THE AIKEN RECORDER.

BY DRAYTON & M'CRACKEN. AIKEN, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1883. VOLUME 2.—NO. 24.

Professional Advertisements.

D. S. Henderson. E. P. Henderson.

Henderson Brothers,

Attorneys at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in the State and United States Courts for South Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

Geo. W. Croft. J. Zed Dunlap.

Croft & Dunlap,

Attorneys at Law, Aiken, S. C.

James Aldrich,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Practices in the State and United States Courts for South Carolina.

P. A. Emanuel,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in all the State and United States Courts. Special attention paid to collections and investments of money.

W. Quitman Davis,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in the Courts of this Circuit. Special attention given to collections.

O. C. Jordan,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

F. W. Norris,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State.

Emil Ludekens,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State. All business transacted with promptness.

James E. Davis,

—Attorney at Law,—

Barnwell Court House, S. C.

Hawkins K. Jenkins,

Attorney at Law, Rock Hill, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Special attention given to collections.

Claude E. Sawyer.

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to Conveyancing, Preparing Abstracts of Titles and Negotiating Loans.

B. F. GUNTER,

Attorney at Law, Aiken, S. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of South Carolina. Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims.

Dr. B. H. Teague, Dentist.

—office on—

Richland Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

Dr. J. H. Burnett, Dentist.

—office at—

Graniteville, Aiken County, S. C.

Dr. J. R. Smith, Dentist.

—office at—

Williston, Barnwell County, S. C.

☞ Will attend calls to the country.

Real Estate for Sale.

Also Houses and Rooms to rent.

Apply to H. SMITH,
Main street, - - Aiken, S. C.

CAROLINA SAVINGS BANK.

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Incorporated by the State, 1874.
Authorized Capital....$500,000
Undivided Profits....$29,072 50

Deposits received and interest allowed in the above Bank at the rate of Five (5) Per Cent. per annum. Exchange on New York, Liverpool and London bought and sold.

Geo. W. Williams, President.
J. Lame Johnston, Cashier.

—FIRE—

Insurance on a Solid Basis

THE undersigned would call attention to their facilities for insuring property against fire in companies of unsurpassed reputation and at fair rates. In cases of losses occurring, their friends placing business in their hands can rely on their personal attention to their interests in settlement of claims.

They ask a call from property owners before placing their insurance elsewhere. Terms as low as any reliable, first-class companies.

E. J. C. WOOD,
SIBERIA OTT.

Bansley & Renz,

—AT THE—

Globe Hotel Barber Shop,

AUGUSTA, - - GEORGIA,

Are prepared to accommodate the most fastidious with a first-class shave, hair cut or shampooing.

BARBER SHOP.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Rentz's interest in his Barber Shop, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Aiken.

Shav...

Official Directory.

The State.

Governor,
Hugh S. Thompson.
Lieutenant-Governor,
John C. Sheppard.
Secretary of State,
James N. Lipscomb.
Attorney-General,
Charles Richardson Miles.
State Treasurer,
John Peter Richardson.
Comptroller-General,
William E. Stoney.
Superintendent of Education,
Asbury Coward.
Adjutant and Inspector-General,
A. M. Manigault.
United States Senators,
Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler
Congressmen,
First District—Samuel Dibble.
Second District—Geo. D. Tillman.
Third District—D. Wyatt Aiken.
Fourth District—John H. Evins.
Fifth District—John J. Hemphill.
Sixth District—George W. Dargan.
Seventh District—E. W. M. Mackey
Agricultural Department,
A. P. Butler, superintendent.
L. A. Ranson, secretary.
Railroad Commissioner,
M. L. Bonham.
Penitentiary,
T. J. Lipscomb, superintendent.
Supreme Court,
W. D. Simpson, Chief Justice.
Henry McIver, Associate Justice.
S. McGowan, Associate Justice.
Circuit Courts,
First Circuit—B. C. Pressley.
Second Circuit—A. P. Aldrich.
Third Circuit—T. B. Fraser.
Fourth Circuit—J. H. Hudson.
Fifth Circuit—J. B. Kershaw.
Sixth Circuit—J. D. Witherspoon.
Seventh Circuit—Wm. H. Wallace.
Eighth Circuit—James S. Cothran.
Solicitor Second Circuit,
F. Hay Gantt.

☞ Congress meets on the first Monday in December of each year.

☞ The Legislature meets on the fourth Tuesday in November of each year.

☞ The Circuit Court for Aiken County meets three times a year, as follows: first Monday in February, last Monday in May, and second Monday in September.

Congressional Districts.

