battery Wagner. Hence their supposition that we had been heavily reinforced and were attempting, with night as a cover from the iron clads and other war vessels, to recover the island was very natural and supported by appearances in their front.

Note.—I would be much obliged to any one who would write me at Winnsboro' and enable me to fill blanks left in the foregoing sketch, or correct any matter of detail or name.

Indians in South Carolina.

Just below Nation Ford and the fine bridge of the C., C. & A. Railway, the Catawba River makes a broad sweep to the Southward, thus partly enclosing a body of land familiarly known as the Bend. In it are fine plantations of the olden time; open fields surrounded by dense woodlands that are the growth of centuries, with here and there a large country house.

About ten miles from Rock Hill, in the most remote section of the Bend, and upon the banks of the grand old river that takes its name from them, is the last remnant of the tribe of Catawba Indians in South Carolina.

The tribe now numbers about eighty-five persons, and shows a slight increase within the past decade. Their reservation is something less than a thousand acres. The question comes up, how have they maintained themselves against the onward march of the white race? The answer is not hard to find—they have been friendly with the white settlers from time immemorial.

Some years ago the tribe moved West, and sold to the State their reservation, then much larger than at present; but becoming dissatisfied there, they were permitted to return; a reservation was given them which they are not allowed to sell, and a yearly pension granted them, amounting probably to $800.

These sons of the forest speak imperfect English, but among themselves converse in the Indian tongue. They are peaceable and quiet, and live by hunting and fishing, while they also work small crops or labor for wages in the fields of their white neighbors. They are proud and reticent, seldom speaking unless spoken to, but always appreciating a kindness. They still keep up the art of making Indian pottery, and bring to town clay pipes, flower pots, and perhaps other little articles, for sale.

At different times, members of the tribe have united with Baptist and Methodist churches, but it seems difficult to keep up a permanent religious interest. A Union Sunday School was recently organized for their benefit, which was subsequently removed to Richardson's Chapel, a Methodist church near by, and about thirty of the Indians now regularly attend it.

The Indians live in log huts very much after the manner of frontier settlers, and these are for the most part scattered along through the forest; they dress in the same manner as their white neighbors. They still retain some Indian peculiarities, such as walking one behind the other whilst they are on a journey.

A fondness for the fiery fluid is an Indian weakness, and has been probably the chief obstacle to their complete evangelization. Now that the towns of Rock Hill and Fort Mill are "dry," far less temptation exists for them to indulge this ruinous appetite.

It makes one sad to view the gradual decadence of the Red Men; here and there we find a remnant left unmolested, because they have always been friendly to the whites; at most it is only a remnant. The rest are far out in the Western wilds, pressed steadily towards that vast ocean that rolls so peacefully yet mightily upon our Western shores.

Should we not feel a deep sympathy for the Indian and help him to the higher and better life? His soul is as precious in Heaven's sight as our own.

There are in the Catawba River numerous islands, and on some of them are to be found Indian relics going back to the time when the Catawbas, as a mighty tribe, roamed these hills, fished in the clear streams, and fortified themselves on the islands. Not far from Land's Ford, where the dashing river spreads out for nearly a mile over the smooth, shoaly rocks, is Indian Mound Island. As the writer sat fishing one day, and looked at the high, conical mound with great trees of a century's growth upon it, he heard the story of its probable construction. Not far away on the island is a lake, evidently artificial, and now overgrown with trees, whence the earth must have been carried and heaped up little by little to make the monument. When done it served perhaps a two-fold purpose—a burial place and an outlook against the approach of enemies. It is now seventy-five feet high, and must have been much higher, and is perhaps fifty feet broad at the top, while its base is laid on broad foundations. Near its Southern base the canvas tent of a solitary trapper glistened in the evening light, making the picture complete in its uniqueness, and suggesting those early times that Fennimore Cooper loved to depict.

That mound is the silent monument of a power and prestige long since gone by. So the Indian race, its prestige and its glory is everywhere passing away. Let us seize the opportunity and send to them a Christian civilization, which shall give them peace, prosperity and salvation, before they are gone from us forever.—J. HARTWELL EDWARDS, *in Baptist Courier*.

