

## SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION

### How the Spirit of Liberty Was Kept Alive By an Unconquerable People.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1874.

**INSTALLMENT XLVIII.**  
**Abandonment of Ninety-Six.**  
The failure of General Greene to capture the British post of Ninety-Six disconcerted somewhat the plans of both the Americans and British. Previous to the assault upon the enemy's works Greene had sent his sick and inefficient men off in the direction of Charlotte N. C. After raising the siege he with the whole of his forces, followed by as rapid marches as the circumstances would allow.

Lord Rawdon reached Ninety-Six on the morning of the 21st. Both he and Cruger were delighted. Under circumstances the most trying, the latter had defended himself and surrounded by difficulties which only a brave man, the leader of veteran troops could overcome, Rawdon had come to Cruger's relief. In fourteen days, Rawdon had marched his men in the heat of summer from Charleston to Ninety-Six, a distance of near two hundred miles.

A small number of his troops were Irish volunteers, who had landed at Charleston on the 3rd of June. Deceived by the false reports which they had heard at home, of the success which had attended his majesty's forces in crushing the rebellion of the colonies, these troops had come over to possess the subjugated country. Each one thought that on arriving at Ninety-Six, he would be the owner of a large landed estate was to make his selection and have his land marked out by metes and bounds. Three days after landing they discovered no doubt to their sorrow, that before they could settle down in the country as landlords, they must first conquer the present inhabitants.

Although Lord Rawdon had by rapid marches reached the vicinity of Ninety-Six soon enough to drive away General Greene and save the garrison, he was not disposed to give himself or troops up to supineness. On the very evening after reaching Ninety-Six, he selected his best men and horses and set out in pursuit of General Greene. The sick and broken down men and horses were left with Cruger. He crossed the Saluda and pushed on to the Enoree. Here his van encountered the American rear under Colonel Washington and Lieutenant Colonel Lee. General Greene with the main force had crossed the Enoree and Tyger and perhaps Broad river and consequently was not out of danger.

Lord Rawdon discovering very soon the superiority of the American cavalry to that of his van, concluded to abandon the pursuit of the Americans and return to Ninety-Six. Rawdon was not to have come to this conclusion that General Greene had determined to leave the state of South Carolina and go either to North Carolina or Virginia. Laboring under this mistake, the British general concluded to circumscribe the field of his operations to the tract of country included between the Edisto, Congaree and Santee rivers. Within this tract of country he contemplated establishing in the most eligible position a military post from which he might lead up his forces and act as his surroundings might indicate. On returning to Ninety-Six he promptly set about making preparations for the abandonment of that post. Many circumstances indicated this as a proper course to be pursued. Even had it been true as Rawdon no doubt thought, that Greene and his army were forced to leave the state of South Carolina to the mercy of the British, still Ninety-Six was too far in the interior of the country and too much exposed to attacks from the various partisan corps which were known still to exist, to warrant its retention. This was not all. "The various other posts in the up country had been captured and their garrisons made prisoners. Under such circumstances, the maintenance of a garrison at Ninety-Six would have been attended with great difficulties. He was plan chosen by Rawdon for the abandonment of the post and the future disposition of the troops, was that Rawdon, with a portion of the whole forces then at Ninety-Six was to proceed directly to Friday's ferry on the Congaree, whilst Cruger, with the remainder in charge of the baggage, loyalists and sick, was to incline to the right and march to Orangeburg. Cruger's ferry and Orangeburg, cantonments were to be established. Colonel Stewart was ordered from Charleston to form with the troops under his command, a junction with Rawdon at Friday's ferry.

Before however, the troops moved from Ninety-Six, Lord Rawdon discovered that his conclusions with respect to the intentions of General Greene were incorrect. On leaving the Enoree he was followed by Lieutenant Colonel Lee's corps. General Greene from the moment he raised the siege at Ninety-Six, contemplated regulating his future movements by those of his enemy. His purpose was to keep at a safe distance from his foe, and yet near enough to improve any advantage which might be presented.

Previous to advancing upon Ninety-Six, General Greene had sent his hospital stores and heavy baggage to Wainboro. So soon as the intentions of Rawdon were discovered, General Greene ordered his stores at Wainboro to be removed to Camden. Lieutenant Colonel Lee was ordered to watch the movements of the enemy and communicate all intelligence gained to General Greene. Sumter and Marion were apprised of the movements of the enemy and also of the aims and intentions of the American general.