First—Charleston and Berkley—(St. Phillips and St. Michaels, Mount Pleasant, Moultrieville, St. James Goosecreek, Summerville), ten townships of Colleton, fourteen townships of Orangeburg, and the entire County of Lexington.

Second—Hampton, Barnwell, Aiken, Edgefield, and Colleton—(Broxson and Warren).

Third—Abbeville, Newberry, Anderson, Pickens and Oconee.

Fourth—Greenville, Spartanburg (except White Plains and Limestone Townships), Laurens, Union—(except Goudeysville and Draytonville Townships), Fairfield, Richland—(Upper Township, Columbia and Centre).

Fifth—York, Chester, Lancaster, Union—(Goudeysville and Draytonville), Spartanburg—(White Plains and Limestone), Chesterfield and Kershaw.

Sixth—Clarendon, Williamsburg—(Kingstree, Sumter, Lees, Johnsons and Lake), Darlington, Marlboro', Marion and Horry.

Seventh—Georgetown, Williamsburg—(except Kingstree, Sumter, Lees, Lake and Johnsons), Sumter, Richland—(Lower Township), seven townships of Orangeburg, Charleston and Berkley not in First District, six townships of Colleton, and the entire County of Beaufort.

Judicial Circuits.

First—Charleston, Berkeley and Orangeburg.
Second—Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton and Hampton.
Third—Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Georgetown.
Fourth—Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion and Horry.
Fifth—Kershaw, Richland, Edgefield and Lexington.
Sixth—Chester, Lancaster, York and Fairfield.
Seventh—Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union.
Eighth—Abbeville, Oconee, Anderson, Pickens and Greenville.

—:o:—

The County.

Senator,
D. S. Henderson.
Representatives,
John M. Bell, George W. Croft
F. P. Woodward, Thos. J. Davies.
Sheriff,
Milledge T. Holley.
Clerk of Court,
Wm. M. Jordan.
Probate Judge,
W. W. Williams.
School Commissioner,
Luther W. Williams.
County Commissioners,
Wm. M. Foley, J. Cal. Courtney,
William Stevens.
O. P. Champlain, clerk of Board.
Treasurer,
J. E. Murray.
Auditor,
David H. Wise.
Coroner,
S. P. Kitching.
Jury Commissioner,
R. L. Evans.

who constitutes the Board, with the following ex-officio members, viz., the Auditor and the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Board of School Examiners,
Luther W. Williams, ex-officio ch'm.
James E. Crosland,
Charles E. R. Drayton.
Board of Assessors,
B. W. Moseley, Aiken.
J. H. Quattlebaum, Chinquapin.
J. G. Sally, Giddy Swamp.
James Powell, Gregg.
E. S. Hammond, Hammond.
Macon Gunter, Hopewell.
W. E. Sawyer, McTier.
Martin Holley, Millbrook.
Daniel Jefferat, Rocky Grove.
James M. Cook, Rocky Spring.
J. D. Taylor, Shaw's.
Jas. C. Hammond, Shultz.
R. S. Hankinson, Silverton.
Isaac W. Foreman, Sleepy Hollow.
James K. Brodie, Tabernacle.
R. L. Evans, Windsor.
Chairman—E. S. Hammond.
Secretary—Tas. C. Hammond.
Clerk—J. H. Morgan.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA IS DOING.

Free Public Schools—The School Taxes—The Penitentiary—Fish Culture.

[Cor. Chronicle & Constitutionalist.]

Columbia, S. C., March 19.—At a recent meeting of the School Commissioners of this city a petition was presented to them asking the use of the academy buildings for the free schools soon to be established. The request was granted, and hereafter the old system of private pay schools will be abolished and free public schools will be substituted. This arrangement has been made possible by the levy of a special school tax, which was voted by a convention of the people, held not long since. The school fund will be supplemented by an appropriation from the Peabody fund of 1,200. It is stated that the effect of this arrangement will be to increase the number of white pupils at the schools in the city from 150 to 450 or 600, and increase the length of the session from three to nine months.