—The heirs of Micajah Martin, deceased, living in Troup county, Ga., will bring suit against the city of Atlanta to recover 202½ acres of land in the very heart of the city. The Kimball House stands on part of the property. Martin bought the land when it was covered with brushwood, and never sold or deeded it to anyone. The deeds are now in possession of the heirs.

THE WHITE FLAG AT ALEXANDRIA.

How the Egyptians Met the Fire of the British Guns.

LONDON, July 12.

The *Standard's* correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs: The forts and batteries on the sea face are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly directed against the Penelope and the Inflexible, and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The Invincible was seldom hit. The armor of the Superb was penetrated. The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effects of their fire. A party of marines, which landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Mex, saw several dead lying inside the forts. The Egyptians had no shells, which fact accounts for the small number of casualties on the British vessels. A dispatch from Suez says no merchant vessels have entered the canal during the last forty-eight hours. All the ships, including the Indian mail steamers, remain in the roadstead. The whole European population is afloat. The British consul, in pursuance of Admiral Seymour's instructions, has hauled down his flag and gone aboard a gunboat.

A correspondent of the *Times*, on the Helicon, telegraphing at 10 o'clock this morning, says: The Mex forts appear to be entirely deserted. The weather is cloudy and the wind has risen, causing the ships to roll. The bodies of those killed in the action of yesterday were buried at sea to-day. There are now about fifty vessels, including the men-of-war, anchored off the breakwater. If the wind rises much smaller ones must weigh anchor. It has been impossible so far to communicate with the shore. It is likely that the European quarters have been seriously damaged. Several shells from the Inflexible were seen to burst immediately over the center of the to[illegible]

AMONG THE SHIPS.

The Penelope was struck fi[illegible] and had one gun disabled. The[illegible] ble was hit many times but only [illegible] penetrated her armor. The Mo[illegible] not hit, owing to her mov[illegible] After the action was over, th[illegible] drew off from the shore and [illegible] approached each other. A [illegible] the *Times*, dated off Alexandri[illegible] Egyptians could have done m[illegible] tion had their aiming been le[illegible] is difficult to describe the exc[illegible] the sailors. Each shot was wat[illegible] great anxiety, and every good [illegible] cheered. Some shots from the 81-[illegible] flew high, and may have dama[illegible] town. A dispatch to the *Daily* [illegible] from La Galetta reports that the Ame[illegible] can consul has received orders to r[illegible] establish the consulate at Tunis. Th[illegible] *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says: Musurus Pasha, Turkish ambassador, had an interview yesterday with Earl Granville, and demanded that the order for the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Earl Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British government to take decisive action, and that its decision could not be revoked. We do not hesitate to say that the effect of England's determination has been to produce the most favorable impression both on the public opinion and judgment of European statesmen. The representatives of three powers have already expressed satisfaction at the government's action. There is, therefore, no ground whatever for the assertion that the action of England is judged by Europe as high handed or unnecessary. If the porte refuses to intervene in Egypt, we shall gladly welcome the assistance of France, and signs are not wanting that M. Defreycinct has shown a timidity little to the taste of his countrymen. M. Gambetta's speech yesterday, in one of the bureaus of the chamber, in the course of which he said that the most serious fears was that England and France, after having acted together at Alexandria in presenting the ultimatum, had parted company, and that if the separation proved definitive, never would France have been in a more serious position, is a sign of public opinion not to be neglected. The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that M. Goblet, minister of the interior and of works, replying to Gambetta, in regard to Egyptian affairs, said France had not co-operated in the bombardment because England's conduct did not seem to her justified, and because France did not desire to emerge from European concert. The correspondent adds that it is at least three weeks since England proposed to France to join in the occupation of the Suez canal, but as France raised objections England gave up the idea of French co-operation in that direction, and turned her attention to Alexandria. Since then she has constantly urged France to keep her com[illegible]y, and until the last moment she had not given up hopes.

THE WHITE FLAG.

