Auderson Intelligencer.

Disgraceful Tampering With the Lou-isiana Beturns.

Since the droll adventure of "Honest Jack Falstaff," so divertingly represented by the great dramatist, there has been no escapade quite so amusing in its wicked-ness as the one reported in our columns, yesterday, from Louisiana. The enormous lies told by the fat old swiller of suck as to the number of men in buckram he so valiantly encountered, and his secret hacking of his own sword to give plausibility to his story, did not put him to greater shame when his uimble falsehoods were exposed by Prince Hal and Poins than must be felt by the Republicans of Louisiana at the way they have gotten up this evidence about the Ku Klux in buckram whom they encounter-ed at the polls. Falstaff's hacking his sword to give color to his unconscionable lies and his magnifying the two men in buckram with which the fat knave began his tale to eleven before he got through, was not more ridiculous than the "bulldozing" tales of the Louisiana Falstaffand their fabrication of evidence to sup-port them. There is this difference, however, that the fat old sinner in Shakess peare was caught in a trap set by his fun-loving young companions, whereas the Louisiana knaves who pretond to have fought so many Ku Klux and bulldozers have themselves set the trap in which they are so ridiculously caught.

The problem how the apple got into the dumpling, or how the carved wooden image got into the narrow-mouthed glass bottle which enclosed it, cannot rival the problem how a protest against an election return, dated November 25, got into a scaled letter whose post-mark showed that it was mailed November 18. Que diable allait il faire dans cette galere? How the devil did the protest get into the envelope seven days after the letter was sealed and mailed and five hundred miles from the place where the protest was dated? There can be no doubt at all how the thing was done, considering that a little hot steam will soften the gum of a sealed envelope, and that it can be opened and reclosed as easily as an apple can be put into a dumpling. The date of the protest shows that it was surreptitiously prepared and enclosed in New Orleans.

In this exquisite Falstaffian performance our noted fellow-townsman, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, supplies the quick turns and nimble excuses by which a vain at-tempt is made to parry exposure. But Mr. Stoughton's readiness of wit cannot mitted? Mr. Stoughton is also said to have suggested that the protest was pre-pared and signed in De Soto on the 25th, the day the return was opened. But Falstaff was never more promptly refuted than Mr. Stoughton was by Mr. Cavenac, who told him that "De Soto is five hunerror perpetrated by the forger of the protest, who in the haste with which he did his clandestine work unwittingly put the stamp of fraud upon it by giving the date when it was written, instead of dating it back to correspond with the document it accompanied. Such a clerical error would not have been committed in De Soto seven days previous, but it was the most natural thing in the world in New Orleans where the fraud was perpetrated in haste and the unconscious writer put down the actual date of the month.

Senator Sherman is to be commended returns had been tampered with aud opened here. The evidence was conclusive that the supervisor or some one else had opened them and placed in the package the affidavits." But, after this honest avowal, we are puzzled to conceive how Senator Sherman could have added that he "doubted if it was done with criminal intent." How such a fraud could have been done with an honest intent passes comprehension. It is the duty of all the Republicans present from other States to denounce such frauds and warn the perpetrators that they will ruin the party if they do not make an honest count of the votes. If they elect a President by such knavery they will soon realize the truth of a very old maxim, that "the triumph of the wicked is short."-New York Herald, November

The Augusta and Hartwell Railroad The interest which the proposition to build a railroad from Augusta to Hartwell has excited in the popular mind