It was at this time that an event transpired, which has furnished a theme for the poet or novelist and a fit subject for the painter. When General Greene had written a letter to General Sumter, containing an outline of his plans and orders, he found it difficult to find a person who was willing to convey the letter to General Sumter. The advance of Lord Rawdon into the up country, had encour-

aged the Tories and loyalists to take a bold stand. The country through which the bearer of the letter would necessarily have to pass, in some places, swarmed with gangs of horse thieves and unprincipled Tories. No one was willing to volunteer to bear the letter to its destination. At this critical juncture of affairs, a young girl of scarcely eighteen years of age, the daughter of a German planter of Fairfield county, offered her services for the perilous task. Her name, which has become historical, was Emily Geiger. General Greene readily accepted the offer.

The maid was mounted upon a feet horse and the letter placed by General Greene in her hands. Fearing lest some mishap might befall the heroic girl, General Greene took the precaution to communicate to her the contents of the letter. Without hesitation she passed through the country, crossed the Wateree river at the ferry below Camden, and was near Sumter's camp. In one of those low bottoms in which that region of country abounds, she was on the second day of her journey, halted by a small scouting party of Tories. In accordance with the principle laid down by the Scotch poet that the "real hardened wicked are to a few restricted," the Tory scouts individually forbore to molest her, in order to discover whether or not she was the bearer of any contraband documents. She was taken to a house in the neighborhood and a woman sent for to make the search. Emily was shut up in a room above, there to remain until the individual designed to search her person should arrive. During this interval, Emily deliberately and wisely chewed up and swallowed the letter placed in her charge. When her person was searched, it was found that there was nothing about her that was suspicious or that furnished a reasonable cause for her longer delay. Roused by this she acted so harshly, the gallant Tories apologized to the fair maiden and permitted her, without further delay to pursue her journey.

She reached Sumter's camp, and since she had eaten up the letter, promptly delivered the message from General Greene to General Sumter. Emily Geiger afterwards married a gentleman by the name of Thurwitt and settled in Lexington county.

### INSTALLMENT XLIX. Retreat of General Greene and Fight at Quinby Bridge.

From Ninety-Six, General Greene led his forces in the direction of Charlotte, North Carolina as far as the cross roads, a short distance east of the site of the present town of Chester. Here he learned with certainty the movements of Rawdon and Cruger. The former designed passing from Ninety-Six, in a direct course to Fort Granby; the latter to Orangeburg. Lieutenant Colonel Lee pressed Rawdon both on his rear and flanks. From the cross roads, General Greene took the road crossed over by Cornwallis' army in January of the same year. Passing through Wainboro, General Greene then led his forces to Fort Granby. Cruger watched closely by General Pickens was advancing toward Orangeburg. Rawdon annoyed by Lee and not feeling safe at Fort Granby, had retired to Orangeburg before the arrival of General Greene.

It is manifest that the plans of Ninety-Six had disconcerted the plans of the British, whilst the failure to capture the place had thwarted for the moment, the purposes of the American general. Rawdon had ordered Lieutenant Colonel Stewart with a considerable force to join him on the Congaree. Stewart set out from Charleston, but he had not proceeded far when the commander of the post ordered him back. General Greene had pursued a more easterly route. The British, whilst the failure to capture the place had thwarted for the moment, the purposes of the American general. Rawdon had ordered Lieutenant Colonel Stewart with a considerable force to join him on the Congaree. Stewart set out from Charleston, but he had not proceeded far when the commander of the post ordered him back. General Greene had pursued a more easterly route.

The flames which illumined the surprised country, revealed to the American officers the plans of the enemy. Without a moment's delay, the Americans began the pursuit. Lee and Hampton led the van. On crossing the Wateree, they discovered that the cavalry and infantry of the enemy had separated. The cavalry had directed its course to the right, keeping close to the Cooper river, whilst the infantry had pursued a more easterly route.

Colonel Hampton set out in full pursuit of the cavalry, whilst Lee followed the infantry. The enemy's cavalry advanced so rapidly that they had crossed the bridge and were out of reach.