A dispatch, off Alexandria, July 12, at 1.30 p. m., says: "A flag of truce is shown from the town and a vessel steaming towards the fleet is also displaying a flag of truce." A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company, from Alexandria, sent at 9.25 this evening, says the vessels of the fleet took up the following positions off the new port before sunset: The Sultan off Fort Pharos and the Superb, the Temeraine, the Inflexible, the Alexandria and the Achilles to the eastward. The Invincible, the Monarch, the Penelope and all the gunboats are in the outer harbor. It is supposed that this arrangement of vessels has been made in order that they may be in readiness to shell the forts commanding the town tomorrow in the event of the failure of negotiations. It is supposed that the Egyptian troops have evacuated the town, as the fires to-night are assuming large proportions. The town is reported to be almost empty, and it is believed has been left to the low Arabs, possibly to the Bedouins, to plunder at will. At sunset the white flag was still flying. Private advices indicate that the Suez canal will be reopened to traffic on the 14th instant. A dispatch dated 9.25 p. m. states that a Turkish gunboat is anchored off Ramleh palace, to which the Khedive moved his family previous to the bombardment. Signals are now being made to the fleet from the Chilteau to obtain a reply from Admiral Seymour to a message from Queen Victoria inquiring after the wounded. The darkness of the night makes the conflagration in Alexandria appear very vivid. It is supposed that the town is being reduced to ashes wilfully.

WHAT THE WHITE FLAG MEANT.

Said Pasha, the new President of Council of Minister of Turkey, has renewed the request of the porte that the bombardment of Alexandria cease, but it is understood that England is unable to give effect to this request because Said Pasha can offer no guarantee that Arabi Pasha would acquiesce in Admiral Seymour's demands. The majority of the ministers are in favor of an arrangement by the powers. Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, has replied to the remonstrance of Musmas Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, that England in bombarding Alexandria acted in the name of Europe. It is reported that the movements of Dervisch Pasha, Turkish commissioner in Egypt, are being watched by order of Arabi Pasha.

Reuter's telegram company has received the following dispatch: Off Alexandria, July 12, midnight.—The barracks, houses and wind mills around Fort Mex have been shattered to pieces. A portion of the Ras-el-Tin palace, recently inhabited by Dervisch Pasha, which formed a separate building from the Khedive's residence, has been burned to the ground. The lighthouse is still standing, but a number of holes are visible in the masonry and the light appears to be injured. The Bittern, after taking Flag Lieutenant Lambton on board, proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce. Information was conveyed to the commander of the Bittern that Toulba Pasha, military commander in Alexandria, wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour. Lieutenant Lambton reported that as a preliminary condition to further negotiations the forts dominating the entrance to the harbor must be surrendered. Toulba Pasha refused to accept these terms and the Bittern returned to acquaint the Admiral with his refusal. It was understood among the officers that the firing would be resumed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but no order to that effect was given. The Egyptians subsequently hoisted a second flag of truce, and the Helicon was thereupon sent in to obtain information. The Bittern ascertained that the Khedive was safe, having gone with Dervisch Pasha to Ramley palace. The store ship Humber leaves to-night with the wounded. A large fire is now visible in the direction of the British consulate.

The *Globe* says: During the bombardment yesterday a telephone was attached at Malta to the Alexandria cable, and though it was impossible to communicate verbally, the bombardment was plainly audible at the Malta end of the cable. [illegible]he Humber store ship and the Salamis [illegible]spatch vessel have arrived off Alexan[illegible] [illegible]ispatch from the *Standard's* [illegible] board the Invincible, [illegible]s afternoon, says that [illegible] cruising close to the [illegible] palace. The British [illegible]nicated under a [illegible] Egyptians has [illegible] The result is [illegible]mmons this after[illegible] [illegible]ke, under Secretary [illegible] replying to Sir Henry [illegible] was aware, [illegible] cautioned [illegible] vessels that they would [illegible] Suez canal at their own [illegible] that he was unaware [illegible]d been laid in the canal. [illegible] replying to Mr. Gourley, [illegible]eral member from Sunder[illegible] he had made communications to other governments in regard to the free navigation of the Suez canal, which he had thought it his duty to make. Mr. Gourley moved an adjournment in order to obtain a satisfactory statement. Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical, seconded the motion, declaring that the action of England was atrocious, cruel and cowardly. Mr. Gladstone said that the action of the goverment had been quite apart from the interests of the bondholders, adding that it would be unjust on his part to discuss the reasons for the course taken by France.

FOR BAR[illegible]
trading public ge[illegible]
[illegible]NERAL STOCK OF M[illegible]
HOUSE BI[illegible]
TO OFFER

The war office has ordered a company of engineers to be organized as a railway construction company. Materials for light lines will be prepared. The news of the bombardment of Alexandria caused a profound sensation in Madrid. The action is unfavorably commented upon in some quarters.

