ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

Che The Famous Novel by VAUGHAN KESTER

in view than his stipend-his ardent

but just here he had a saving memory

precedence and he resumed his pen.

but he began by making a most tem-

he was preparing took shape under

him that it would be only proper per-

sonally to convey his thanks to Peg-

and sufficient, but the real reason nev-

dressed and put to bed, and the tav

ing the door after him, and the judge

his eyes. Sleep was the thing if he

a sort of moral sign-post, ever point-

Tavern should continue to enjoy his

"Maybe I've got on 'em on, I don't

He was beginning to experience

would have most inadequately de-

was doubly a prisoner.

could not have grasped it.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

fancy saw the whole machinery of The Judge Receives a Letter. government in operation for his bene-After he had parted with Solomon fit. It was a singular feeling he ex-Mahaffy the judge applied himself diligently to shaping that miracle-workthrift brain became active. He needing document which he was preparing clothes—so did Mahaffy—so did his as an offset to whatever risk he ran in meeting Fentress. As sanguine as he was sanguinary he confidently exservant; these were pressing necessities as he now viewed them.

pected to survive the encounter, yet it was well to provide for a possible emergency-had he not his grandson's future to consider? While thus occupied he saw the afternoon stage arrive and depart from before the City Tav-

Half an hour later Mr. Wesley, the postmaster, came sauntering up the street. In his hand he carried a let-"Howdy," he drawled, from just be

yond the judge's open door. "Good evening, sir; won't you step inside and be seated?" he asked graclously. His dealings with the United States mail service were of the most insignificant description, and in personally delivering a letter, if this was what had brought him there, he felt Mr. Wesley had reached the limit of official courtesy and despatch.

"Well, sir; it looks like you'd never told us more than two-thirds of the truth!" said the postmaster. He surveyed the judge curiously.

"I am complimented by your opinion of my veracity," responded that gentleman promptly. "I consider twothird an enormously high per cent to

have achieved." "There is something in that, too," agreed Mr. Wesley. "Who is Colonel

Slocum Price Turberville?" The judge started up from his chair. "I have that honor," said he, bow-

using part of the name I am willing to rest of it. It clears up a point that off drunk; at eight he was sounding still the lifeless dust grow warm beneath serves wide publicity. While in New tion as provided in Sec. 3. and on has troubled me considerable. I can only wonder I wa'n't smarter."

"What point, may I ask?" your shingle here, some one wrote a his black boy to a remote chamber in came in sight. He experienced a moletter to General Jackson. It was mailthe morning I was clean beat. I ern-keeper, making a bundle of his ous thought and the judge groaned. couldn't locate the handwriting and clothes, retired from the room, lockyet I kept that letter back a couple of days and gave it all my spare time. It ain't that I'm one of your spying sort-there's nothing of the Yankee

about me!" "Certainly not," agreed the judge. "Candidly, judge, I reckon you wrote that letter, seeing this one comes under a frank from Washington. No. sir-I couldn't make out who was corresponding with the president and it to forty-eight hours of utter misery anything I've had to contend against since I came into office. I calculate there ain't a postmaster in the United could compass it. Instead, his mem-States takes a more personal interest ory quickened. Something was to in the service than me. I've frequent- happen at sun-up-he could not recall ly set patrons right when they was in what it was to be, though he distinctdoubt as to the date they had mailed ly remembered that Mahaffy had spoken of this very matter-Mahaffy, the such and such a letter." As Mr. Wesley sometimes canceled as many as austere and implacable, the disemthree or four stamps in a single day he might have been pardoned his pride in a brain which thus lightly dealt spiritual ruin, so that he had become to any other calling. It has been with the burden of official business. He surrendered the letter with marked ing the way yet never going it himreluctance.

"Your surmise is correct," said the judge with dignity. "I had occasion to write my friend, General Jackson, and unless I am greatly mistaken I have my answer here." And with a cented his suspicions. Probably it the finding of the verdict to the jury fine air of indifference he tossed the letter on the table.

"And do you know Old Hickory?" cried Mr. Wesley.

"Why not? Does it surprise you?" inquired the judge. It was only his name weakly and in a shaking voice, innate courtesy which restrained him but received no answer. from kicking the postmaster into the street, so intense was his desire to his position, looked in what should be rid of him.

"No, I don't know as it does, judge Naturally a public man like him is in er the bed nor Mahaffy were there. the way of meeting with all sorts. A The judge gasped-he wondered if this politician can't afford to be too blame were not a premonition of certain halparticular. Well, next time you write you might just send him my regards- stranger. Then all in a flash he re-G. W. M. de L. Wesley's regardsmy getting this office; I reckon he had been spent and a spasm of regret There was speeches shook him made; I understand the lie was passed between two United States senators and that a quid of tobacco was thrown in anger." Having thus cleara more or less na nal character, Mr. Wesley took himself off.

