

# The Lexington Dispatch.

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NO. 4.

## THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH

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By *Godfrey M. Harman,*  
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## THE FOUR YEAR'S WAR.

### A Sad But Glorious Record.

A Table Showing the Dates of all the Battles and Important Events From the Birth to the Downfall of the Confederacy.

We have prepared, with great care and labor for the readers of the *Southern Opinion*, especially, the following table, presenting in a brief space dates of all important events of the late Southern Confederacy. It will prove useful for reference, and at a glance gives the rise, progress and decline of one of the most remarkable struggles ever recorded in history.

#### PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States, November, 1860.  
South Carolina seceded December 20, 1860.  
Mississippi seceded January 9, 1861.  
Alabama and Florida seceded January 11, 1861.  
Georgia seceded January 19, 1861.  
Louisiana seceded January 26, 1861.  
Texas seceded February 1, 1861.  
The seceded States met in Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861.  
National Peace Conference at Washington, February 4, 1861.

#### THE CONFEDERACY.

The Constitution of the Confederate States adopted February 8, 1861.  
Jeff. Davis elected President and A. H. Stephens Vice-President, February 9, 1861.  
Jeff. Davis inaugurated President, February 18, 1861.  
The bombardment of Fort Sumter, begun April 12, 1861.  
Surrender of Fort Sumter April 13, 1861.  
Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops April 15, 1861.  
Virginia seceded April 17, 1861.  
The Baltimore riot April 19, 1861.  
Lincoln's blockade proclamation April 19, 1861.  
Federal evacuation of Harper's Ferry April 19, 1861.  
Norfolk Navy yard abandoned by the Federals April 20, 1861.  
Virginia admitted to the Confederacy May 6, 1861.  
Tennessee seceded May 6, 1861.  
Arkansas admitted to the Confederacy May 18, 1861.  
Seat of Confederate Government removed from Montgomery to Richmond, May 20, 1861.  
North Carolina seceded May 21, 1861.  
Federal occupation of Alexandria May 24, 1861.

#### BATTLES IN VIRGINIA, 1861.

The battle of Big Bethel, June 10.  
General Joseph E. Johnston abandons Harper's Ferry, June 13.  
The battle of Rich Mountain, July 11.  
The battle of Bull Run, July 21.  
The battle of Manassas, July 21.  
The battle of Cross Keys, August 26.  
The battle of Carnifax Ferry, September 10.  
The battle of Leesburg October 20.  
The battle of Dranesville, December 20.

#### BATTLES IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The battle of Boonesville, Missouri, June 20.  
The battle of Carthage, Missouri, July 5.  
The battle of Oak Hill, Missouri, August 10.  
The capture of Lexington, Missouri, September 20.

#### NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1861.

The fight off Hatteras Inlet, August 28.  
The fight off Fort Royal, November 7.

Commodore Wilkes forcibly took Mess. Mason and Siddell from the English vessel, Trent, November 8.

#### BATTLES, ETC., IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, 1862.

Johnston's retreat from Manassas and Centerville, March 8.  
The battle of Kernstown, March 23.  
The Confederate conscript law, April 16.  
Evacuation of Yorktown, May 4.  
The battle of Williamsburg, May 5.  
The battle of Front Royal, May 22.  
The battle of Seven Pines, May 30.  
The battle of Cross Keys, June 7.  
The battle of Port Republic, June 8.  
The battle of Mechanicsville, June 26.  
The battle of Gain's Mills, June 27.  
The battle of Frazier's Farm, June 30.  
The battle of Malvern Hill, July 1.  
The battle of Savage Station, June 29.  
The battle of Cedar Run, August 9.  
Lee entered Maryland, September 5.  
Capture of Harper's Ferry, September 15.

The battle of Sharpsburg, September 17.  
The battle of Fredericksburg, December 13.

#### BATTLES SOUTH AND WEST, 1862.

The battle of Fishing Creek, Kentucky January 19.  
Surrender of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, February 8.  
Surrender of Fort Donelson Tenn., February 16.  
Surrender of Newbern, North Carolina March 14.  
Surrender of Island No. 10, April 7.  
The battle of Shiloh, April 6.  
Fall of New Orleans, May 1.  
Fall of Memphis, June 6.  
The battle of Baton Rouge, August 5.  
The battle of Richmond, Ky., August 29.

#### BATTLES & C., SOUTH AND WEST, 1865.

The Battle of Corinth, October 3, 4.  
The Battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8.  
The Battles of Murfreesboro', Tenn., December 31.

#### BATTLES, & C., IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Battle of Elkhorn, March 7.  
The Battle of Prairie, December 8.

#### NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1862.

Fight at Hampton Roads, March 8.  
Naval attack on Drewry's Bluff, May 15.