must have attracted the attention of the most casual observer. The feeling in favor of the road is deepor and more positive now than it was in 1870, because the people see more clearly the necessity which demands its early construction. This is true as to our citizens and our countrymen residing in the counties which we would have put in more direct communication with this-their natural market. To undertake the building of the proposed road at this time, when every industry is depressed and men are anxious for the future, does seem, at first glance, extremely unwise. But there are considerations which determine this to be the opportune moment for the in-auguration of the work. From Augusta to Walhalla, the opinion seems to be al-most unanimous that we cannot longer afford to delay; that the work should be commenced at once. We venture to speak of this question because of the in-terest we feel in the future of Augusta. and because we are persuaded that we cannot neglect pushing this enterprise to a speedy completion without materially lamaging ourselves. There is not a man white or colored, merchant or mechanic, or ordinary laborer in Augusta, who is not vitally interested in the early coustruction of the Augusta and Hartwell Road and of the completion of a great through line to Civcinnati, via Rabun Gap and Knoxvillo. This feeling is rapidly discovering itself in our community. We believe we shall soon see a more lively manifestation of the same. Recently, we have heard inquiries touching the nature of the country through which the road is to run. The five Georgia and three South Carolina counties which will come within the immediate influence of the road are rich in

nature's best gifts. The people are intelligent, thrifty and prosperous. They are, for the most part, farmers-farmers in the best sense of that term. In 1870, Columbia is reported to have made 8,699 bushels of wheat, 121,160 bushels of corn, 11,864 bushels of oats, 7,434 bales of cot-11,004 Dushels of Oats, 7,304 Dates of Cot-ton, 15,092 bushels of sweet potatoes and 46,311 pounds of butter; Elbert, 22,736 bushels of wheat, 140,434 bushels of corn, 13,268 bushels of oats, 3,035 bales of cotton, 9,961 bushels of sweet potatoes and 71,364 pounds of butter; Franklin, 18,-863 bushels of wheat, 173,007 bushels of corn, 14,151 bushels of cats, 637 bales of

cotton, 12,335 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 60,447 pounds of butter; Hart, 18,-376 bushels of wheat, 112,656 bushels of corn, 11,566 bushels of oats, 1,320 bales help the thing through. When the members of the returning board were abashed and nonplussed the prompt Mr. Stoughton suggested that it was a "cleri-cal error." No doubt it was; but where and by whom was the clerical error com-mitted? Mr. Stoughton is choose and 27,330 pounds of but-the clerical error com-mitted? Mr. Stoughton is choose and 27,330 pounds of but-sweet potatores, and 27,330 pounds of butcoln, 10,113 bushels of wheat, 75,006 bushels of corn, 21,275 bushels of oats, 2,587 bales of cotton, 7,918 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 27,330 pounds of but-ter; Abbeville, 64,092 bushels of wheat, 315,399 bushels of corn, 56,512 bushels of oats, 13,924 bales of cotton, and 10,995 bushels of sweet potatoes; Anderson, 77,-169 bushels of wheat, 409,688 bushels of corn 34 213 bushels of oats, 5.274 bales than Mr. Stoughton was by Mr. Cavenac, who told him that "De Soto is five hun-dred miles from New Orleans," showing tatoes; Oconee, 10,533 bushels of wheat, that Mr. Stoughton is not very strong in the geography of Louisiana. "A clerical error" no doubt it was, but a clerical cotton, and 8,950 bushels of sweet potaoats, 810 (this year nearer 3,000) bales of cotton, and 8,950 bushels of sweet potacotton, and 8,950 bushels of sweet pota-toes, aggregating 231,191 bushels of wheat, 1,477,853 corn, 168,752 oats, 35,-021, say 50,000 bales of cotton, and 90,-634 bushels of sweet potatoes. And the five Georgia counties 246,477 pounds of butter. The eight counties mentioned had at least 36,000 sheep and 66,000 swine the year referred to. Our belief is that these figures fall about twenty per cent. below the actual ones. They teli us of a few "golden footed sheep," but they do not embrace the fresh eggs, the spring chickens, the quacking ducks, the noisy guinea fowls, and the Christmas turkeys with which that whole region of