When he had disappeared sight down the street, the judge closed patronage. It would be something for be missing through the blame the door. Then he picked up the let- Pegloe to boast of that Judge Slocum yours. You will sow seeds that ter. For a long minute he held it in Price Turberville always made his his hand, uncertain, fearful, while his mind slipped back into the past un- wealth and distinction on the fortutil his inward searching vision ferreted out a handsome soldierly figurehis own.

"That's if he remembers anything!" he mut- find them on the floor, but his hand tered; as with trembling fingers he merely swept an uncarpeted waste. broke the seal. Almost instantly a The judge was profoundly astonished. smile overspread his battered features. He hitched his chin higher and recall taking them off!" he thought squared his ponderous shoulders. "I hopefully. He moved uncertainly in the am not forgotten-no, damn it-no!" direction of the window where the he exulted under his breath, "recalls light showed him his own bare exme with sincere esteem and considers tremities. He reverted to his original my service to the country as well idea that his clothes were scattered worthy of recognition-" the judge about the floor. breathed deep. What would Mahaffy find to say now! Certainly this was great sense of haste, it was two miles well calculated to disturb the sour to Boggs' and Fentress would be there cynicism of his friend. His bleared at sun-up. Finally he abandoned his eyes brimmed. After all his groping quest of the missing garments and he had touched hands with the reali- turned to the door. To say that he ties at last! Even a Federal judgeship, was amazed when he found it locked though not an office of the first repute in the south, had its dignity- it signi- scribed his emotions. Breathing deep, younger fellows who have had more fied something! He would make Sol- he fell back a step or two, and then omon his clerk! The judge reached with all the vigor he could muster for his hat. Mahaffy must know at launched himself at the door. But it once that fortune had mended for resisted him.

them why, at that moment he was actually in receipt of an income!

He sat down, the better to enjoy the unique sensation. Taxes were being levied and collected. The no other end to discredit him. Pegloe's hospitality of the first and camp equipage.

The botted on the other side: he of the other side: he other

had been inspired by his enemy, for Pegloe was Fentress' tenant.

Again he attacked the door; he be leved it might be possible to force it from its hinges, but Pegloe had done his work too well for that, and at last, spent and breathless, the judge dropped down on the edge of his bed to onsider the situation. He was withut clothes and he was a prisoner, yet his mind rose splendidly to meet the difficulties that beset him. His greatst activities were reserved for what appeared to be only a season of despair. He armed himself with a threelegged stool he had found and turned once more to the door, but the stout planks stood firm under his blows. "Unless I get out of here in time I'm

ruined man!" thought the judge. perienced. Then promptly his spend- "After this Fentress will refuse to meet me!" The window next engaged his at

grandson; they must take a larger tention. That, too, Pegloe had taken house; he would buy himself a man the precaution to fasten, but a single savage blow of the stool shattered glass and sash and left an empty space Once again he reached for his hat, that framed the dawn's red glow. The the desire to rush off to Belle Plain judge looked out and shook his head dubiously. It was twelve feet or more "I reckon I'd be justified in hiring to the ground, a risky drop for a gena conveyance from Pegloe," he thought tleman of his years and build. The judge considered making a rope of his of his unfinished task; that claimed bedding and lowering himself to the ground by means of it, he remembered An hour later Pegloe's black boy to have read of captives in that interpresented himself to the judge. He esting French prison, the Bastille, who came bearing a gift, and the gift ap- did this. However, an equally ingenipropriately enough was a square case ous but much more simple use for his into his arms, feather-tick and all, and pushed it through the window, then he wriggled out across the ledge, his hand he more and more lost that feet first, and lowering himself to the feeling of Spartan fortitude which full length of his arms, dropped.