It is generally conceded now that a perfect school system can not be obtained in any country unless it is under government control, and the advocates of the public school system point to the success which has followed the establishment of all such schools. It is a very difficult matter, however, to regulate in the Southern States, and especially in South Carolina, where the Colored population doubles the white, and where the whites pay ninety-nine hundredths of of the taxes required to support this expensive system. The two mill constitutional school tax raised in 1882, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars, and the poll tax one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars, making the total taxes collected for school purposes four hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars. The whole number of pupils attending school was one hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy four, of which eigthy thousand five hundred and seventy-five were colored. The negroes contribute the very smallest imaginable sum to the school tax and the great majority escape the payment of the poll, so that the whole burden falls upon the white property owners of the State. The education of the masses is almost universally conceded to be the greatest protection to society and the safeguard of property, while it perpetuates good government and sound morals and inculcates religious tendencies in the community. while this is admitted, there are many who oppose the education of the negro because they do not believe he is benefitted by mental culture. A gentleman said to me that one of the Circuit Judges of the State who has been on the bench for some years informed him that he had kept a record of the convictions of colored people in his court, and that five of every six negroes convicted were illiterate. Those who oppose his education use such facts as these to prove that education only gives him the ability to commit greater crimes. They say that if the negroes are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and they cannot, as a race, be anything else, that they are far more competent and of greater value to the State without school training than with it, and they ask if all of them are to be educated what is to be done with them then? They leave the farms and the workshops and endeavor to secure positions in the cities and towns, where the physical labor is lighter and the compensation better. The well known unreliability of the negro, they assert, will exclude him, as a rule from such positions, and then what is to become of him? This little learning has lead him from the humbler places and the higher walks of life are not open to him on account of his color and proverbial immorality. Feeling thus, and conscientiously feeling so, it is not surprising that very many tax payers are beginning to raise objections to the further payment of a tax that they believe is worse than wasted.

On the other hand, however, Governor Thompson's free school record elected him to his exalted position showing a strong and conclusive endorsement of his course in advocating the education of all classes and colors. Time alone can tell who is right, but many thinking people are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that so far the result of a large expenditure of public funds for their education has been a dismal failure. There are many others who admit that the result at present is not encouraging, but they contend that it is due to long years of bondage, the influence which cannot be eradicated in a single generation, but that with the education of successive generations the race will be elevated morally and religiously, and they will become more intelligent workers and better citizens. Perhaps it is well to continue the experiment and let the future decide a question which is at present involved in so much doubt. It is surprising how hard it is to please the majority of mankind. When the Democrats came into power in South Carolina they found the penitentiary an enormous burden upon the tax payers of the State, and it was a serious matter to determine what disposition should be made of the convicts so as to relieve an impoverished people of such a frightful incubus. All manner of schemes were proposed, and the best brain and ablest talent in the State were called into requisition to devise some plan to reduce the expenses of the institution. The very best thing that could have been done was done. A board of directors, composed of practical men, and superior superintendent, were elected and the whole conduct of the institution was left to their good judgement. Under their magnificent management it has not only been self-sustaining but last year there was expended from its earnings $10,000 for the Columbia canal, $6,000 for buildings for offices, $5,536 in the purchase of land, $2,000 for building barracks, and on October 31st, 1882, had on hand in cash and available assets $55,084. 12. This splendid result has been obtained only by the best and wisest management. Among other means adopted by the directors for the support of the penitentiary was the hiring of convicts to work in a shoe factory established within the walls of the institution which has yielded a handsome revenue. Many of the convicts engaged in this work are long term men, some life prisoners, who could not be hired outside of the walls. Now some of the papers in the State, without due consideration, are saving that the shoe makers throughout the State are waging war on the officials of the penitentiary for placing these shoes in the way of the trade. They say that while it is legitimate it is certainly a hardship placed upon the shoulders of honest labor, affecting poor tradesmen to that extent where their business will be ruined if it is continued.

I have it from high authority that there is not a merchant in the State that sells $500 worth of shoes in a year that does not deal in penitentiary made shoes. This class of convicts are similary utilized in nearly all the Northern prisons, and the Southern merchants who purchase from Northern jobbing houses patronize convict labor. The number of shoes made in South Carolina, outside of the penitentiary is insignificant, and the wages paid for the hire of convicts amounts to considerable, which now perceptibly reduces the taxes of the capitalists and the workingmen, honest shoemakers and all others, and in the future, with the growth of the enterprise will make still greater reduction. In view of these facts it is strange that any one should be found to oppose this industry, for the competition of "convict versus honest labor" is too small for consideration, and the advantages derived by the State are patent to all.

In a recent issue of the Macon *Graphic* it is stated that seventeen citizens of Worth county are to be tried, at the next term of court for that county, for the murder of one George Kerce, committed some twenty years ago. It is stated that Kerce emigrated from one of the Carolinas, and a gentlemen who knew him well tells me that he was born and raised near Erwinton, Barnwell county, in this State, and that he was often accused of stealing cattle, and was finally tried and convicted at Barnwell Court, for that offense. He became so objectionable to the good people of that section that he was forced to leave the county. Kerce's brother Dick induced an ignorant negro, who belonged to the Rev. Joseph Lawton, to fire the residence of Gen. J. D. Erwin, and it was something in that occurrence that hastened Kerce's leaving. The man seems always to have had an unconquerable passion for cattle stealing which ultimately caused his death at the hands of Judge Lynch.