Hampton returned to assist Lee whom he found near Quinby's bridge about eight miles from Monk's Corner. Here a severe skirmish took place. A short distance north of the bridge a detachment of the cavalry of Lee and Marion came upon a detachment of one hundred men belonging to one of the lately arrived Irish regiments. The American detachment under Marion and Eggleston made a famous charge upon the enemy. Without making the slightest resistance the Irish recruits surrendered. No alarm gun was fired; no effort was made either to retreat or defend themselves; although within a mile of the main force of Colonel Coates he heard nothing of it.

The greater portion of the enemy's force had already crossed Quinby bridge. Colonel Coates with a howitzler on the opposite side, waiting until his rear would pass over, when the bridge would be demolished. Already the planks were loosened from the sleepers. Ignorant of the location of the bridge and the proximity of the enemy, a detachment of Lee's legion

### Miscellaneous Reading.

#### GOLD IN THE CAROLINAS.

**U. S. Geological Survey Says There Are Millions of Dollars Below the Surface.**  
The Southern Appalachian gold-bearing region, embracing parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, bids fair to rival before many years many parts of the Klondike. Explorations made in these regions by the United States geological survey during the past two years convince the authorities of that bureau that millions of dollars in hidden wealth lie hidden below the surface of the ground.

At the close of the Revolutionary war gold was discovered in Cabarrus county, N. C., and from that time on prospecting has been carried on with considerable vigor. Later on gold was discovered in Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties in the same state. The first recorded production from the area under consideration came from Lancaster and Chesterfield counties in South Carolina, in 1829, and the output was valued at \$3,500. The best records of former diggings for gold are in the United States assay office at Charlotte, and it seems probable that the total gold production of this section has been about \$100,000 up to this time. The mines in this area are among the most important gold producers in the Carolina belt, and, in fact, east of the Black Hills. Colossus is the name of the mine, which (formerly known as King's Mountain) has been worked for years and has furnished a large part of the output of the area.

**The Enterprise Mine.**  
A deposit of metallic gold was formerly taken by the Martin or Enterprise mine, in York county, S. C. It is reported that a nugget worth \$4 and others of less value have been found at this mine, and one man is reported to have taken out \$40,000 just before the civil war. The Enterprise mine was also a good paying one years ago. Mining has been going on in this region for about seventy-five years and much work has been done.

The Enterprise mine is situated on Lynch's creek, three and one-half miles northeast of Kershaw, S. C., and is the property of the Halle Gold Mining company of New York city. It has been worked since 1830, and the upper, oxidized portions of the ore bodies were once rich and some of them yielded jumps of gold worth from \$300 to \$500. Up to 1853 the production of this mine was about \$1,250,000, and since that time it has been about \$2,000,000. It is impossible to estimate what amount of dividends have been declared from this mine. The ore is worth about \$3 per ton.

**The Colossus mine is located in Union county, N. C., about four miles south of Waxhaw, on the Seaboard Air Line railroad. Until recently it was called the Howie, and once the Curton mine. The Colossus Gold Mining and Milling company now has control of the property and was working extensively a few months ago. No definite information is to be had concerning the production of this mine. Some estimate that a million dollars has been produced, others a half million. In 1856 it was stated that the profit per month was \$13,000 to \$20,000. The cyaniding operations a few years ago are said to have yielded \$26,000.**

**The Brewer mine is situated on a branch of Lynch's river, in Chesterfield county, S. C., about four miles southwest of Jefferson, and about ten miles from the Halle mine. It is being worked by B. J. Hartman, under a lease from the DeSoto Mining company. This is believed to have been the first important producer in South Carolina and was in operation until 1850, when it was abandoned. No idea of the production can be given, but it is believed that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken from the mine.**

**The Blackburn mine is in Lancaster county, S. C., about fourteen miles from Kershaw and is one of the best known mines in that section. It is the property of the Piedmont Mining and Development company of Charlotte. Until recently the mine has been idle for many years, although at one time considerable ore was taken out. Since the resumption of work all operations have been underground.**

**The celebrated King's Mountain mine, known as the Briggs mine, and more recently as the Catawba, is in Gaston county, N. C., about two miles from King's Mountain station. It was discovered in 1834, and was worked for many years. Work ceased in 1850, but in 1885, and the property is said now to be in litigation among persons in Richmond, Va. No actual records of production for this mine have been kept. Up to 1875 it had been over a million dollars, and Prof. Hanna, who has been for many years in charge of the United States assay office at Charlotte, estimates its production at about \$750,000 to \$900,000.**

**Ferguson Mine.**  
The Ferguson mine is in York county, S. C., about eleven miles from Grover, N. C. It is owned by Frank & Dover, who are operating it at the present time. It was worked for years by John F. Jones of Blackburg, who worked it vigorously some years ago. The Brown mine, also in York county, is a few miles south of Hickory Grove, S. C. It is owned by W. E. C. East of Boston. It was once owned by Fred Frank, now part owner of the Ferguson mine, who is said to have taken out some good ore and made money out of it. Work was abandoned in 1905.