He landed squarely on the rolled-up sipped in complete and quiet luxury, center. Almost gaily he snatched up lightly habited, started across Mr. Pegloe. Perhaps he was not uninspired Boggs' and the sun. It would have in this by ulterior hopes; if so, they served no purpose to have gone home, were richly rewarded. The resources since his entire wardrobe, except for of the City Tavern were suddenly the shirt on his back, was in the tavhad not a moment to lose, for the sun

this to a variety of causes all good was peeping at him over the horizon. such a perfidious nature that the town and the highroad that led has seen that the prosperity of a rant of the comptroller general, to be dressed like that, and as you've been judge, open and generous-minded, past Boggs' and stole a fearful glance over his shoulder. The sun was clear problem of industrial education de- cretion of the county board of educadeeper depths of inebriety with only his feet; and wrapping the quilt closer Hampshire, for example, 800,000 the most confused memory of impend-

ing events; at ten he collapsed and run. the kitchen wing. Here he was un- ment of doubt—suppose Fentress had Then at the other end of the meadow eral men, Fentress and his friends beof a faint impalpable light in his keeping his engagement, he was pluckroom, the ashen light of a dull Oc- ing his triumph out of the very dregs tober dawn. He was aware, too, of of failure. The judge threw himself a feeling of profound depression. He over the fence, a corner of the quilt knew this was the aftermath of indul- caught on one of the rails; he turned tion of young blood. gence and that he might look forward to release it, and in that instant two pistol shots rang out sharply on the morning air. of soul, and, groaning aloud, he closed

(To be Continued). THE EDITOR'S TASK

The Newspaper Is Preacher and Teacher to Many.

To the country newspaper there is

open a larger opportunity for good bodied conscience whose fealty to and upon it rests a greater responsiduty had somehow survived his own bility for wrongdoing than attaches named "the fourth estate," and we interpret that to mean it is the topmost of all professions. The editors should be the judges holding even scales, al-

The judge lay still and thought deepto do at sun-up? The very hour ac- any question in controversy and leave was no more than some cheerless ob- of its readers. They, the editors, are ligation to be met, or Mahaffy would not justified in becoming the volunnot have been so concerned about it. teer prosecuting attorney of one or the paid defending counsel of another Eventually he decided to refer everything to Mahaffy. He spoke his friend's cause or candidate.

Going into hundreds of homes across "Solomon!" he repeated, and shifting preacher and teacher never sound the lift given to the conventionally done. have been the direction of the shakedown bed his friend occupied. Neith- and for education and entertainment hunger for. Put yourself, young brethren, in the plight and position of one lucinations to which he was not a going on a visit to a family of which he is an adopted member. By day its travel about the state also see door will be open to your coming and material fruit of his work. membered Fentress and the meeting at there was considerable contention over Boggs', something of how the evening in the evening a light will shine in the window and always the "watch dog's honest bark bay deep mouthed welcome home." It will be "I had other things to think of. This "I had other things to think of. This to know that there are eyes to bright-must never happen sgain!" he told en at the coming of the little paper to which you have given the thought of himself remorsefully. your brain and the ly established the fact that he was less Pegloe had put him to bed. Well, or idled for pleasure. Give to your He was wide-awake now. the flock that knows his voice. And he would not forget him-the City

> me and continue perennial flowers place headquarters when in Raleigh, and fruits long after the pencil is bro-Stand four square and true against the temptations and the threats that nate Pegloe the judge thrust his fat yould bring your profession to the legs over the side of his bed and stood level of a business of only profit loss, and you shall be rich in self erect. Stooping he reached for his

they will come to you and follow you

and at the end of your day none shall

clothes. He confidently expected to pect, which is of more worth than the noney of the millionaires. From one or the other the must receive information and illumination. There is no alternative to the choice between the publisher and the public speakers. Which shall win? public speakers. Which shall win? The answer is to be made by the oress. And if in the educative ning going on now as much in the ouse as in the school room the county papers do not measure up to the pportunity the more distant periodical or paper will supplant the local weekly.—Barnwell People.

> Bliss From the Proverb .- There's an old codger in Boston who affects to despise a college education. He never had one; he's very successful, and he doesn't see that a university training ould have made him any more so. Therefore he sneers at some of the educational advantages.

your gilt edged eddication has taught "It's bolted on the other side!" he ye," he growled, "by gosh, young fel-

Miscllancous Beading.

HON. J. E. SWEARINGEN.

State Superintendent Described As Blind Man Who Sees. In the March number of The Amer-"Interesting Persons," and one of the contributors to this piece takes South Carolina's state superintendent of ed-

ucation. Mr. J. E. Swearingen as his sion act, shall receive aid under the subject. A full page picture of Mr. which contains an incorporated town Swearingen accompanies the article. The old expression, "there are none

the light of modern achievements of olind workers; as an instance, J. E. Swearingen, the blind state superintendent of education for South Carolina, is seeing wonderfully well for thousands of wide-awake boys and girls. Although Mr. Swearingen has ived in darkness since his eleventh year, when an accident while hunting people has quite as likely been improved instead of injured. Dr. Samblind in this country, was wont to say that "blindness is an inconvenience, but not an affliction." Somebedding occurred to him; it would times a human handicap is the spur was greatly touched by this attention form a soft and yielding substance on that makes a career. When I asked which to alight. He gathered it up Mr. Swearingen if he felt his growth rather than in spite of it, he was inclined to believe his "inconvenience" has conquered so far as to pass