Mr. C. J. Husk, the Superintendent of Fisheries, recently received five thousand California trout eggs from the United States Fish Commissioner, that were taken and impregnated in California and shipped in ice cars via Chicago to Columbia. They arrived in splendid condition, and were within forty-eight hours after arrival transferred to the trays and hatching troughs, which had been prepared for them in the Agricultural Department building on Main street. As Mr. Husk was engaged at the State shad hatchery in Edisto, he put Mr George E. Fuduy in charge of the trout eggs here. A few days ago they began to hatch out and now the troughs are alive with them. Hundreds of visitors call every day to see them and the young salmon are the chief attraction in the city.

Richland.

The Silences of Life.

[Written for The Recorder.]

In the economy of nature every shade of light, color and motion has its place and influence. The lightning flash, the crash of thunder, the gentle kiss of the dew-drop, the zephyr [illegible] the delicate anemone, the musical plashing brooklet, the swell of the crested billows, all are component parts of the great plan of the Universe.

It is not so easy to point out the mission of silence; we are prone to judge it as an effect rather than a cause, and oftentimes regard as a circumstance of existent principle, that which is in itself a mainspring of action. Objects of grand proportions attract our attention and claim our consideration because, according to our philosophy, their magnitude demands a correspondent place in the working of the great law of cause and effect.

Yet it is in silence that the grandest projects of the centuries are conceived, it is in silence that the mightiest forces of nature are born. The volcanic fire smoulders in the bosom of the rock until, with one mighty leap, it bursts the prisoning bonds and scatters its desolation far and wide.

In silence oozing out from the bosom of some sleeping lake, winds the tiny branch, which is to become a mighty river, rolling its resistless tide over ruined homes and wasted fields. In silence, too, the noblest conceptions of the human brain are unfolded, and by the power of eloquence shake the world. Yet is not the silent power that moves us but the grand outcome of its influences? We have a faint conception of the omnipotence of that hand which formed the restless fire-veined Etna, or the grand Alpine range, or which rolls the mighty wave of the Rhine over its flooded banks out the hush of nature—

"These pauses of marvellous silence,
That are full of significant sounds—
have no lesson for blind eyes and deaf ears.

Our imagination is fired by the majesty of that Being who moves in the fire and the whirlwind. We stand appalled in the presence of the rushing flames that light up the lowering clouds with fearful magnificence; we tremble at the voice of the storm, when foaming waves clap their hands over the desolation of the hour.

But the still, small voice, the cry of anguished souls, the wails of those fainting by the roadside, these claim yet our attention. The earth rolls on in its orbit, the song and the dance fill our ears and move our feet, the whirring wheels of the world's industry fill the air with their ceaseless thunder. What are we doing?

Ah! the story is a grand one, is it not? We are heaping up our treasures; we are filling our coffers with shining gold; we are saying—

"Soul, thou hast a golden day, a star-lit night,
Mirth, and music and love without alloy."

We are struggling over the souls of starving men to fame and power.

Stop! stop, oh mighty wheels in your evolutions! Humanity is being ground beneath your relentless power, the groans of the dying, the curses of miserable lips, are rolling up to heaven with your every turn! Such a poor weak voice! Who has an ear keen enough to hear that cry in the busy hum? Who can reckon of the forces so silently working their dreadful end, in cowed hearts and broken spirits? And the merciless wheels go on.

Ah! What is that? Silence! The air is still with an ominous calm; the still, small voice has uttered its command, Peace! be still! and has pierced through all the jar and the harsh rattle and din. Silence! the busy wheels are still, the very heavens bend in listening awe, for God has touched the chords of the human heart and woke the vibrating note of pain. It is then we feel the tender influences lost in the mad rush of existence. When sorrow has laid its seal upon the lips and they are dumb because the soul is rocked in the tempest, and has no voice save the pleading cry for light, then there comes a silence, a calm

"Holy enough to let us hear
The footsteps of angels lingering near."

Time then to read the pages nature holds up to tearful eyes; opportunity to learn the sweet ministry of the wayside flower; chance to taste the cool of the mossy spring; better than all, light enough to see the burdens pressing so heavily on our fellowmen. They are times of heart-searching,—these silences of our lives,—and they teach us the lesson of humanity as we have never learned it before. There is no self-sufficiency, wherewith to clothe ourselves, when the cry of wounded hearts finds its echo on our lips, for we then know what it is to suffer.