#### BATTLES & C., IN VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA, 1863.

The Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3.  
The Battle of Winchester, early in June, 1863.  
The Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3.  
The Battle of Bristoe Station, Oct. 14.  
Fight at Germanna Ford, November 27.

#### BATTLES & C., SOUTH AND WEST 1863.

Charleston, S. C. first attacked April 7.  
The Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16.  
Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4.  
First assault on Fort Wagner, July 11.  
Second assault on Fort Wagner, July 18.

#### Gilmore's bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 18.

Morris Island taken September 6.  
Surrender of Cumberland Gap, September 9.

#### The Battle of Chickamauga, Sept., 19, 20.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov., 25.

#### TRANS MISSISSIPPI, 1863.

The Battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4.

#### BATTLES & C., IN VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND, 1864.

Dabigreen's raid on Richmond, March 1.  
Battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 6.  
Battles of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 8, 12.  
General Stuart killed at Yellow Tavern May 10.  
Battle of New Market, May 15.  
Beauregard "bottled" Battler below Richmond, May 16.  
Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3.  
Capture of Staunton, June 5.  
Battler's attack on Petersburg, June 9.  
Grant's assaults on Petersburg, June 14, 16, 17, 18.

#### Hunter repulsed at Lynchburg, June 18.

The "mine" attempt on Petersburg, July 30.  
Battle Monocacy, Md., July—  
Chambersburg, Penn., burnt July 30.  
Battle of Bean's Station, August 25.  
Battle near Winchester, Sept 19.  
Battle of Fisher's Hill Sept., 22.

#### Fall of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29.

BATTLES & C., SOUTH AND WEST, 1864.  
Battle of Ocean Pond, Fla., February 29.

#### Cavalry fight at Okalona, Mississippi, Feb'y 21.

The first battle of Sherman's march Resaca, June 14.  
Battle of New Hope, June 28.  
Battle of Atlanta, July 20, 22, 28.  
Battle of Jonesboro', Tennessee, September.  
Fall of Atlanta, September 2.  
Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November, 30.  
Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 14, 15.  
Atlanta burnt, November 15.  
Savannah evacuated, December 28.

#### TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

Battle of Mansfield, La., April 8.  
Battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9.  
Battle of Big Blue River, Mo., October, 23.

#### NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1864.

Fight in Mobile Bay, August 5.  
Privateer Alabama, sunk June 19.

#### Privateer Florida, captured, October 6.

#### BATTLES & C., IN VIRGINIA, 1865.

Fortress Monroe Conference, February 3.  
Battle of Hare's Hill, General Lee's last offensive operation, March 25.  
Battle of Five Forks, April 1.  
Grant assaults Lee's lines, April 2d, Evacuation of Richmond, &c., April 3.  
Lee begins his retreat April 2.  
Federal occupation of Richmond, April 3.  
Army of Northern Virginia surrendered by General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9.

#### BATTLES & C., SOUTH AND WEST, 1865.

Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. January 15.  
Columbia destroyed by Sherman, February 17.  
Charleston evacuated February 17.  
Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20.  
Mobile captured April 12.  
Sherman and Johnson agree to a truce April 18.

#### TRANS MISSISSIPPI, 1865.

Kirby Smith surrendered May 26, which was the last of the Confederate State army.

#### A Severe Winter Ahead.

The heads of the weather bureau have been much puzzled by the recent hot spell. Such a general and prolonged seige of hot weather in October has not been known since 1847. The scientists of the Smithsonian and the weather prophets of the "old probabilities" bureau have been discussing the matter and have arrived at various opinions as to the cause and effect of the seige. Some of them believe that the occultation of Venus to-day had more or less effect on the elements. All agree pretty nearly, however in the belief that the coming winter will be a severe one. Not that it will be particularly cold but more boisterous and disagreeable than usual.

#### Killed his Brother.

A shocking and heartrending tragedy took place at Spring Hill, in Barbour County, on Tuesday night. Mr. George P. Crymes, a gentleman of great worth and high character, received a death wound at the hands of his brother under the following circumstances: A few nights ago a burglar had attempted to enter the residence of Mr. Crymes' brother, but the latter succeeded in driving him off without having lost anything. When Mr. George P. Crymes reached his brother's residence, Tuesday night, the family had retired, and as Mr. Crymes was familiar with the place, he started to enter the house without awakening the family. As he was hard of hearing, he did not hear his brother's voice when the latter hailed him. As he kept on going into the house, his brother supposed him to be the same burglar who had previously attempted to enter the house or another one, and he notified him if he did not answer he would shoot him. Mr. C. still not hearing, his brother then fired upon him with a double barrel shot gun, and a load of small shot entered his breast, no doubt some striking the vital parts, as he expired shortly afterwards. No one can picture the anguish of the brother when he discovered who it was that had been shot. Every one sympathizes with him. The deceased was universally esteemed by all who knew him.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