through the prescribed course in the ence of temptation. He wrote and bed with a jar that shook him to his University of South Carolina, leading ral assem a quilt, draping it about him after the state institution for the blind, and and when at last he had exhausted the a quilt, draping it about him after the contents of the bottle it occurred to manner of a Roman toga, and thus him that it would be only proper perlightly habited, started across Mr. Peg-loe's truck patch, his one thought Boggs' and the sun. It would have citizenship. Mr. Swearingen's administration

has already become a potent factor in placed at his disposal. He attributed ern-keeper's possession, besides he the construction of an industrial educational system that promises to in- 1911. sure to South Carolina the perma-Unobserved he gained the edge of nent possession of its children—for he southern state depends upon agriculabout him he broke into a labored acres of soil once under the plough has been allowed to grow up into unrun.

Some twenty minutes later Boggs'

Careline is growing such as been allowed to grow up into unin strengthening weak schools, in encouraging school improvement, and in
promoting the educational interests of
couraging school improvement, and in
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couraging school improvement, and in
promoting the educational interests of was worth \$33,000,000, against \$17, 000,000 in 1908. The agricultural products of the state were worth near the woods he distinguished sev- \$200,000,000 last year, against less than one-half that sum for manuyond question. The judge laughed facturing and the allied industries. A dreamless sleep the judge was aware aloud. In spite of everything he was truly practical education will tie the outside the state by the sort of schooling that compels the exporta-

> The school administration of Swearingen and his co-workers aims to keep the boys and girls at home. give to his state may be best expressed in his own words-"the three R's are no less indispensable for industrial efficiency than for cultural efficiency; but the idea that corn and cotton roots supply less education A. D., 1912. than do Latin and Greek roots is not borne out by modern science." With

this watchword the school children of South Carolina have been learning (as the law compels) the principles of elementary agriculture. They have planted over 5,000 acres of corn this year, and their fathers looking Directory has to say about Oscar W on, as they have delved in their books University, Ninth district, Ala.: was it that Mahaffy had said he was dence only as fair to either side of have themselves been taught that the of Birmingham, was born in Louis-God given gift of the earth has never ville, Jefferson county, Ky., May 6 been worked to its best capacity. 1862; was educated at Rugby school, Corn clubs, tomato clubs, the Federal farm demonstration service, the la- Virginia; was elected to the Fiftyboratory for instruction of the State Agricultural college going on rails throughout the state are supplementnewspaper should bear to old and lift given to the conventionally desoyoung such messages of enjoyment late homes of the rural districts. Mr. Sixty-second congress. Swearingen is devoting his effort and as their hearts and minds need and the funds of the state to making the ceeding. He sees with ideas and policies that help his people; we who

Stanley Johnson

IMPORTANT SCHOOL LAWS.

Two Acts Passed At the Recent Session for Educational Development. The following acts passed at the last session of the general assembly, are published at the request of Superintendent of Education Quinn, for the enefit of the public:

No. 247. and Graded Schools in Country Dis- Parker of his nomination; Same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the gen-

ment, main- 4.019 votes. tenance, and improvement of graded schools under the conditions expended from the sum appropriated inder the terms of Term Extension Act of 1910, Act No. 431, page No. 791. collect a special school tax of not less than four (4) mills, and when a school n such district employs two certificated teachers for a school term of not less than six months, and when such school has an enrollment of not fewer than fifty pupils and an average daily attendance for the session of not fewer than thirty pupils, and when such in a comfortable and 1902, at Princeton. sanitary building provided minimum equipment prescribed by the tion approved by the state board of amount of \$200 per year.

such school has an annual enrollment of not fewer than seventy-five pupils, and an average daily attendance for the session of not fewer than forty pupils, and when such school is taught n a comfortable and sanitary building provided with the minimum equip ment prescribed by the state board of of the patriotic force of Colonel Bu-education, and when it uses a course ford by Colonel Tarleton, in Lancaster of study and classification approved ican Magazine is an article entitled shall be entitled to receive state aid under this act to the amount of \$300. Section 4. No district which receives aid under the provisions of the High School act, or the Term Exten-

this act, Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the school trustees of a district to use the so blind as those who will not see," state aid obtained under the provisions might with propriety be revived in of this act to furnish public conveyance of children to the school, when in the opinion of the trustees and the county superintendent such action is

with more than 300 inhabitants shall

Sec. 6. The state superintendent of appear to him that the expenditure would be unwise and detrimental to the interest of free school education is said district.
Sec. 7. The state superintendent of

destroyed his eyesight, his vision of education with the state board of education, shall provide rules and regu proved instead of injured. Dr. Sam-uel Gridley Howe early in the thirties the founder of the first school for the shall publish them to the various dis-