"And so we cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart-oppressed;
And so we sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest, sweet rest."

And, like the pause between the lights, they come, these silences, to bear new strength, new hope, into our fainting spirits,—as the tearful calm that broods o'er the heaving sea, when the glimmering of the dawn breaks over the storm-washed shore: or like the dewy darkness that closes the weary day; or like the star-light dimness of midnight; and so we find Rest, sweet rest.

Julia A. Flesch.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

What Constitutes a Good School Teacher.

McTier, March 17, 1883.

Editor of The Aiken Recorder.

As there has been a great deal said about schools and school teaching, I here give you some of my views as to what a good teacher should possess:

First, he should be a man of good sense; second, he should have good eyes; third, he should have a thorough knowledge of the branches taught in our public schools; fourth, he should understand the nature of children and how to apply useful knowledge to them.

Now, Mr. Editor, I say that every graduate of some institution of learning or college is not a fit subject for a teacher. I say every teacher ought to be a true believer in Revelation, and ought to instruct his pupils in the doctrine of a common salvation by constant efforts in pointing them to a crucified and arisen Saviour, and show them by a good example that they too must be true believers in that Saviour before they never can be saved.

I am not one of those who believe that because a teacher has been graduated at some seminary he is the man for a teacher. The teacher who does not practice what he teaches is sailing under false colors. If I say to my children, "Boys, you must not get drunk, you must not swear," and I get drunk and swear myself, I am teaching them something that they do not believe; in short, the knowledge of Divine Revelation and a serious study of its doctrines and precepts must accompany every other species of information if we wish to see mankind reformed and moralized. It is in the Sacred Scriptures alone that the will of God, the natural character of man, the remedy for moral evil, the rules of moral conduct and [illegible] are found, and the man who neglect or rejects the revelation of heaven, or refuses to study and investigate the truths and moral requisitions it contain, can never expect to rise to the sublime heights of virtue and to the moral dignity of his nature. But were the Scriptures studied more and universally conjoined with other studies of every branch of useful knowledge, we should ere long behold a wonderful transformation upon the face of the moral world.

Men are said to be educated who have a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics and of pagan mythology, in the acquisition of which five years are spent at the grammar school and two at the university. But such departments of knowledge generally have no connection with religion and the truths of Revelation. What aid, I say, can then be expected to morality and religion from such instruction, where the acquisition of words and phrases, and the absurd notions and impure practices connected with Roman and Grecian idolatry form the prominent objects of attention, and no instruction in Christianity are communicated. The mere acquisition of language is not the acquisition of useful knowledge, and until our people look well to the characters of their teachers and to the examples of pure and undefiled religion set forth by them, we need not expect the rising generation to grow up in that unshaken belief in Revelation which should be a shining light to all around them. We cannot expect pure morality from those—however high they may stand in literary acquirements—who either neglect or oppose the great truths of religion.

W. H. Sawyer.

Murder in Orangeburg County.

Frank Mitchell, colored, was killed by William Trezvant, also colored, in the Eastern portion of Orangeburg County a few weeks since. The circumstances of the killing as related make it a deed a most brutal one, and it scarcely has a parallel in the history of our County. It seems that jealousy had existed between the parties for some time, on account of a colored lady, and that Trezvant had threatened his rival. Finding that Mitchell intended leaving home, Trezvant went to the house of the former at night and concealed himself near the gate he knew he approached. He sprang upon him and dealt him a blow upon the head with a heavy club, which felled him to the ground. He then dragged his victim to a forest near by, and, after beating his brains out with the club, buried him in a shallow grave, which he covered with straw that it might not attract attention. Mitchell being missed from the community, suspicion fell upon Trezvant, and he was arrested. He confessed the crime and made a full statement of the affair. He said that upon leaving his home the night of the killing he took a spade with which to dig Mitchell's grave. He is in jail.

Figures that Do Not Lie.—*Bradstreet's* publishes a table showing the average dividend declared by the cotton manufacturing industry of New England for each year from 1863 to 1882 inclusive. During this period the largest dividend was paid in 1866—18½ per cent, and the smallest in 1876—1½ per cent. In 1881 the average dividend amounted to 9½ per cent, and in 1882 to 7½ per cent. There is a striking contrast between these figures and the profits realized by the cotton mills in this and other Southern States. According to the last report of the State Department of Agriculture the net profits of the cotton mills in South Carolina in 1882 ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

The turpentine farms near Hardeeville are booming.

A bill has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature abolishing public executions.

The peach crop in Chester County was injured by the heavy frosts of the past week.