turkeys with which that whole region of ope in New Orleans. "He said that there could be no question but what the ich we may denominate subthe direction of his own chamber, aptributary. She must have it again. To secure it will demand great energy and promptuess on the part of her citizens. Shall we exhibit these?—Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. The Common Cause. In all humiliation and bitterness of soul verging close upon irrecoverable despair, the people of South Carolina are protesting against the shameful wrong nothing to his discredit. and insult to which they have been sub jected by the Federal government, at the State's attorney "rested." instigation, and with the counivance, of a recreant executive. They see them-selves disfranchised, their lawful ballots ignored, their Supreme Court defied, their State House occupied with soldiery, their rightfully elected Representatives exclu-ded by a corporal from the halls of legisportant. I thought it my duty to have her here, however, to afford the other side an opportunity to call her if they lation, their peace and dignity invaded, their prostrate commonwealth ground desire.' EXPERIMENT WITH DYNAMITE.-Au Nothing could render the prisoner's account appears in the London papers of some remarkably successful experiments with dynamite. In the first test, a three case more hopeless than it was already, still deeper into the dust of degradation. Shall their solemn appeals go unheeded? Is there no help short of overt and outwhile something might come out to his advantage. "I will call the witness," I said. hundred pound block of iron, on being right revolution, for a loval and longraised to a height of twenty-four feet. forbearing community, thus trampled under the feet of the only power to which in the natural order of things they should look for protection? Where are the North She was a middle-aged woman, of no was allowed to fall on a wooden box conunprepossessing appearance. Her agitataining fifty pounds of packed dynamite; as the result the box was smashed, and tion was visible : and I noticed that, in taking the oath, she laid her hand beside although several of the cartridges were the book and not upon it. "I ask that the witness be sworn with and West in this momentous emergency? compressed and burst, no explosion en-sued. With a view of showing the in-Is there no voice of sympathy, no outher hand on the book," I said, calling atburst of indignation, no demand for justense local action of the explosive ten tention to the omission. pounds weight was placed at a distance of nine feet from a temporary wooden tice, elsewhere, in response to South Car-The judge so ordered ; and the witness olina's protest? Will the honest, conhand shook violently as she reluctantly servative, well-meaning citizens of Missouri stand by without a murmur, fence, and after the explosion it was found that fully one-half of the spars had obeyed the direction, and the oath was as the sovereignty of a sister State is thrust through and through with Federal bayonets? Will New York and Indiana, will Massachusetts and Ohio, look on After a few preliminary questions as to the hour of her retiring, her falling escaped damage, whereas it appears in-evitable that, had an equal quantity of gunpowder been fired, the paing would have been entirely destroyed. In order to prove the effective use of dynamite as asleep, &c. "What is the next thing you rememwith unconcern at this stupendous outber ?" I asked. rage? We have been told that a great a fog-signal at sea, experiments of a dif-The witness hesitated. crisis is at hand, that a formidable peril ferent kind were made. It could be fired from a spar without the slightest danger "Answer the question," said his threatens the country, that the people must present a solid front to the danger Honor. either to the spar or to those on deck-as "I-I heard a noise as of some one that threatens the obliteration of their was shown by two cartridges being placed at the end of a fishing-rod, which re-mained intact-or the same effect would coming into the room," she faltered. common heritage; then why do they besitate at the duty which every consid-"Did you see any one enter ?" Another pause. I repeated the inquiry. eration of patriotism inspires, and every follow if the cartridge were attached to a instinct of self-preservation suggests? The fate that hangs over South Carolina small piece of wood and thrown into the "I did," was the answer. "What did the person do?" water. In another experiment, a carto-day may swoop down upon Connecti tridge was sent to the bottom of a pond, The woman's face grew paler, and it cut to-morrow and upon Kentucky the next day; and there is no telling how the explosion sending the spray in a col-umn forty feet high. With a view to test the effect of an explosion of gunwas with difficulty she found utterance. "He came to the side of the cradle," she said, "with the bottle of milk in his soon the same abyss of ruin may not swallow up the entire fabric of our liberpowpowder or a box of dynamite, twentyhand, and put it to the baby's mouth." ties. Let then the voice of all who yet five pounds of powder were placed in a hollow closely covered by a large half-inch plate of iron, on the top of which The judge and State's attorney both boast of being a free people be heard in unison with the last despairing implorabent forward in eager attention. The latter, it was evident, had not expected tion of the old Palmetto State. The senwas laid a plate containing ten pounds of timent of the broad and populous North this testimony. dynamite. On firing the charge, it was found that the plate had been thrown a I felt that my questions, thus far, only served to draw the halter closer about my should be voiced at once in public assem-blages from city to city, from hamlet to distance of nine feet, and had smashed hamlet, from river to river and from sea client's neck. But I had gone too far to the box, without any explosion of the to sea, until the despots in authority at retreat. dynamite having taken place, notwith-My voice trembled almost as much as Washington and their minions all over standing the force of the shock to which that of the witness as I proceeded. the land, who are now triffing with the it was thus subjected. "Did you recognize that person ?" henor and sapping away the life-blood "I did," was the answer, scarcely audiof Carolina, are made to tremble at the "UP SALT RIVER."-An exchange demonstration, and cower at the certainty ble. gives the following as the origin of the expression "Up Salt River:" David Crocket, the famous Keutucky Congressof their coming retribution .- St. Louis My client's life hung on the answer to the next question! The silence of the court-room was death like. The sound Times. man, while a Whig candidate, was chal-REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.-The diphtheria that brings the torture of a thousand deaths to the little ones it aslenged by his Democratic opponent to meet him on the stump in joint discussails can be readily mastered by swab-bing the back of the mouth and throat sion. Crockett accepted, and the day and place were fixed, but Crockett did not appear, and the people thinking him afraid to do so, rallied for his opponent and elected him. It afterwards turned thus: Take table salt, two drachms, black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each, mix and out that Crockett, who had started for pulverize, put into a teacup, which half fill up with boiling hot water; stir well and then fill up with good vinegar. Use the place in a canoe propelled by a negro, had been landed in the forest at the every half hour, one, two and four hours | Dr. Baldwinhead-waters of Salt River, by his treacherous guide, who then swiftly paddled off as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a small amount each time. Ap-ply an ounce each of spirits of turpenshrieked. down the stream. Crockett was too good Then, in quick, wild accents she went a hunter to starve in the wilderness, but tine, sweet oil and azua ammonia, mixed, he was totally unable to reach the aphe was totally unable to reach the appointed place in time, and give it up, and with it his chance of election. Hence the phrase, "Up Salt River"— meaning that party is hopelessly defeated. Crockett, however, was more lucky two years afterwards; being elected by a handsome majority. Tidem and Hendricks are elected for hor hading nimeer lascov-ered by reason of her waking, the culprit, who was no other than George Granger, Mrz. Berkley's profligate bother, had disclosed to her that his purpose was to regain his lost inheritance by putting out of the way those who stood between him and it, promising the witness to provide