Sec. 8. Applications must be in order of their receipt, and paid or refused in the same order. Sec. 9. All acts or parts of acts in-

consistent with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Ang Act to Distribute Among the Sev eral Counties the Balance of the State Dispensary Fund Not Otherwise Appropriated.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the ger ral assembly of the state of South Carolina: That the state superintendent of education, the state treasure and the comptroller general are here wise appropriated. This apportion-ment shall be made on the basis of enrollment in the free public schools as given in the annual report of the scholastic year ending June 10

the respective counties shall to the county treasurer upon the warture primarily. His solution of the of school district trustees in the dis-Sec. 3. The county boards of educa-

tion of the respective counties are au-thorized and directed to use this fund promoting the educational interests of their counties in such manner and at such time as they may deem most helpful to the cause of education, unhelpful to the cause of education, unsuperintendent of education. This fund shall be a county board fund; and the time, place and manner of its dis-tribution shall be determined by the with the approval in writing, of the state superintendent of education that no more than one county shall be expended in any one be used to defray past indebtedness due by the school fund, in counties the whole amount may

used in any one year.
Sec. 4. Any and all additional funds that may hereafter be paid into the The sort of pedagogy he wishes to state treasury by the Winding-Up shall be apportioned within days from the date of such payment in the same manner, and shall be expended as provided in Sec. 3 of the

Approved the 23rd day of February Cole L. Blease, Governor.

A SOUTHERN CANDIDATE.

Three of the Men Now In the Field. Below is what the Congressional

"Oscar W. Underwood, Democrat Louisville, Ky., and the University of fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-

From the Congressional Directory Ninth district, Missouri: "Champ Clark, Democrat, of Bowl

ing Green, was born March 7, 1850, in Anderson county, Ky.; educated in the common schools, Kentucky uni- for the British. The loss to the Amerversity, Bethany college, and Cincinnati Law School; 1873-74 was president of Marshall college, WestVirginia, and for twenty-two years held besiegers, all the cannon and fire arms the record for being the youngest col-lege president in the United States; been transported to the city. All this with the three rounder with the development of legel president in the United States; been transported to the city. worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practiced law; moved ouri in 1875; was city attorney of Louisiana and Bowling Green; deputy prosecuting attorney and prosecuting attorney; presidential elector; delegate to Trans-Mississippi congress the Democratic national convention An Act to Provide for Consolidated St. Louis, July 6-9, 1904, and chair man of the committee notifying Judge tricts, and to Appropriate Fifteen Miss Genevieve Bennett; has had four Thousand Dollars to Encourage the children born to him, little Champ, Ann Hamilton, Bennett and Genevieve, the two latter still living; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixtl eral assembly of the state of South Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, South Carolina: That not less than ninth, Sixtleth and Sixty-fi Fifty Sixty-first co \$15,000 be appropriated annually for gresses, and re-elected to the Sixty the purpose of assisting rural school second congress with a majority of

From Who's Who in America:
"Wilson, Woodrow, university pres and provisions of the following sections of this act: Provided, That the amount hereby appropriated shall be sie W. Wilson; A. B. Princeton, 1879 law student, University of Virginia, 1879-80; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, 1886; LL. D. Wake Forest 1887, Sec. 2. When any rural school dis-trict in South Carolina shall levy and of Pennsylvania 1903. Brown 1903 Harvard 1907, Dartmouth 1909, Litt D., Yale 1901; married Ellen Louis Axson, of Savannah, Ga., June 1885; practiced law at Atlanta, Ga. 1882-3; professor history and politi cal economy, Bryn Mawr college, 8. Wesleyon university, 1888-90; omy, Bryn Mawr college, 1885 fessor jurisprudence and 1890-1902; president since since August can Academy of Arts and Letters American Academy of Political and state board of education, and when it Social Science, American Historica uses a course of study and classifica- association, American Economical The other day he was calling down education, it shall be entitled to rea college subordinate. "If that's all ceive state aid under this act to the thor: Congressional Government, a thor: Congressional Government, a the nucleus to which many others con-study in American Politics, 1885; The nected themselves temporarily. How loaded with new clothing arms must be appropriately that marriage is a very district in South Carolina shall levy | State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics, 1889; An Old Mas-

BUFORD'S DEFEAT.