SIX CALIFORNIA GIRLS ON A TRAMP.—There passed through Redwood City on Monday of last week a party of Oakland ladies on a tramp. They numbered six and were all robust, good looking, full of life and energy, and bent on a frolic. Dressed in uniformed style of walking habit, slightly shorter even than the prevailing fashion, made of excellent and durable linen, plain but pretty hats, easy shoes with high ankles for dust, they were the personification of comfort. Each bore a knapsack upon her back, soldier style, and was armed with a revolver and large bowie knife. Their trip is to take in the Southern coast Counties. Some nights they camp out and others they pass at hotels, as humor or convenience may happen. With no baggage or equipments, except what each carries upon her person, this might be called another charge of the Light Brigade. They left Oakland yesterday morning, and, after crossing the bay on the ferry, trotted to Menlo Park as their first feat. The next day brought them to Searsville, where the night was passed in a friendly barn. For some unknown reason they returned to Mayfield next day and spent the night, and on Saturday the party made the long trip from the latter town to San Gregorie, crossing the mountains in the sun and dust in as lively a mood as any section of their route.—*Redwood City (Cala.) Journal, June 29.*

THE LARGEST DIAMOND.—The biggest diamond in the world, if, indeed, it be a diamond, is the Braganza, which forms part of the Portuguese crown jewels. It weighs 1,880 carats. However, not a little doubt exists of its being a diamond, as the government has never allowed it to be tested. It was found in Brazil in 1741. The largest tested but uncut diamond is the Mattam, belonging to the Rajah of Mattam in Borneo. It is of pure water, weighs 367 carats, and is of a pear shape, indented at the thick end. It was found about 1760 at Landak, in Borneo. It has been the cause of a sanguinary war. Before it was cut the Kohinoor, which is one of the English crown jewels, was the largest tested diamond. It then weighed 783 carats. When in the possession of the Emperor Aurengebe it was reduced by unskilful cutting to 186 carats. During the Sikh mutiny it was captured by British troops and presented to Queen Victoria. It was recut, and now weighs 106 1-16 carats.

CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Roses bloom in Sacramento at Christmas. In March, ninety-six miles above it, messengers on snow shoes carry the mail across Summit Valley over the tops of the telegraph poles, and in two-story houses the windows are shut tigh by snow, and they burn lights up-stairs and down night and day for two weeks. When this great body of snow melts and the short rivers, varying from 70 to 200 miles, are overfilled, there are great freshets. Yet perhaps 100 miles the other way a drought will be prevailing. In Sacramento the thermometer stands in July at 95 deg. In San Francisco, 70 miles away, ladies will be out in their sealskins, and the fuchsias and passion flowers and camelias will swing and thrash in a wind that seems to come from Alaska.

—A doctor is a dangerous man to offend. He can always blow his enemy up with powders of his own manufacture.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Poisoned Flowers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An analysis has been made of a portion of the bouquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Guiteau the day before he was hanged. A large quantity of arsenic was found in the flowers.

Thirty Lives Lost by Lightning.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 13.—A Texarkana special says: Lightning struck Grier's new two-story brick store last night. The walls fell on the Paragon saloon, crushing it to atoms. About thirty lives were lost. A fire broke out under the ruins."

A Kentucky Lamb Slaughtered.

PARKSVILLE, KY., July 11.—John Rowsie yesterday shot and killed his nephew, John Lamb. They quarreled and the former ordered the latter to leave his premises, when Lamb cocked a rifle which he had in his hand. Rowsie, perceiving this, immediately shot Lamb.

A Negro Lynched by Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Wm. Ritter, a negro in jail at Henderson, Ky., on a charge of the rape and murder of Helen Brewster, a mulatto girl 12 years old, was taken from jail at that place last night by a mob and hanged to a tree. It is supposed that the executioners were composed of blacks.

A Sad End of a College Life.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 12.—A. W. Squire, of Carbondale, aged 19 years, a student at Wyoming Seminary, fainted while sitting in the window at his room in the third story at an early hour this morning. He fell out of the window to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and died one hour afterward. He graduated yesterday, received his diploma and was preparing to return home to-day.