THE VALUE OF AN OATH. BY JUDGE CLARK.

It was an unpopular case to defend. The charge against my client was one of shocking atrocity, the murder of his own child. The popular verdict had already condemned him, and there was but little doubt but that of the jury would go the same way. Arthur Berkley, the prisoner, had mar-ried Edith Granger, a wealthy heiress, whose father had died, leaving her his

whole fortune, to the exclusion of a profligate son whom he had disinherited and driven from his home.

Mrs. Berkley died within a year after the marriage, leaving an infant a few weeks old, a feeble little creature, requiring constant and assiduous care. far reached our shores, and it is though Indeed, Dr. Baldwin almost took up his the total number will not exceed 70,000 quarters in the house, often passing the This is not so large a decrease as was night there, that he might be at hand in case of need.

One of these nights, the doctor, as he afterwards stated in his evidence, after retiring to bed, feeling solicitous about his charge, got up and stole softly to the nursery to see that everything was right. He found the door ajar and a dim light burning within.

As he advanced, he distinctly saw Ar-hur Berkley standing by the table, hold-ing to the child's mouth the bottle from which it was accustomed to receive its which its was accustomed to receive its which its was steps, he quickly put down the bottle, at home. In the tables of emigration and stealthily left the apartment by a statistics, it appears that Germany now side entrance.