Historic Massacre In Lancaster County.

of the patriotic force of Colonel Bucounty during the American revolu-Enquirer by the late Rev. Robert left that point ten days previous. Lathan, D. D., and was first published in the issue of this paper of September 30, 1891. It is being reppublished ferry, Cornwallis set out in hot purnow by special request in order to stimulate interest in the famous On the 27th, at Nelson's ferry, on the Following is what the writer has to receive aid under the provisions of battleground more especially with the monument thereon may be properly taken care of:

> education may refuse aid under the affair which occurred in it during the provisions of this act, if it is made to years 1780 and 1781. On the 26th of December, 1779. Sir Henry Clinton with a corps of more than 8,000 British soldiers, well provided with every thing necessary for the efficiency of such a force, cleared the harbor of fund, and shall publish such regulawards South Carolina. Four thingsthe mildness of the climate, the rich ness of the soil, the nearness to Georgia, and the distance from General Washington-suggested South Carolina to the British commander as the fittest region, in all North America, in

which to crush out of existence the rebellion against the British government. His conclusion, judging from the past history of the contest and present condition of the colonies, was correct. The war of the rebellion had Rugeley's mill. At 3 o'clock in the til lately by Mr. S. E. Usher, was the been raging, with all the fierceness the contending parties were able to effect for a period of more than four years, and not a single decisive battle had been fought.

The forces of Sir Henry Clinton, de signed to operate in the south, were convoyed by Vice Admiral Arbuthnot. The voyage was not a prosperous one A storm scattered the fleet; some of the ships were captured, one ordnance vessel foundered, most of the artillery, and all of the cavalry horses perished. was not until near the middle of February that the forces were landed

With promptness, energy and skill

the British commander began to execute the work which he had underen. The country, far and near, was scoured by armed parties for the purpose of securing horses to supply the there today. place of those lost on the voyage. The land on which Colonel Buford of April, the British ships Roebuck, wood." It is, with the exception of a Richmond, Romulus, Blonde, Virginia, small amount of undergrowth, an open Raleigh, Sandwich and Renown, closed several county boards 'of education, by in upon the city, and with the land forces cut it off entirely from commu-

Cooper river. The American forces were com manded by Brigadier General Benjacommanders of the British land and naeral Lincoln replied that "Sixty days leton says he did: have passed since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been

supporting it to the last extremity." On the rejection of the summons, offered on the 10th of April.

in every respect the most important ons to continue their march." Of the town in the state, its capture was regarded by the British, and by many of the inhabitants of the state, and considerable number of inhabitants of dragoons and nearly as many mount-Charleston itself, as equivalent to the ed infantry, to Major Cochran, desirreduction of the whole state. No less ing him to dismount the latter to gall than 210 of the inhabitants of the city the enemy's flank before he moved seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and petitioned the commanders of the Brit-Sixty-first congresses, receiving 11,288 ish forces to be readmitted to the Captains Corbet and Kinlock were divotes to 2,567 for J. B. Sloan, Repub- character of British subjects, and in rected with the Seventeenth dragoons gently with this petition and its sign-

ers. Both have been preserved. The fall of Charleston was a terrible calamity to the struggling colonies, but it was regarded a grand success

fell into the hands of the British. To announce the fall of Charleston the Earl of Lincoln was sent to Eu- tion when they arrived, on a small em- side—that is, in connection with the rope. On the reception of the news, inence which commands the road. This centers that control the right arm and all England was jubilant. So soon as was designed as a rallying point in hand. Charleston surrendered, Sir Henry case of repulse, which Tarleton seems at Denver; permanent chairman of Clinton set about to establish a civil to have apprehended. government in the city and state. Having reduced as he supposed, Charking of England, he returned to New ish, yet the Americans did not fire a Savannah river to Augusta; another

During the siege of Charleston, ments the affair ended. roops from different sections of the state, and from other states, were the assaults of the enemy. The enwork of throwing up redoubts was be gun, entirely cut off. Among the troops cut off were those led by Colonel Abraascertained. An old and trustworthy all 316. Tarleton captured three stands vice and counsel touching a momentauthority says: "It consisted of about of colors, two brass six-pounders, two ous step the latter contemplated. 300 Continentals, the rear of the Virnear Colonel Buford had approached ket cartridges, new cartridge boxes, serious matter."

tion, was written for The Yorkville on the 22nd, that Colonel Buford had sist in the defense of Charleston. For Immediately on getting all his Buford, and while returning troops across the Santee, at Laneau's many were cut to pieces.

suit of Buford, following in his tracks.

