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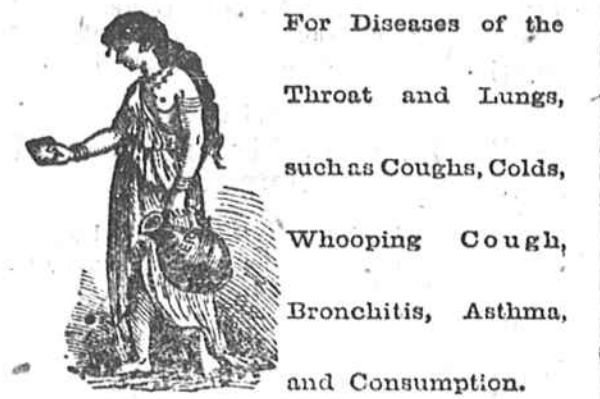
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The National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The discussions in the National Democratic Committee on the investigation of the Presidential election frauds were of much interest. It should be remembered that the meeting of the committee at this time was purely accidental, as when the meeting which had been called in February was postponed to May, there was, of course, no anticipation on the part of any one that the House would authorize an investigation. A striking fact was developed by the interchange of views of the members. The members, speaking individually and for their different democratic constituencies, to a very large degree concurred in the opinion that Mr. Tilden had little personal hold on either the leaders or the masses of the party, and they were practically unanimous in agreeing that it would be extremely distasteful to the party generally if there should be any attempt to conduct the investigation with any purpose to advance the personal fortunes or aspirations of Mr. Tilden. Indeed there did not seem to be any diversity of opinion on the point that Mr. Tilden personally really had nothing to do with the matter now, and could not again under any circumstances be an important factor in any Democratic calculation.

In regard to any action by the committee on the subject of the investigation the discussion was of great interest. Several members of the House of Representatives held the proxies of regular members of the committee who were unable to be present. These gentlemen, as they had contributed to the passage of the investigation resolution, were naturally anxious that their action should receive the indorsement of the national committee, and agreed with some earnestness to that effect. There were other members of the committee—some of them gentlemen of enlarged experience and of commanding influence—who were decidedly of the conviction that the national committee should say nothing on the subject. The resolution which finally passed was in the nature of a compromise, and in its conservative character was due to the influence of the gentlemen just mentioned.

On the point of the title by which Mr. Hayes holds the office of President, the discussion was probably more lengthy than on any other branch of the subject before the committee. Senator McDonald, who represented Indiana, made a speech on this question which produced much impression. He said there could be no possible doubt of the deep and atrocious frauds and conspiracy by which the Presidency had been given to the man who had been defeated at the polls. He was entirely in favor of the investigation which had been ordered. He thought the frauds should be exposed, and the people made acquainted with them in all their details and all their enormity. Let them go to the country, and let the Republicans be challenged to join issue and say whether they approve of deciding a Presidential election in such a manner. This far would he go, but no farther. He main aimed that so far as the title of President Hayes was concerned it was absolutely impregnable; that no power existed in the Federal Government to assail that title; that the Constitution had left the election for President and Vice President entirely in the control of the States; and all that the Federal legislative branch had to do with the matter was to count the votes sent up by the States and declare the result.

The President, he said, was a coordinate branch of the government, and Congress could no more under-

take to assail his title then he could undertake to assail theirs. He dismissed as unworthy of consideration the pretense that Congress could establish a tribunal, or delegate any tribunal already in existence, to pass upon the title of a President after he had been declared elected in the mode provided by the constitution. He declared that there could be no conceivable combination of circumstances under which his assent could be obtained to any proposition attacking the title of Mr. Hayes. There was, but one way by which President Hayes or any other President could be reached, and that was by the constitutional method of impeachment, and the very act of a resort to impeachment was, of course, a full and complete acknowledgement of the validity of the President's title.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, coincided fully with the views advanced by Senator McDonald. General Ransom said that as Senator he felt a delicacy in addressing himself to this subject, because in the possible contingency of an impeachment he held that it would be proper for Senators to have expressed no opinion in advance on any of the collateral branches of the subject. But he desired to say that he was fixed and immovable in the opinion that no power existed anywhere to assail or question the title by which President Hayes holds his office, and it was impossible that he could be a party to any movement looking to such end. He believed that in thus speaking he represented the voice of the South; that the South would view with distrust and alarm the indication of any purpose to reverse the verdict which placed Mr. Hayes in the chair of the chief magistrate. While this was the case he agreed that the frauds which had been practiced should be exposed. Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, was the only member from the South who gave expression to what might be regarded as extreme views. He favored not only the investigation, but the expulsion of Mr. Hayes from office if the frauds were proved.