Not a little surprised at these movements the doctor approached and laid his hand on the child's face, which he Norway, France and Denmark next in found in violent convulsions, which were followed in a few seconds by the stillness The

of death. A post mortem examination, and analy-sis of the contents of the stomach, placed it beyond a doubt that prussic a, id had been administered. And an examina-tion of the bottle that Berkley had left lation represented by the poorest wards by it proved that the milk in it contained a large quantity of the same deadly poi-rope is thickly speckled with crowded

On this evidence Berkley was arrested come from them, they cannot forego the and indicted for murder; and there was not a dissenting voice as to his guilt. life here. Their vocatious are chiefly of An incentive to the crime was found in co-operative character, which is another the fact that as heir to his child, he would strous, actuated by motives so mercenary,

should excite the deepest indignation. Berkley's previous character had been good. He had always appeared gentle and kind; had been a devoted husband;

and, during the brief period of its life, had shown the tenderest attachment to of money bet on the result of the late his child. Presidential election is astonishing. At

overwhelmed with grief, but strenuously denied all imputations of guilt, asserting that he had not sure to the served only one of the half dozen pool-rooms in New York, that of John Morrissey, the

entrusted me with his cause, had every times. The actual amount of money right the law accorded him. This duty hazarded on the election in the United performed, my conscience would be clear, whatever the result.

It would be tedious to dwell on the steps preceding the trial. I interposed no obstacles in its coming on speedily. My aim was not to thwart the ends of justice, but to see it fairly meted out. Dr. Baldwin was the first and chief witness. He told his story clearly and methodically; and it was easy to see it carried conviction to the jury. My rigid cross-examination only served to bring out his evidence with more distinctness of detail. I elicited the fact, for instance, that the child's nurse lay in the same

room; that she was asleep when the doc-tor entered, and that it was to her he first

deavoring to show that he came from

AN EARNEST APPEAL. found berself unable to violate the sol-George Granger, alias Dr. Baldwin, would have left the court-room, but an

Oct 12, 1876

As we are compelled to have Money to carry on our business, all persons indebted to us for Guano or Supplies must certainly come for-ward and settle the same. The plea of "hard times" won't pay debts. If they would, we would certainly be willing to accept them. Prompt payments make many friends, and insures kind indulgence. So come along with your Greenbacks or Cotton and pay up. You will feel good yourself, and make us feel better.

feel better.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LOT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Which we will sell as low as the lowest for cash.

WILSON & REED.

year, when the statistics give returns of 84,560. Only 62,550 for 1875 have thus GET OUT OF DEBT! GET OUT OF DEBT !! far reached our shores, and it is thought

WE have given liberal credits the present, as well as past years, and the time for col-lecting our Money has about arrived, as we are not going to wait much longer before sneing, and trying what virtue there is in law, as much as we hate to do so. We carnestly call upon all, and no person is left out who owes us a cent for Merchandize or Guano for the present or past years, that they must pay us up out of their first gathering of Cotton this fall, and if no Cotton, WE WILL TAKE THE MONEY 1 Times are hard, we admit, but we cannot help it. We have to pay our own debts promtly, and it is reasonable that we should expect pay from others. The longer you let your debts stand over, the harder they are to pay. WE WANT OUR MONEY-DON'T FORGET IT ! We have a large stock of Gouls on hand and solicit the naturance of pround paying noticeable in 1875, for in 1874 the number of immigrants was 140,041. The "hard times" are supposed to have dis couraged emigration to a great extent Not only has the general distress here been reported all over Europe, but the business depression is not unknown in all of those countries from which hundreds of people have annually emigrated

We have a large stock of Goods on hand, and solicit the patronage of prompt paying

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO. Anderson, S. C., August 22, 1876 S. BLECKLEY. LOOK OUT ! LOOK OU¹ sends the largest number of emigrants to the United States, Ireland next, England,

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

W E desire to call attention to the fact that we have on hand a LARGE and well-selected stock of

Heavy Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes Hardware Crockery Ware, Etc.