Besides these mines there are the Thompson mine in Union county, S. C., the West mine in the same county, also the Nott, in that county, the Magnolia, the Darwin, the Rose & Carroll, the McCaw, the Love, the Wilson, the Prospect and others along the line between North and South Carolina.

### THE WITTEKIND'S PASSENGERS.

#### All of the Immigrants Except Four Were Landed.

About midway yesterday the last of the immigrants of the Wittekind led by the inspectors passed down the gang plank and there only remained on the steamer those who failed to satisfy the inspectors that they were capable of being admitted into this country and these will be deported. There were only four in this class, which is about the average "turned down." The reasons for their deportation were not given. The inspectors were on the steamer early, and immediately commenced the examination of those who had been detained on the ship, and made a full and careful inspection, asking many questions, going into the details of the cases before them. Out of the thirty-five that had been held, thirty-one were admitted. At 3 o'clock the inspectors left the steamer and the examination of the first load of immigrants was finished. All of the officials left on the afternoon train for the north and will at once resume their usual duties at Philadelphia, Washington and New York.

A question was raised yesterday regarding the coming of the immigrants plenary which generally supply 90 per cent of the world's supply, has been reduced by the unsettled condition of affairs in that country. The anxiety felt by platinum dealers during the Japanese-Russian war has not abated since the settlement of international affairs, but if anything, has increased, owing to the internal troubles which Russia is experiencing. Many small mines which are not hampered by the expense of the price of their output are working to their full capacity to take advantage of the stimulated prices; but their entire supply is but a small percentage of what is usually produced.

At present ingot platinum is quoted in New York at \$34 per ounce. The substance tests and examination of big sands commenced early in 1905 and still is being carried on in the western states, have done much toward placing platinum mining in this country upon a stable footing and developing it into a permanent and profitable industry. Not only have many discoveries of this metal in new localities been made, but the tests have revealed the fact that there are in this country districts which contain surprising quantities of it.

While the western states are the only ones producing this metal to any extent, there are exceptions to be found with reference to North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia. The metals are obtained in most cases as a by-product in working gold placers. In more instances it is found in veins generally associated with the copper ore in the Rambler mine, Wyoming, and in North Carolina. The total production last year is reported at 318 ounces, valued at \$5,232, as against 200 ounces, valued at \$4,160, in 1904.

The imports of platinum during 1905 were valued at \$2,172,363, as against \$1,979,155 in 1904, an increase in value of \$294,108. On account of its many valuable physical and chemical properties platinum has a diversity of uses. Its principal consumption is in the chemical and electrical industries. In the former it is used as dishes, crucibles, cones, anodes, cathodes, retorts, triangles, foil, wire, etc., and as a reagent, especially as platinum chloride, in electrical appliances it finds a numerous use. It is associated with the platinum in electric furnaces, in instruments for the measurement of electrical quantities, and as contacts and attachments in electrical machines of almost every description. Besides these uses, coins have been made of the metal, and in photography, dentistry, in the manufacture of surgical instruments, in the manufacture of jewelry, and in other industries, its further use is only limited by its supply.

### METEOR FALLS INTO SEA.

#### Great Luminous Body With Fiery Tail Zigzagged Across the Sky.

A great meteor hissing through a murky sky startled the officers and crew of the Phoenix Line freighter St. Andrew last Tuesday afternoon about sixty miles northeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

Just before the giant shooting star appeared, First Officer Spencer, who had charge of the bridge, saw several miles ahead three meters rip fiery lines almost from zenith to horizon through the vapor curtain in the west. The greatest of the trio, Spencer said, would have made a dazzling illumination at night. While he was looking at it he heard a hissing far away on the port beam, a chief engineer, who had come out on deck, called to Spencer to look to port. Stretching far into the air was a reddish-white trail of flame twenty feet or more in diameter. Below, zigzagging toward the surface, was the giant meteor that had made the evanescent scar of fire on the face of the sky.