Mr. Jonas was asked by a member from one of the Eastern States how he could now be in favor of attacking the title of Mr. Hayes when he had, last spring, as a member of the Louisiana Legislature, voted for a series of resolutions not only recognizing Mr. Hayes as the lawful President, but complimenting him in the most fervid strain. Mr. Priest, of Missouri, was also extreme and wild in his ideas. With the exception of him and Mr. Jonas, the only members who were not conservative in their utterances were some of those who represent States hopelessly Republican.

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, both spoke in a discreet and conservative style, and represented that the Democrats of their States would not sanction any attempt to question the validity of Mr. Hayes' title.

The point was made by one member that the frauds in the Presidential election were the only issue upon which the Democrats could fight the congressional campaign. This was strongly controverted by other members, who held that there were other vital issues upon which the contest could be fought, and successfully fought.

An exchange says: "We are in receipt of two poems, one on the Throbbing Brain, and another on a Bleeding Heart. We will wait till we receive one on the Stomach Ache and publish all three together."

A man of ordinary abilities asked for a license to preach. "I grant you permission," said the Bishop, "but nature refuses it."

Southern Society and Virtue.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, delivered the following address to the inmates of the Confederate Home when in Charleston.

He said in opening that he had come with no cut and dried carefully prepared address, and if left to his inclination would much prefer to sit quietly and drink in the scene before him with all the sacred memories that it conjured up, and was at a loss to select a subject which would interest the audience before him. We sometimes do great injustice to the world he said. Men mingling in the hard struggle, in the competitions, in the midst of the innumerable activities of life, are inclined to believe that their fellow men are all hard and selfish and unfeeling, and indeed a man is fortunate who lives to any great age that does not become hardened and calculating by the very thought that he lives among a generation that is so selfish and unfeeling. But this scene before me is sufficient to prove that the world is not so uncharitable as we think, for truly by the love of God and the benevolence of man this institution is supported and kept alive.

You are, young ladies, in a certain sense, the beneficiaries of this kindness and charity. What, then, is your mission? How shall you reward it? I do not know of any class in life more able to take this responsibility than just such a class of girls as I see here to night and as are the inmates of this Home. We are in very great danger in the South of having obliterated our whole social life that distinguished us as Southern society, and a better society was never presented in social or political life from the time that Adam and Eve went out of the Garden of Eden which was prepared for them by the hand of God. A finer race of men, a more chaste and lovelier race of women the sun does not shine upon. What is to become of it? The times have changed. There has been a great revolution that we could not check. We find ourselves in the midst of destitution and suffering. The people that once lived in wealth and luxury are now living in distress and penury. We find this state of affairs not alone in South Carolina and Georgia, but everywhere. What is to be the result of it? We cannot stand poverty and suffering, and above all others God has given our women the grace of fortitude and the capacity for endurance. We can, I say, stand poverty, but there is one thing that we should endeavor to preserve amidst this sad condition of affairs, and that is our character—the gallantry and manhood of our men, and the virtue and graces of our women.

We need never fear of Southern society as long as we can preserve the characters of the men and women of the land. But if in the midst of the storms and troubles that have come upon us we feel demoralized and degraded, and are inclined to think it not worth while to rebuild our fortunes and our society upon the old granite land marks—when we bid farewell to everything that we loved in the past and to the characters of all of the old grandmothers and grandfathers whose virtue and manhood stamped our society with imperishable lustre. If I desired to start the grandest enterprise known to man, it would be to stimulate the determination among the rising generation that although they cannot preserve the fortunes and the hereditary fame of those gone, to preserve at least that substratum of society upon which all good society is based. I doubt very much if the men can resist the tendencies of the times; but you women can, and if you will do and will in-

spire the men with your courage and virtues, the South will yet be saved from the terrible doom that now threatens her. While this is the duty of the elder women, it especially becomes the duty of the daughters of those whose blood was poured out so heroically in the Confederate strife. There is much to be hoped for in the future of this country as long as there is such blood in the veins of our women as flowed from the veins of our men on the battle fields of the late war.

With this great responsibility resting upon them, Governor Colquitt warned the young ladies of all the evil influences of society calculated to make them simpering, lovestalking butterflies. He next warned them against reading the cheap literature of the day, and recommended for their perusal the standard novels in the English language. Above all he commended to their careful study the Gospel of Christ and the precepts and injunctions taught in the Holy Scriptures.

In conclusion he said that although when he returned to his home they might not be able to speak of his polished language and flowing sentences, yet he could say truthfully that there was not a heart beneath the sun that feels a deeper interest or more affectionate sympathy for such a class of ladies than he did.