We have just received a large lot of Bason Sides, Shoulders, Sugar Cured Hams Cheap Grades of Syrups, Muscovado, Devorara and New Orleans Molasses,

100 BARRELS CHO.CE FAMILY FLOUR.

in the country, taken to farming and other rural pursuits, have on the whole, done better than their brethren who are kept poor by the fierce competition of the crowded pavement. A complete assortment of Sugars, Collees and Teas, Pickles, Canned Goods, &c. A very large stock of Iron, Steel, Hoey, Shovels, Spades, and farming Implements generally. In short, we have everything that the farmer or man of family needs. We are selling the forogoing articles at the most reasonable cash prices. Call and be convinced of this fact.

730⁻ And now a word to those that we have supplied with Goods during the year 1872, 1873 and 1874. Unless you come forward and pay up, your Notes and Ac-counts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

BYRUM & McGRATH.

Important to those Indebted to Us.

proprietor deposited \$2,500,000 with a trust company, and still held in his own safe \$1,255,000. When the bets relating To those indebted to us on Accounts for last year, we will give one-half cent above the market price for Cotton, in payment of such Accounts and Notes, at any time between the last of November next. We must have the money on them, and



DISSOLUTION.

HE business heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by our

Mr. Lewis at the former stand, 2 Beason House. J. BAYLIS LEWIS, S. A. DEAN, R. B. DEAN,

A. A. DEAN.

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 12, 1376.

Sept 12, 1876

AT COST FOR CASH.

 ${
m W}_{1{
m III}}$ a view of settling up the business of the past four years, we propose closing

Stock now on hand at Cost for Cash.

Our selection is good, and parties will do well to call and avail themselves of this op

Parties indebted by Note or Account are requested to make settlement immediately with our Mr. LEWIS, as the old business must be wound up this Fall,

DON'T WAIT TO BE SUED.

LEWIS & CO.,

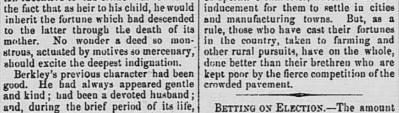
NO. 2 BENSON HOUSE PLACE.



Anderson the Cheapest Furniture Market in the State.

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

IN consideration of the searcity of money, I have put down prices to the following remarkable, unheard-of low prices: ROOM SUITS, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, from \$16.50 up-wards. With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Racks, (complete suits of ten Wards. With four outputs, indiving onlin, fable and Torot hads, (complete back of an pieces,) from \$24.00 upwards. SOLID WALNUT SUITS, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Deck Dress Bureau, (five drawers,) and Washstand, from \$30.00 upwards. With four Walnut Chairs and Walnut Rocking Chair, from \$40.50 upwards. GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without slats and castors, to \$3.50. Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50. Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50. Good Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00. The celebrated Kentucky Double-wove Cane Scat Chairs, varnished or painted, warrant-ed to be the strongest Chair made, at ninety-five cents apiece. Rocking Chairs, of the same kind, at \$1.40 apiece. These prices are no ketch-pennics, but all my goods are at the same low figure. I have on hand a large Stock of Furniture of all kinds and description, which will be sold cheaper than can be bought from anybody else or any other place. Come and see TOLLY and he will do you right. HE WILL NOT, OR CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. G. F. TOLLY. Depot Street, Anderson, S. C. May 18, 1876 A. S. STEPHENS. C. A. REED. **REED & STEPHENS.** MANUFACTURERS OF WAGONS, &C., &C. A. J. STRINGER, Agent. Belton, S. C. W. J. HIX, Agent, Fair Play. ESPECIAL attention paid to REPAIRING, and all work ful-V/S ly warranted. We claim the most thorough ronwork, Wood work, Painting and Trimming. as we employ on ly the best workmen. None but well-seasoned lumber used in the manufacture of our work. All per-sons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to call at our Manufactory, (at the puildings formerly owned by John A. Reeves, Esq.,) and inspect the work for BUGGIES always on hand at our REPOSITORY, (near the Railroad Bridge, on Main Street,) where Mr. Joseph Martin can always be found, ready to sell a new set of HARNESS, or to repair old ones. Anderson, Sept. 9, 1875 8 1y



emu oath.

his identity.

officer was ordered to detain him; and

when his disguise was removed, though

he had been absent many years, there were many present who could testify to

My client was acquitted on the spot

and his cell in the prison was that night occupied by his false accuser.—New York Ledger.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants this year will probably be less than that of last

The Times says it is estimated that about one-third of the emigrants remain in the city of New York and vicinity.