"I have seen many meteors, chiefly at night, but I have never seen an act like this one," said Mr. Spencer today. "When it was within half a mile of the sea, it began rocking, or swinging, if you like; anyhow, going from side to side, and leaving a zigzag trail. It was bigger than my cabin, which is twelve feet wide, and it must have weighed tons. It was less than a mile away to the southward on the port beam, and when it struck the sea it must have cooked a million fish all round the coast. The water boiled up to a height of twenty feet or more, and the vapor created by the steam spread over a space wider than the length of this ship, and that is more than 550 feet. It was nearly half a minute before the sea went down."

The Hamburg-American liner Braxilla, in last evening from Ham-burg, also observed a great meteor when northeast of Cape Race on Tuesday night about three hours after the St. Andrew's experience. The Braxilla's meteor was visible for thirty seconds before it buried itself in the sea.—New York Special to Washington Post.

"Never judge a man by the opinion he has of himself."  
"Happiness has a peculiar way of appearing and disappearing unexpectedly."

### TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

#### Dr. Gill Wylie Gives Directions For Handling Disease.

A few days ago, while at Great Falls, says the Wainboro News and Herald, we noticed posted in many conspicuous places a treatment below for chronic malaria. Working in the summer along the river in a section partially malarial, it was naturally expected that this treacherous disease would lay hold on the workmen. So the president of the Southern Power company, Dr. Gill Wylie, the eminent surgeon of New York, took great precaution against malaria among the workmen by the use of a medicine, his treatment of the disease. The very fact that it bears his signature makes it well worth trial on the part of any one suffering from malaria in any form.

#### Directions For Treating Chronic Malaria.

Take four 1-10grs. of calomel after dinner, at night and the next morning a saline laxative, as the treatment below for chronic malaria. Working in the summer along the river in a section partially malarial, it was naturally expected that this treacherous disease would lay hold on the workmen. So the president of the Southern Power company, Dr. Gill Wylie, the eminent surgeon of New York, took great precaution against malaria among the workmen by the use of a medicine, his treatment of the disease. The very fact that it bears his signature makes it well worth trial on the part of any one suffering from malaria in any form.

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### VENDETTA UP TO DATE.

#### Coriscan Murderer Clears Innocent Relative by Snapshot Photograph.

A murder trial which is soon to take place in Ajaccio, Corsica, will be the climax of one of the oddest cases of vendetta, with the strangest up to date, on record. The centripetal figure is Giuseppe Paoli, who killed a man in a quarrel some years ago, was arrested, tried and sent to New Caledonia to serve out a long sentence of deportation.

In some unexplained way Paoli escaped from the French convict settlement some eighteen months ago and forthwith made his way home to Corsica. No information of his escape was communicated to the authorities of the island and they had no suspicion of his presence as he lay hid in the maquis, or dense second growth thickets which skirt the forests in the mountainous regions of Corsica. His presence was known only to two or three friends.

Paoli had returned to Corsica to perform a religious duty. This was to take vengeance upon a former comrade, whose testimony only had caused his conviction. One day he surprised the traitor, as he considered him, on a lonely road and shot him dead.

When the body was discovered, suspicion fell at once upon Paoli's two brothers. It was plain from the outset that the brother was not committed to the gallows, and they were the only people known to be in the island who had any grounds for a vendetta against the dead man. They were arrested. Some circum-

stantial evidence was unfavorable to them, and they were held for trial with their prospects of clearing themselves rather black.

Then a countryman stepped one day into the offices of the prefecture at Ajaccio. "Sir," said he to the official who received him, "I come from Paoli, who humbly asks for an interview with the prefect."

### ALL LOOKED ALIKE—Uncle Eph

had long boasted that he had never needed the services of a doctor, but now he was ill, and his neighbor felt that the time had come when a physician should be called.

"Come, now Uncle Eph," said she, "we will call whoever you wish—you know there's a good alchemist and a good homoeopath, and there's a new doctor, an osteopath. Now, who'll you have?"

"Wal," drawled Uncle Eph. "I dunno ex it matters—they do say that all paths lead to the grave." Exchange.

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