A Daring Bank Burglary in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Italo-American Bank, in Center street, was entered last night by burglars. They drilled a hole in the lower part of the safe and forced the lock. They took from the shelves of the safe $567,850 in greenbacks and some foreign bills, making the aggregate $680,210. They also took from the shelves $3,000 in United States bonds, but from some cause, perhaps fear of detection, they left these behind on the floor.

Mexican Outrage on Americans.

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, July 12.—Six Americans who crossed the line to get a permit to hunt stolen cattle were arrested by Mexicans, and, according to their story, thrown into filthy cells without charges being preferred against them. They were twice whipped for the amusement of the jailer. Their goods were stolen and they were left destitute. They made an affidavit yesterday before the United States Commissioner and intend to present the case to the government.

Hanging for Twelve Months.

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 9.—A gentleman from the Indian Territory reports a ghastly spectacle existing midway between Stringtown and Tishimingo, in the Chickasaw Nation. A full-blood Chickasaw was lynched fully one year ago, and orders accompanied by threats given that no one should cut the naked body down. Birds of prey have eaten nearly all the flesh from the bones and the skeleton still hangs from the original branch from which the body was suspended by the roadside, and is a disgusting spectacle to strangers and persons traveling overland.

A Hurricane in the South Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A terrible hurricane visited the Friendly Islands on April 25th. At Van Van the bark Don Guillermo, Capt. John Stone, went down. The captain, officers and six men were lost. Five boys were saved. The hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave fifteen feet high, which swept over the island and did terrible damage. The natives' houses were carried away, and cocoanut trees were snapped off like pipe stems. The islands present a scene of desolation. At Tongatoa all the churches were destroyed and 2,000 houses levelled, and at Coopra the houses with their contents and everything to wear were swept away. A schooner was carried inland and the German bark Cassilis foundered.

Stabbing His Wife to Death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—Great excitement was caused here this afternoon by a crowd of men, women and children following James Harks, a dissolute laboring man, shouting: "Murderer! Murderer! Lynch him!" The police paid little attention at first, thinking he was crazy. In about half an hour the facts of a brutal murder reached the central portion of the city. Hawks and his wife, both about 45 years of age, had been drinking, and Mrs. Hawks went out for a pail of lager beer. She stopped and had some conversation with two colored men, which so enraged her husband that he rushed out and stabbed her. She died instantly. The crowd who witnessed the crime followed Hawks for a number of blocks, crying at his heels. The police station was surrounded by an excited crowd, anxious to lynch the murderer. Hawks has been married four times, and has been a terror to the neighborhood where he resided, commonly known as "Africa."

Enoch Arden in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 9.—A singular case came up in the Municipal Court here yesterday. Some twenty-five years ago Angie Miller and Harrison Kent were married at Albany, N. Y., and in the course of time eight children were sent to bless their marital happiness. About eight years ago Kent, impelled partly by necessity and partly by a desire to see the Western country, left his family and came to Minnesota. Communication was kept up at irregular intervals with his family and finally ceased altogether. Supposing her husband to be dead, Mrs. Kent came to St. Paul a couple of years ago, establishing a boarding house. Among the boarders in Mrs. Kent's household was one J. A. Miller, who becoming infatuated with the charms of his landlady, made an offer of marriage, which was accepted after much hesitation, the lady fearing that her first husband might not be dead. However, Mrs. Kent became Mrs. Miller in March last. Now comes the singular part of the story.

On Friday, the 16th, Kent, a spectator at Sells Brothers' show, was accosted by one of his own children. Explanations resulted in the meeting of husband and wife and a meeting of the two Benedicts. By mutual agreement the lady was allowed to choose between the two better halves, and she chose Kent, her first husband. In a fit of anger, as the reunited pair claim, Miller has preferred a charge against them, which now stands in the police court.

News and Gossip.

— Frogs have teeth in the upper jaw.

— The freight blockade in New York continues.

— There are 10,700 men on the police force of London.

— Iowa sustained $3,000,000 damage by the recent cyclone.

— $120,000 has been subscribed for the Garfield monument.

— The people of New York are fleeing from the intense heat.

— A museum of Confederate relics is to be established in Raleigh, N. C.

— New Orleans was damaged by fire to the extent of $500,000 on July 9th.

— The Greenbackers and Republicans of Alabama have united on a State ticket.

— The Mormons say they expect 15,000 recruits from the old world this summer.

— The outlook for the crop in Great Britain continues to be very discouraging.