Strawberries are commencing to come in pretty freely in the Charleston market, but they still command from 35 to 50 cents per quart.

About $9,000 of the last dividend of the defunct Freedmen's Bureau Bank will go into the pockets of persons living in or near Charleston.

Williamston Township, in Anderson County, has voted a subscription of $6,000 to the capital stock of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad.

At the last session of Court in Georgetown Judge Aldrich sentenced three men Ben Thompson, Jas. Frost and Gus. Saunders to five months in the penitentiary for malicious cruelty to an ox.

On Tuesday last the sloop Sheerwater, while on her way to Charleston from Wando river, with a cargo of oak wood, was swamped near the city. Her crew was saved by a yawl from the revenue cutter.

The owner of the McCormick gold mine in Abbeville County has given lots for the building of church edifices to the Methodist and Baptist denominations. Work will be begun on these church buildings very soon.

The commission of DuBose Egleston as post-master at Winnsboro has been signed by the President. Congressman Evins, backed by all the leading men of the town, irrespective of party, favored the appointment.

The Northeastern Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, or $1.50 per share, payable on and after April 10th. This will be good news to the stockholders, who have been waiting a very long time for a dividend.

President Arthur has re-appointed J. H. Goss as post-master at Union Court House. A selection has not yet been made for the Florence office, but it is said that Deas, who was rejected by the Senate, will not be renominated.

On Monday night, March 19th, the Rev. L. D. Bass, of Timmonsville, S. C., a Baptist minister, while on his way home from a midnight train, was knocked down near his residence and robbed of near fifty dollars. His wounds are not serious, but his condition is alarming. No clue to the robbers.

Ella Hicklin, colored, near Richburg, Chester County, heated a shovel red-hot one day last week and spanked her five-year-old child with it, because the child would not say its prayers. The shovel was applied to the naked skin, and the child's flesh was horribly seared.

The case of Pickens County against Anderson County for $1,462.80 for the erection of a line fence when the Stock law first went into operation in the lower portion of Pickens County, was heard by Judge Wallace at Anderson last week. The Judge decided that Anderson County was liable for the amount sued for.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court in the case of Mary Belle Jones against P. H. E. Puller for breach of promise of marriage. The action was brought for $10,000, which was tried at Laurens Court House last year and a verdict for the full amount was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The Supreme Court orders that the unfortunate defendant pay the $10,000 in full. *This is expensive sport certainly.*

The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "A fishing smack engaged in crabbing landed at market wharf at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with probably the largest cargo of crabs that has ever been brought up to the city by one boat. There were two men in the boat and they had been crabbing off Fort Johnson since about 7 o'clock in the morning. The boat which was loaded down to her gunwales contained over 1,500 crabs, the result of the morning's work.

The Port Royal & Augusta Railway has issued a neatly printed circular to the farmers on the line of the Port Royal Road who are engaged in truck farming, with a view to shipping it to the market by rail. In order to build up the system, and that the people may share its benefits, a list of low rates will be operated during the season from all stations to Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, New York and all the principal cities of the West and Southwest. The list also contains the names and addresses of reliable merchants in that line who may be communicated with as to prices, ect.

The splendid granite which is found in the neighborhood of Winnsboro and other localities of Fairfield County has long been recognized as the finest in the country for building and ornamental uses. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad commenced work on Monday, March 19th, on a track which will connect their road with a quarry on Major Tom Woodward's place, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the delivery of the rock and the development of an important industry at that point. The road will be four miles long, and will connect with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at what is now known as Robertson's.

The Great Storm.

Here is the prediction which Prof. E. Stone Wiggins made last September:

"A great storm will strike this planet on the 9th of March next. It will first be felt in the Northern Pacific and will cross the meridian at Ottawa at noon (5 o'clock London time) of Monday, March 11, 1883. No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able to live in this tempest. India, the South of Europe, England, and especially the North American continent will be the theater of its ravages. As all the low lands on the Atlantic will be submerged, I advise shipbuilders to place their prospective vessels high up on the stocks, and farmers having loose valuables, as hay, cattle, ect., to remove them to a place of safety. I beg further most respectfully to appeal to the Honorable the Minister of Marine, that he will peremptorily order up the storm signals on all the Canadian coast not later than the 20th of February, and thus permit no vessel to leave harbor. If this is not done hundreds of lives will be lost, and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. No vessel, whatever her seaworthiness, should be out of harbor in any part of the world. The navies of all nations should be in safe harbors not later than the 5th. Danger from lightning everywhere within the tropics. Great tidal wave in the Gulf of Mexico, and the bay of Bengal and the China Sea. The thermometer will range five degrees below zero all over Canada from the 5th to the 11th. The storm will continue, with varying intensity, to the 16th, when a general rain will begin and continue for forty-eight hours. Unusual floods in the maritime provinces."