Santee, Cornwallis detached Colonel for his cruelty. It is admitted by the a view to raising subscriptions for the Tarleton with a command consisting Americans that some of them laid purchase of the land-about two acres of forty cavalry-one hundred and down their arms, while others kept up -so the historic spot, together with thirty of the legion; one hundred an ineffectual fire. It was declared, mounted infantry, and a three-pound- while the slaughter was going on, that er, to pursue the American colonel. Tarleton was killed. This incensed the Nearly every neighborhood in the The whole force of Tarleton, exclusive British, and they hewed the Americans upper counties of South Carolina is of the three-pounder, was two hundred memorable on account of some tragical and seventy, all of which were either cavalry or mounted infantry. The pursuit by this detachment began on the 27th of May. Camden was reached on travel, were," Colonel Tarleton says, the next day. Here Tarleton learned "paroled and placed at the neighborthat Colonel Buford had left Rugeley's ing plantations, and in a meeting mill, on the 26th, and was hastening house not far distant from the battleto join a body of troops on their way field." The wounded from Chester from Salisbury to Charlotte. At 2 county were in a few days removed to o'clock on the morning of the 29th, their homes. On the way home, how-Tarleton's detachment was again in ever, a number of the wounded be-

> about twenty miles distant. It was manifest that Colonel Buford thought he was entirely out of dan- from the battlefield, in which Colonel ger, and, as the weather was very Tarleton placed some of the wounded, warm, moved forward very leisurely, was an Associate church within, per-He seemed to have halted for some haps, 400 yards of the battlefield. The days at Camden, and then went to probability is that the spring used unafternoon of the 29th of May, Tarle- meeting house spring. This meeting ton's detachment overtook him. At house was also called Waxhaw, and Rugeley's mill, however, Tarleton sent so was the whole country from a short Capt. Kinlock to summon Colonel Bu- distance north of Camden. The meetford to surrender. To this summons Colonel Buford returned the following battlefield, was one of the places at reply: "I reject your proposal, and which Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D. shall defend myself to the last ex- preached as early as 1769. Some of

> the road, nearly east of Lancaster, the Porter, Galloway, Cornes, and others county seat of Lancaster county. Although it is more than 111 years since the battle-if battle it may be calledwas fought, scarcely any change has half feet high, and eighteen inches taken place on the battleground. The square at the base, was erected to the road runs where it did then, and with memory of those Americans who fell the exception of a small amount of undergrowth, the trees which were the silent witnesses of the slaughter, stand

Colonel Buford, the advanced guard of nication with the country at every Tarleton captured four Americans who tation, instead of serving the world fourth of the amount apportioned to a point, except that which faced the were in the rear of their line. Whether or not Colonel Buford had placed learning the approach of the British 29th of May, 1780, between Colonel min Lincoln. On the 10th of April, the is not certainly known, but it seems that he had not, and that after reval forces, jointly summoned the ceiving the summons to surrender, con-American general to surrender. Gen- tinued his march. This is what Tar-

Immediately on taking four of the Americans prisoners, both Tarleton and Buford began to put their forces afforded to abandon it; but duty and in position for action. Turleton's deinclination point to the propriety of scription of the order of his own troops and also that of Colonel Buford, is perhaps correct, and is as follows. the British batteries were opened and Of Colonel Buford he says: "He chose continual firing kept up until the his post in an open wood, to the right 12th of May when the city was sur- of the road. He formed his infantry rendered on the same terms as those in one line, with a small reserve. He placed his colors in the center, and he As Charleston was the largest, and ordered his cannon, baggage and wag-Tarleton says: "He confided his right aggerated, while those of Buford are wing, which was composed of sixty greatly diminished. against their front with his cavalry. and part of the legion, to charge the centre of the Americans, while Lieut. Colonel Tarleton, with thirty chosen was a fad some twenty years ago horse and some infantry; assaulted among certain classes to make the their right flanl; and reserves." Such children use both hands equally, with was the order of the battle observed by a view to developing ambidexterity, two of the commanders as stated by says Harper's Weekly. There were