No greater mistake could they make than

centres, and, as most of the immigrant

excitement and congenial ways of city

and some majority. — Their squeating won't save then. And will be intrigurated.

few nights ago, with more truth than purity of rhetoric, touched upon the po-litical situation in the following words: "My frien's once I preach to a right pearing to have been just aroused from sinfu' cong'gation. Dey was stiff necked. sleep. But I made nothing of this, the Dey was self-sufficient. Dey wouldn't lis'en to not..... I pray wid dem. 'O Lord,' I say, 'take 'em up in de holler ob yer han' an' hol' 'em ober de mouf o' gentlemen. witness stating that his agitation had distracted his attention from these points. The doctor had only recently settled among us, but his conduct had been so hell. Hol' 'em dar till ye scorch 'em an exemplary that he had made many friends. He had especially won the con-fidence of the prisoner. I interrogated scorch 'em. But, O Lord, don't lef 'em drop in.' So wid dese 'publican party. Dey wouldn't lis'en to noffin. Dey let our breddren in de Souf be 'timidated. him as to his past career, but brought out Dey done bust de Freedm's Bank. Dey The evidence of the chemist who made kep' bad men where dey stole more'r the analysis was next put in, and the eber colored people does. Now de Lord's got 'em in de holler ob his han' an' he's holdn' of 'em ober de mouf o' hell. An' "I have brought the nurse here," he said; "but as she was asleep when the O Lord, scorch 'em an' scorch 'em-but prisoner entered, her evidence is unimdon't lef 'em drop in !"

ter, says :

mind them.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find coughs and colds at this HAMPTON 🕴 HUBBARD. season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

The MOST EMINENT LIVING AUTHORS, such as Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Tyndail, Ed. Hon. W. E. Giadatone, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Huxley, R. A. Froctor, Frances Pouer Cobbe, The Duke of Argyll, Jas, A. Froude, Mrs. Muloch, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Alexander, Mist Thackeroy, Jean Ingelow, Geo. Mac-Donald, Wm. Black, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Ar-nold, Henry Kingeley, W. W. Story, Auerbach, Ruskin, Carlyle, Tennyaon, Brooming, and many others, are represented in the pages of HAMPTON is going to save the State, and HUBBARD is going to save the Currency. That is, if the people vote solid for Hampton and buy their Goods at

Littell's Living Age.

Jan. 1, 1877, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its 132d volume, with the continues commendation of the best men and journals of the country, and From Hubbard, and pay the currency for same. A nice lot HAMS, BACON SIDES.

the best men and journals of the courty, and with constantly increasing success. In 1877, it will furnish to its readers the produc-tions of the foremost authors above mamed and many others; embracing the choicest Serial and Short Stories by the LEADING FOREIGN NOVELISTS and an amount

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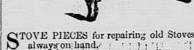
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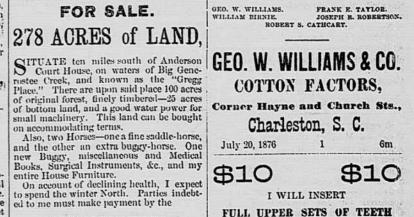
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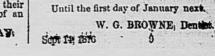


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of my voice startled me when I spoke. "Who was it ?" I asked. Her lips moved, but no sound came. "By the solemn oath you have taken on that sacred book, and by your hopes of salvation hereafter, I adjure you to tell the truth ?" I said earnestly. Her agitation was fearful to witness.

She shook from head to foot. A deadly pallor overspread her face. Slowly raising her trembling hand, and pointing at

"That is the man !" she almost

on to tell that on finding himself discov-

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