#### The Lancaster Horror--Additional Particulars.

From gentlemen who came over from Lancaster last week, we gathered the following particulars of the tragedy of Saturday night, the 8th instant, in addition to those already published. It is alleged by our informant, a gentleman living very near the scene of the tragedy, that the five children of Mrs. James Adams were not killed with a knife, nor was the mother content with the mere cutting of the jugular veins of the children. A sharp hatchet was found in the cradle, from which the blood had evidently been washed, and with this hatchet it is reasonably believed the deed was committed. The cuts on the throats were in most instances directly across and nearly through. The infant had a terrible bruise on one of its shoulders, which was made, it is now thought, by a miss lick of the hatchet, when the child must have awakened, and, having moved its head, another blow was struck, cutting deeply into the jaw, and another just below the ear, and still another directly across the throat. The head of this child was nearly severed from its body. It is now thought that the children were killed on a pallet in front of the fire, and this theory is supported by the fact that pools of blood were found under that part of the house and between the planks of the floor immediately in front of the hearth. It is believed that the mother washed the blood from the floor with a quilt, parts of which were found, the day following, in the ashes on the hearth, saturated with blood. The children had, undoubtedly, been arranged in bed after the killing by Mrs. Adams.

An additional incident is that a bottle of strychnine was found in the house on Sunday, and on a table was discovered a cup which contained water which was very bitter to the taste. It is thought the woman had taken a dose of this, which failed to produce death, when she set fire to her clothes. Be this as it may, it is alleged by Mr. Adams that fully a tablespoonful of the strychnine had disappeared from the bottle.

The bodies of the mother and her five children were all buried on Monday following the tragedy, in a box 6 1/2 by 6 feet, the mother being placed in one end, the baby next, and so on up to the eldest. Our informant says that in all his experience in war and elsewhere he never witnessed such a horridly sad picture as that presented in the mother, burned to a crisp, and her five little children, with their throats cut, lying in that box together.—*Chester Bulletin.*

#### Squandering the State's Money on the Columbia Canal.

Now that the Legislature is about to meet we think the press of the State might with propriety discuss matters which are to come before that body. The canal at Columbia has cost the State thousands of dollars and at the last session \$11,000 additional was appropriated to that great humbug. But as good luck would have it, there was some flaw in the appropriation and the money has not been spent, and it is not too late to save a depleted treasury from this draft. Much has been said on this subject and valuable time has been wasted on this question, and we hope to see the Legislature at its next session take such steps as will forever settle it. The canal is a local enterprise in which the people of Abbeville County are not interested to amount of a cent, and we cannot see why we should be taxed hundreds of dollars to build up Columbia when our towns and farms are languishing for the want of money. It seems worse than folly to tax the people of Long Cane to enrich the people of the Congaree.

Let the Legislature promptly relieve the State of this extravagant and foolish appropriation. We are sure that it is not the wish of any of our people to add one farthing to their own shoulders for the canal. It would in our opinion be better for the State to appropriate money to develop Cesar's Head as a health resort for those of her citizens who may live in malarious districts.

We want to invest no money in the Columbia canal, and hope that our Representatives will look after the interest of their people in withdrawing this appropriation. Let our exchanges speak out on this humbug.—*Press and Banner.*

#### A Negro Sixteen Years Old Hung for Outraging a Child Two Years of Age.

UNOS, S. C., November 21.—There was a large crowd of people in town to-day to witness the execution of a negro boy, sixteen years old, named Holmes, who committed an outrage on Mr. A. B. Humphries' little two-year old girl about four months ago and was sentenced by Judge Thomson last October to be hanged on the 21st of November. The Sheriff placed the rope around his neck at half-past 12 o'clock, and he hung twenty-five minutes. He was then dead. None of his family came to see him hung. [*Tribble, Cor. Register.*]

#### All About Home.

"THE COMPLETE HOME." Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's new book just published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., of Philadelphia, has received the warmest commendations from the Press and Clergy in all sections of the country.

The following extracts clearly indicate that it is a work of sterling merit.

The *Christian Advocate* says:—A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration.

The *Protestant* says:—The prevailing feature of the book is its good sense, and when we say this of such a book we pay it the highest compliment we can imagine. It is true everywhere to the Evangelical faith.

The *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., says:—We believe that it would be of unspeakable benefit to every family in our land could it be read not only by fathers and mothers, but by sons and daughters as they are growing up. Its healthy tone its common sense and truthfulness commend it, and can but render it of the highest value.