Another Outrage by a Revenue Official—A Violent Attack upon a Peaceable Citizen in His Own House, in the Presence of His Family.

On Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, Mr. G. V. Bell, who resides about fourteen miles north of Greenville, was sitting quietly in his house, while his wife, (who is a daughter of our respected fellow-citizen, John L. Westmoreland, member of the House from this County,) was preparing to retire for the night, having undressed for that purpose, a voice was heard at his door, calling for water in a very rude manner. Mr. Bell, not knowing the voice, enquired "who are you?" The reply was, "it makes no difference, bring me the water." Mr. Bell, supposing that it was some neighbor playing off on him, got a dipper of water and went to the door, and enquired again who the person was, when he answered, "My name is Springs;" when Mr. Bell said, "If I had known that I would not expect anything better from you," or words to that effect, alluding to his manner of calling for the water. Whereupon the individual, William Springs, who is a deputy United States Marshal, well known in this community, with his hand knocked the dipper of water over Bell's head across the room, emptying part of its contents on his person. Bell stepped back in the room and seized a shot gun, which fortunately, or unfortunately, happened not to be loaded. Two of the party accompanying William Springs, who were five in all, then entered Mr. Bell's house proposing to prevent any difficulty, which Bell assented to and delivered to them his gun, saying to them that it was of no use to him, not being loaded. One of the party thereupon put the gun outside of the house. William Springs then rushed into the house, with his pistol in his hand, pursuing Bell, and followed him into his bed room, where his wife and children had retired in alarm and terror, thrusting the pistol at him, bruising his hands with its muzzle, as he attempted to protect himself, all the time using profane and violent language. After Bell surrendered his gun, the persons to whom he surrendered it, made no effort to prevent William Springs from using violence upon his person. One of the parties was recognized as Mr. Blackwell, the other he has since learned was a brother of William

Springs. These parties remained in Mr. Bell's house about two hours, to the great annoyance of himself and family, owing to the rude and disorderly conduct of William Springs.

Mr. Bell came to Greenville on Monday last, and yesterday procured a warrant to be issued against William Springs, who has been arrested and bound over for his appearance at Court, two colored persons of this city, Tom Brier and Bill Smith, being his sureties.

The foregoing facts have come to us from a reliable source, and if they be true, of which we have not the least doubt, it is the duty of Marshal Wallace to deprive William Springs at once of his office; and if not, Marshal Wallace himself should be removed from his office. We make no further comment till the case has undergone judicial investigation. A preliminary hearing of the case will be had before Justice Croft next Saturday.—Greenville Daily News of the 29th ult.

Truth About Bald Mountain.

SPARTANBURG, May 26.—In accordance with your instruction to visit Bald Mountain and report the facts in regard to the alleged rupture of that famous peak, I left Spartanburg last Thursday morning, and after a fatiguing ride of forty miles through the mountains reached Bald Mountain next day. Finding it impossible to reconcile conflicting rumors or to ascertain the truth by inquiry, I procured guides and ascended the peak the same afternoon. But one man had ever seen the fissure, and him I could not find. After a long and painful search, however, we finally chanced upon the object of our quest, and found it to be a crack about one hundred yards in length, about four feet in width and of unknown depth. The crevice, which runs nearly due east and west, is parallel with and but a short distance from the brow of the precipice which marks the southern boundary of the mountain. That it is of recent origin was plainly to be seen, and is further proved by the freshly torn roots of the trees growing near it. Careful investigation leads me to the conclusion that the crevice merely marks the separation of a very large section of the cliff from the body of the mountain, and the break will result, sooner or later, in a landslide, differing only in point of extent from others like it and of frequent occurrence in this locality. There has been no appearance of smoke, nor smell of sulphur, and the mountain experienced its last ague at least a year before the crack appeared. Whether or not the latter was caused by the former is a thing no fellow can find out.—C. McK., in Charleston News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, May 24.—Colonel J. H. Rion, member of the National Democratic executive committee from this State, arrived here to night from Washington. The meeting of the committee there was well attended, thirty-five States being represented. New York and some Southern States did not appear. No doubts were expressed in regard to a Democratic majority for the next Congress, both Senate and House.

The committee think that Grant will be run by the Republicans in 1880, as capitalists, communists and fanatics can unite on him. No Democratic candidate has been definitely indicated. Thurman, Hancock, Hendrix and McClellan were named. Governor Hampton was mentioned as the favorite for Vice-President. The committee endorse the Potter resolutions, but discountenance any attempt to unseat President Hayes. They only desire to expose fraud and prevent a repetition of the same in the future. The committee will publish no address.