Colonel Tarleton. The British commander had rushed icans, in prisoners alone, was 5,618, his detachment forward with great one hand seemed to get along better besides near 1,000 seamen. That the rapidity, having marched 105 miles in in every way, especially in intellectual besieged might be able to resist the fifty-four hours. Many of the horses development. The explanation for this had broken down or become so tired is found in the fact that the control behind when the plan of battle was but the brain centers that have to do arranged, were ordered to take posi- with language are situated on the left These two forces were within 300

yards of each other when the arrangemarried leston to a state of subjection to the ment of battle was made by the Brit-York, taking with him a part of his gun. As soon as the British commandarmy, while the remainder was placed er got his forces put in position, he ly be expected to have less language under Cornwallis. Before taking his moved forward to the attack. When ability, on the whole, than rightdeparture, Sir Henry Clinton planned at the distance of fifty yards from the handed persons; and children that three expeditions. One to move up the American front, the Continental troops used both hands indifferently under prepared to fire, but were commanded compulsion would hinder still more to pass through the country to Nine- by their officers to reserve their fire the development of their ability in the ty-Six; and the third, commanded by until the British were within ten paces. use of language. Cornwallis, to pass through the east- When this distance was reached, the ern part of the state in pursuit of Col- Americans fired, but with scarcely any found 3.88 per cent of left-handedness. onel Abraham Buford. It is with this effect. The British closed in on the This figure is to be considered as rather last that we are at present concerned. command of Buford and in a few mo-

the British, and they were well pro- of Germany left-handedness is less sent to assist the besieged in repelling vided with arms and ammunition, but frequent than in the central parts. they failed to use them to any ad- It is curious that among the monkeys trance to the city was, soon after the vantage. The whole British loss in the orang-outang and the bylobates the battle was five killed and fourteen are right-handed, while the gorilla wounded. The loss of the Americans and the chimpanzee are left-handed. was terribly great. The killed were ham Buford. The exact number of his 113; the wounded and unable to be command cannot, at this late day, be moved, 150; and the prisoners, 53. In giving Harriet the benefit of her adroyals, two wagons with ammunition.

his pursuit of Colonel Buford. With made many egregious blunders. If he ome difficulty he crossed the Santee had opened his artillery on Tarleton river at Laneau's ferry. The difficulty when he was forming his men for acarose from the fact that all the ferries tion, the result would have been far on the river had been destroyed by the different. Many of those in the command of Colonel Buford were citizens nel Buford-for it seems that Corn- of the counties of York, Chester and wallis learned, on crossing the river, Lancaster, who had gone down to assafety, they joined the command of

TERMS----\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

We are at a loss to know which to censure most, Colonel Buford for his mismanagement, or Colonel Tarleton to pieces without mercy.

On the morning of the 30th, those of the Americans who were so badly wounded that they "were not able to motion. At daylight, Rugeley's mill came so weak that they were deposited was reached, where it was learned that in Waxhaw Presbyterian church and Colonel Buford and his command were here some died and were buried in the

graveyard. ing house not far distant from the The place where Tarleton overtook were placed by Tarleton, were Usher, Colonel Buford, is about ten miles, by Barkley, Hull, Montgomery, Nelson,

Thirty-five or folly years ago a plain marble monument, seven and a in the battle, and a rude wall of flint stones placed around the grave in which eighty-four of them were buried. On the east side of this monumental shaft is the following inscrip-

"Nearly the entire command of Colonel Buford were either killed or ton, but hearing, at Camden, of th surrender of the city, were returning. Here their lives were ended in the ervice of their country."

On the south side is inscribed: "Erected to the memory and in the honor of the brave and patriotic American soldiers who fell in the battle which occurred at this place on the Abraham Buford, who commanded a regiment of 350 Virginians, and Colonel Tarleton of the British army with 350 cavalry and a like number of infantry."

The inscription on the north side is: "The cruel and barbarous massacre committed on this occasion by Tarleton and his command after the surrender of Colonel Buford and his regiment, originated the American warcry: 'Remember Tarleton's quarters.' A British historian confesses that at this battle 'the virtue of humanity was

totally forgot.' Some of the statements contained in these inscriptions vary from the statements made by both American and British historians. Evidently the number of Tarleton's forces are greatly ex-

The massacre of Buford's forces aroused the Scotch-Irish settlers of Chester, York and Lancaster, and the

result was that he British were defeated at Will....nson's, King's Mountain, the Cowpens and Yorktown. R. Lathan

The Free Use of Both Hands .- There very few successful results; on the contrary, the children that used only

An examination of thousands of human skeletons showed that in every case in which the right arm had a greater development than the left arm there was a corresponding development on the left side of the skull. Left-handed persons would according-

In the German army, Dr. Bardleben lower than the true ratio, as many left-handed men deny or fail to re-The Americans had more men than port the fact. In northeastern parts

Might Be Lucky.—The mistress was

"Of course, Harriet," said the lady of ginia line." This probably was only one artillery forge cart, fifty-five the house, "if you intend to get marnected themselves temporarily. How loaded with new clothing, arms, mus- mustn't forget that marriage is a very