— The Ohio iron strikes have been settled and the workmen are again at work.

— The cotton crop in South Carolina is said to be better than in any other State.

— The recent elections in Mexico have resulted in the support of the administration.

— The mountains in Swain county, N. C., are said to be of solid marble—red, pink, plaided and black.

— The quarantine officers have discovered small pox on a vessel bringing Chinese to San Francisco.

— Clyde, a mulatto connected with the Charlotte Postoffice, has been arrested for stealing from the mails.

— The Mississippi River has again overflowed its banks, and is doing considerable damage in the West.

— A new Moslem Messiah has appeared in the East. Some fear a holy war will be the result of his appearance.

— The Governor of North Carolina has decided not to call an extra session of the legislature to re-district that State.

— The Tennessee bolters from the regular Democratic ticket are taking steps towards putting another ticket in the field.

— Many prominent men of Russia have recently been arrested as Nihilists. They were discovered in a secret lodge room.

— The official majority in favor of Prohibition in Iowa is 29,438. Total vote, 280,264. For, 154,851; against, 125,413.

— Mr. Moody is now in Paris; after spending a few weeks there he will return to England, where he will remain for a year.

— The decrease in the public debt for June was $12,560,696, which makes a total reduction for the year ending June, 1882, $151,684,351.

— Richard Paulk, white, of Union county, S. C., has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary or to pay a fine of $500 for marrying a negro woman.

— John Turner, of Savannah, Ga., after serving out eight years of a life-service for murder in the penitentiary, has proven his innocence and been released.

— At Goldsboro, N. C, a man built a fence, using live cypress for post. The posts took root and are growing rapidly, bearing the fence slowly but surely skyward.

— The U. S. District Court at San Francisco fined a British Captain $11,150 for bringing over Chinese immigrats in numbers exceeding that allowed by the recently enacted laws.

— "Well, Andrew," a gentleman remarked to a Scotchman, who, with his brother, was the only remnant of a narrow sect, "I suppose you and Sandy are the only bodies who will get to heaven, now? "'Deed, Sir," replied Andrew, shaking his head, "an' I'm no' so sure about Sandy."

— On the West Shore Railroad near Milton, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 13th inst., a premature explosion of a blast occurred while a party of twenty-eight workmen were in close proximity to the hole. Two kegs of powder were in the rock. Eighteen of the working party are dead; two are missing, supposed to be buried in the debris, and three are badly injured. Several of the dead and injured are Italians known only by numbers and unable to speak English.

— It was a spring night. The fire had gone out in the furnace, the thermometer stood at 30° above zero and the lovers were the sole occupants of the parlor. Presently her mother came to the head of the stairs and, in a voice like the scream of a steam whistle, cried: "Amandy, come up into the sitting room immejitly; I'm afraid you'll catch your death a cold down there." But Amandy answered in soft, flute-like tones: "Don't make a fool of yourself, ma. Charley's keeping me as warm as toast."

— The Live Stock *Journal*, in regard to feeding cows well, says: "There is less excuse for feeding a good milch cow stingily than any other farm animal. She does not ask any credit, she makes prompt daily payment, and her produce is a cash article. If he has not the food at hand prudence and good judgment as well as humanity, require him to furnish her full rations at all times, without regard to a favorable or unfavorable season. We always counsel dairymen to make an earnest effort to produce all the food for their herds upon their own farms, but the first principle of profitable dairying requires that they give abundant food to keep up an even flow of milk, whether they produce or purchase the food."

— The National Educational Association met in Saratoga, N. Y., on the 12th inst., alternating with the American Institute of Instruction, which met the day before. Hon. Gustavus J. Orr, of Atlanta, President, gave his inaugural address. He said that he was a Southerner by birth and education and sentiment, and he felt that he truly represented the bulk of the people as well as the educated classes, when he said, "Let bygones be bygones; let the dead bury the dead, and let what has been stand. We will busy ourselves with the present which is living. These are the sentiments of the best men of the South, and certainly the people of all sections of the country will heartily respond." The whole address was in this spirit, and was very cordially received. During to-day's session an appeal was made to get influence to bear on Congress to restore an appropriation for the National Department of Education, which has been cut down by the present Congress. An auditor suggested that if it could be gotten into the river and harbor bill it would be liberal enough.