The *N. Y. School Journal* says:—In this work we have all the lights and shadows that go to make up the picture of a real home. It imparts instruction in the whole range of domestic government in the most pleasing and effective manner.

The *Mo. Republican* says:—This is essentially a home book. It must have been dictated by a heart that has been baptized in the beauty of the holiness of home. \* \* \* The sentiment of the book is lofty while the style is natural, cheerful, easy and fluent, and the pages are so many bright pictures of domestic quiet and comfort.

Rev. Dr. March says:—It is so well written that it cannot fail to be read, and it cannot be read without bringing sweetness and light into somebody's home.

With the above, it will be seen that this is a sensible, beautiful, and extremely valuable book. Its sphere is as wide as the world itself and it will exert a powerful influence for good in every home into which it enters.

Agents for its sale are wanted everywhere.

#### Godley's Lady's Book for December

Closes the year 1879 with flying colors. The publishers have more than fulfilled their promises made in January. In the December number we have an exquisite steel plate from Darley's original design reminding us to whom we should render homage at the cheerful Christmas gathering. In addition is a beautiful colored winter scene and a double page of dainty trifles for Christmas presents, at once beautiful and suggestive. The Mammoth Colored Fashion Plate is very fine, and the costumes of great taste and beauty. Besides this, are several pages of fashion patterns of articles to help a lady in making a tasteful and becoming toilet. The pages of literary matter are choice. The publishers promise a still better book for 1880. It is a mystery how they can make one, but if they say so, they will do it.

The wonderful Mrs. Smith, of Westmoreland County, Virginia is dead. She measured thirty-four inches across the shoulders and weighed within a fraction of six hundred and ten pounds. The coffin was of immense size, and before it was delivered two ordinary men lay in its side by side on their backs without crowding each other in the least. When brought to the house it could not be brought through the door, and it was necessary to have it outside until the time set for the funeral when the corpse was carried out to the coffin.

#### Two White Boys and a Negro Roasted Alive in a Cotton Press.

ELLENSTON, November 14.—Mr. L. A. Ashley, who resides about seven miles from Ellenston, just across the Barwell County line, lost by fire on yesterday his steam saw mill, grist mill and gin. The gin alone was running at the time, and it is supposed that a match in the cotton was the cause of the conflagration. The press for baling the cotton was situated in the lint room. At the time the fire occurred Teague and Jesse Owens, two white boys about 14 and 16 years of age, employed by Mr. Ashley, were in the press, and a young negro man named Isaiah was working in the lint room. In a minute after the cry of fire was raised the parties in the lint room found themselves enveloped in flames and all means of escape cut off. The poor boys in the press could not get out, as the doors of the press box fastened from the outside.

Mr. Ashley and Mr. J. M. Darlington with others who were in the gin house at the time the fire broke out rushed to the rescue of the unfortunates, who were now in a den of fire. With axes they soon burst through the walls of the house and knocked down the doors of the press when they dragged out the half-dead boys and negro, to find their clothing all burned from their bodies and their persons fearfully burned. A physician was summoned and did all in his power to lessen their suffering. Jesse Owens died in a few hours after the accident, his injuries being more severe than those of the others, who are still living but whose final recovery is considered doubtful. In the rescue Mr. Ashley and Mr. Darlington had their hands painfully burned. The Owens boys were the only support of a widowed mother.—*News and Courier.*

#### State Superintendent of Education.

We have long been impressed with the fitness of Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, State Superintendent of Education, for the office which he so acceptably fills. Combining admirably the two qualities—tact and talent—so necessary to success in any undertaking, he is emphatically the man for the place. While others are busying themselves proposing this man for the office of President, this man for Governor, and so on, looking to the future good of our old State, we here-with present the name of the present Superintendent of Education to be his own successor for ten years and do so the more readily because we feel we present the name of that man who, more than all others, has worked in season and out of season to resuscitate the wreck of our common school system shattered by the despoilers who preceded him. Major Thompson is a polished and cultured scholar—a genuine type of the Southern gentleman, who is not afraid to work for a name, and who keeps it after he has won it.—*Orangeburg Democrat.*

An "eminent physician" gives it as a professional opinion that swearing never was good for a sore finger. It never cured the rheumatism nor helped draw a prize in a lottery. It is not recommended for liver complaints. It is not sure against lightning, sewing machine agents, nor any of the ills which beset people through life. Almost any experienced journalist will tell you that there is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper office, where it is useful in proof reading and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known also to materially assist the editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a very foolish and wicked habit.

#### ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

The steamer *Chateau* recently carried at one load into New Orleans eight thousand six hundred bales of cotton.

Malvern, Arkansas, rolls up a pumpkin which weighed 95 pounds, and nine whose total weight was 465 pounds.