The thing Mr. Wiggins seems to fear most now, is the entrance of a bullet into his head from a weapon discharged by one of the numerous foolish people who took to cover at his suggestion. The Professor should go on an arctic expedition with Howgate.

Assassination in Barnwell.

A correspondent of the *News and Courier*, writing from Ellenton under date of March 17th says: I have just heard of a murder committed last week on Mr. George Boyd's place in Barnwell County, a few miles below the Aiken County line. A negro man by the name of Jake Ashley was shot while lying asleep in bed in his house and killed. He was riddled with buckshot and lived four hours after the shooting. The shooting was done at night by some unknown parties. Tracks around the building indicated that four persons took a hand in the work, and some parties who heard the shooting say that six shots were fired. Ashley was a notorious character, a professional house-breaker. He was tried last fall in Barnwell for breaking into a smoke-house, but was acquitted. While he was in jail his wife ran away with a turpentine hand working in the neighborhood, so he only had his children with him, and one of them was in bed with him when he was shot. The child was unhurt. No clue to the guilty parties have been discovered.

[illegible] The Cincinnati papers tell of an old method of swindling which was recently revived in that city and which was exposed by the associated charities. Word came to one of the districts that a woman in great distress on account of the death of her husband. Several charitably inclined Christian women visited the house, and, ascending to the loft, they found an Irish woman weeping over what was supposed to be the remains of her husband. The supposed corps was stretched out on a couple of chairs, and reverently covered with a white cloth. The woman sobbed most bitterly, and the scene of distress was so realistic, that the ladies witnessing it were moved to pity, each of them handing the woman a goodly amount of money in order to enable her to defray the expenceess of the burial. They proceeded down stairs, when one of the party missed her handkerchief, and it flashed across her memory that she dropped it in the death chamber. She returned, and behold her astonishment as she entered. The supposed corps, a healthy looking man, was sitting erect in one of the chairs, and was assisting his wife in counting the money that had been given for the burial.

An Atrocious Brigand.—Among the old-time brigands of Southern Italy perhaps the most atrocious villain was Giona La Gale, whose death has just been anounced in the Genoa papers. He and his brother Cipriano were surrendered by the French authorities, into whose hands they fell many years ago, on condition that they should not be executed, and they were accordingly condemned to life imprisonment. Not the least of the terrors which they inspired lay in the common belief that they were cannibals. They emphatically denied this accusation, but Giona is said to have acknowledged its truth on his deathbed, and to have added to the long list of "last words" this amazing contribution: "Human flesh is the best; I prefer it to all."

—In a recent conversation with a Reporter for the *News and Courier* Gen. Izlar, chairman of the State Democratic committee, spoke very warmly concerning the outrageous attempts on the part of the minions of the Federal Government to secure victims for the April Assizes. It was very clear to him, he said, and to every other citizen of South Carolina, that the so-called prosecutions had degenerated very naturally, from the character of those in charge of them, into a vindictive persecution of the people of the State at a time when their presence at home was absolutely necessary to attend to their planting interests. Under these circumstances, as chairman of the State Democratic committee, he said he proposed to leave no stone unturned to secure for the accused the best legal talent that the State afforded and to see that in every way justice was given in the United States Circuit Court. The defence of those who have thus been dragged from their homes and would probably be dragged to Charleston for trial in April was a matter he considered in which the whole people of South Carolina should and would feel it a privilege to assist in, and one in which the State in her sovereign capacity should and would lend all the power and means at her control. He was satisfied that the cases, if any were made up at all, would be charges of mere technical violations of the law, and he wanted those who had been selected for the proposed sacrifice to know that their cause was the cause of the people of South Carolina, and that everything which can be done is being done and will be done to insure them absolute justice.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The first Jewish marriage in Madrid for 200 years occurred a few days ago.

—Scores of colored persons, frightened by Wiggins, joined the church in Denver.

—Mr. Tilden's house in Gramercy Park is now said to be the richest and most ornate in America.

—In Denver an Indian has been convicted of forging a signature to a bank check. Civilization is marcing on.

—In predicting so much extra wind, it is plain that Prof. Wiggins was laboring under the supposition that Congress was to sit through March.

—Just now Eastern and Western journals appear to confess that the North is much more of a sinner than the South. There eyes are being opened.

—The Charleston *News and Courier* says "the farmers are going to rule this land." Ninety per cent. of lawyers in Congress, chiefly elected by farmers, rule the land.

—"My boy" said a politician to his son "lean a little toward everything and commit yourself to nothing. Be as round as a bottle and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you."

—When Mr. Arthur arrived at the Tabor wedding ceremony he said under his breath: "I thought I was invited to a weddinig, but this seems more like a funeral." He has never been the same man since.

—The London police are in possession of a clue to the explosion in the office of the local government on Thursday. A woman observed and has fully described the apparence of a man who was appearently placing an infernal machine against the building.

—The New York *Tribune* notes what it calls "another illustration of the growing divergence between the Northern and Southern Democracy. The former stands for free-trade and free rum, while the latter is rapidly coming over to the side of protection and regulation of the liquor traffic."

—Frederick N. Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is a gray-haired man who lives on poor fare in Baltimore. A tattered coat of Confederate gray keeps some of the cold out. He is now out of employment and too old to help himself. He has a wife and five children. He tries to smile cheerily at fate, but admits that he needs help.

—The Arizona young man is a dangerous animal to have in the house. Down at Tucson, on a recent Sunday evening, during the business of courting, a young fellow's pistol fell to the floor, and, being discharged, his sweetheart was wounded. The evening's sitting closed with the arrival of the old folks upon the scene and the calling in of the doctor.

—Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the proprietor of the Washington *Post*, recently married a Miss Brady, who is said to be an accomplished lady of 35, and one of the remarkable features of the wedding was the receipt of a kind letter from his divorced wife wishing for him all the happiness he had failed to enjoy in his first marriage. He and his bride have gone to Europe.

—The Mobile *Register* says: "Considerable comment has been caused by the failure of this paper to notice the arrival and lecture of the Rev. DeWitt Talmadge. Mr. Talmage is afflicted with a very inexperienced advance agent, who was both impudent and abusive while trying to beat down the regular advertising rates offered and declared he would prefer to advertise his lecturer upon the dead walls about town."

—India is evidently a land where a man may "see snakes" without arousing the least suspicion that his temperance principles are not all right. During the year 1881 snakes are said to have destroyed 18,670 human lives in India, and 254,967 snakes are said to have been killed. The loss of life is remarkably large unless snakes are used as family pets, as Spitz dogs and bears are in America.

—Governor Boynton, of Georgia, will find himself embarrassed with the application for pardon from a kinsman under sentence of death, just as Governor Smith, of the same State, did in the case of Milt Malone. Alfred Doyle, who is to be hanged in a short time for a murder committed in Griffin, was related to Governor Boynton's wife. The last speech made by the Governor was in defence of Doyle before the Supreme Court.

—A little island known as Foula, about twenty miles west of Shetland, and containing about three hundred inhabitants, has been insolated by continuous storms from the mainland during the whole of this year, until the 7th of this month, when a boat managed to reach it with provision. The people were found to be in a terrible state of destitution, and many of them must have been starved to death but for this neighborly succor.

—A member of Congress from a Western State was recently invited to a dinner in Washington. He says: "There wasn't anything on the table when I got there but some forks and spoons and bric-a-brac. Presently they brought in some soup. As I didn't see nothin' else, I thought I'd eat all the soup I could, though soup is a mighty poor dinner to invite a fellow to. So I was helped four times, and then come on the finest dinner I ever see, and there I set," groaned he, "chock full of soup!"

—The Lexington *Dispatch* says: A mysterious robbery occurred in town on Friday night last. Entrance was gained through the front door of Ballentine & Wessinger's store by forcing the lock catches, and their safe robbed of about three hundred dollars. It is, indeed, a singular occurrence. The safe is said to have been locked with the combination as usual, yet it was opened without injury or the use of tools, although the party had provided themselves with chisels, sledge hammer, &c., taken from the shops of James Rawl and Mr. George Lybrand, which they secured by the same slight of hand.

—Dates from New York of the 19th instant state that about 2,500 quarts of Florida strawberries arrived there on Saturday, which met an active demand and went off quickly at higher prices—quoted at 60@75c per quart. An arrival of green peas from Savannah took place on the 17th instant, choice sold at $5 per crate and some frosted at $3. Florida peas were in light supply and generally sold at $3@3.50 per crate, with some few at $4. Florida string beans were plenty and round lots sold at $3.50@4 and way up to $5. New Florida egg plant sold at $4@5 per crate, and new cabbage at 35c for large heads. Savannah beets and cabbage were dull. A few Savannah cabbage brought $2@2.50 per barrel. Bermuda potatoes were quoted at $5@5.50 per barrel. Squash, per barrel, $5@6. Charleston asparagus 40@60c per bunch.