

The Democratic Executive Committee for the County of Anderson are requested to meet in the INTELLIGENCER office on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., to transact important business. A full meeting is earnestly requested.

JOHN B. MOORE, 1st Vice Chairman. E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

We are informed that the provisions of the new fence law have been adopted by the Legislature for the whole County of Anderson. We will publish this law in our next issue, and hence advise our readers to cease work upon any other than pasture fences until they see the new act.

The publication of the report of the Bond Commission excludes many news items from our columns this week, and we are unable to comment editorially upon it in this issue. We may say, however, that it is ably prepared and exhaustive. The Legislature should at once adopt the bonds reported as good, and pay the interest on them. They should also reject the \$3,999,000 shown to be fraudulent, and then ascertain what is right and just as to the remainder. We will comment further on this subject next week.

The News and Courier announces that Governor Hampton favors the payment of the Consolidation debt without reference to its funds. This may have been the Governor's position before the investigation, but we cannot believe it is his position now, for there is no ground upon which to call upon the people to pay the portion of the debt reported absolutely against by the commission, and we do not believe any unbiased and candid man would think of calling on the people to pay for any such rascality. This statement was no doubt made to control the Legislature as far as possible by the use of the Governor's name, but we do not think it will have much effect, for the people, the Legislature, and no doubt the Governor himself, are becoming tired of the newspapers continually lugging him into the settlement of questions before the Legislature. Governor Hampton is a sensible man and knows how to talk for himself without having to be interpreted to the Legislature by some newspaper. Whenever he desires to communicate with the Legislature he will most probably follow the established precedent of sending in a message, and not have the circumlocution of a newspaper interpreter. Until he pursues this course no attention should be paid to the newspaper talk as to what he thinks. The people have sent their representatives to Columbia to legislate for the State, and not to record the edicts which correspondents of newspapers say came from the Governor. Legislators should act independently of any man, and be governed by their duty to their constituents and their view of right. Let justice to the burdened people of South Carolina be done though the heavens fall.

AN IMPUDENT SLANDER.

The Charleston News and Courier in speaking of the political aspect of the public debt question says:

At the last general election the cry was that the success of the Democratic candidates, particularly in the South, would be dangerous to the Republic, because the South was disposed to support injurious and revolutionary legislation. For this cry, born of the exigencies of the campaign, there is now some excuse as the Southern Congressmen are found to be, as a body, in favor of cheating the public creditor, and the working man besides, by flooding the country with debased currency, which is a lie on its face, inasmuch as it is not the dollar in fact as it is in name. There has likewise been an attempt to repudiate the public obligations in different Southern States. Louisiana is an honorable exception. In South Carolina the people and the party were pledged to abide by the existing settlement of the debt, and the pledge was given with a complete knowledge of its meaning.

Radical rule this man was looking for to carry, if South Carolina should be in her high position and be, in Democratic hands, as arrant a double-dealer as under Scott and Moses. Can we then State afford to lay even a feather on the back of the Democratic party?

What the News and Courier here says of the Southern Congressmen is an insult to the whole South and deserves the commendation of every candid man, for we presume that it will be difficult to convince even the most stupid person that the representatives of the South in Congress are "as a body in favor of cheating the public creditor, and the working man besides."

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAREER.

Woodruff's Little Short-hand Note Book - How Chamberlain Made the State Support His Reform Organ.

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JANUARY 31.

The famous memorandum book used by Oakes Ames to demolish so many Congressional reputations has found its counterpart in the short-hand notes which for many years past have been taken by Woodruff, the former Republican Clerk of the Senate in this State. It seems that even in the flush and hazy days of Radical rule this man was looking forward to the day when he himself and his political associates would be called to account for the corruption and villainy which marked all their official actions.

Thinking that in such an hour of trial it might be well to have his memory strengthened by documentary evidence against those who had endeavored to be committed to paper the record of every criminal transaction in which he had been engaged, and arranged the books and papers of his business establishment in such a manner as to present full corroboration of whatever charges he might see fit to make. Woodruff and his friend Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives, were the proprietors and representatives of the Republican Printing Company, and the most lavish appropriations were annually made for its benefit by the General Assembly, in order that from the proceeds the Radical members of the Senate and the House might be heavily bribed to give their votes to whatever measure this printing company might have in hand. Whenever a bribe was paid, a full minute thereof was made in Woodruff's "little book" - the name of the recipient, the amount paid to him, date of payment, whether in check or money, and the circumstances attending the transaction. In these books and papers, kept by Woodruff, with an eye to his personal protection, have been turned over to the investigating committee, and many a rich morsel has been evolved therefrom. By the aid of these notes, Sinalis, the negro Congressman, was con-

DEATH OF THE POPE.

On last Thursday afternoon, Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, more widely known as Pope Pius IX, closed his eventful life, after having reigned longer than any sovereign of his time, and passed through many of the most portentous events in the history of the Catholic Church. He was born in Italy in 1792, and during the earlier years of his life was troubled with epilepsy, which threatened to destroy his health and terminate his existence in early manhood. He was born of parents of high rank, and was destined by his father for the army, but fate is stronger than human decrees, and his epileptic fits rendered him so unfit for military duties that he was discharged from the army, and in 1814 began the study of theology, and was from time to time advanced in minor orders, until in 1819 he was advanced to the Priesthood, in which position he served with distinguished ability, evincing great moderation and tact, together with purity of life and great charity. In 1827 he was advanced to the Archdiocese, and continued to win the esteem and admiration of his fellow men by his temperate and judicious use of his power, so that in 1846 he was made Cardinal during the reign of Gregory XVI, who was bigoted, vindictive and narrow in his views and actions. Upon the death of Gregory XVI, in 1846, Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was chosen Pope by the Catholic powers, and assumed the title of Pius IX, and was, according to the Catholic religion, the two hundred and fifty-sixth successor of St. Peter. The new Pope was the antipode of his predecessor. Gentle in his manners, kind and sympathetic in his feelings, pure and irreproachable in his private life, benevolent and liberal in all his actions, and devoted to the faith to which he adhered, Pius IX was the best sovereign who ever ruled the Catholic Church. As the Chief Pontiff for over thirty years, he greatly endeared himself to his church, and gave the least possible ground for personal enmity from any source. He entered upon his Papal duties as a reformer of the long practiced abuses, and was greatly welcomed by the people, but the influences of the Republican zeal which was rife in France seized upon Italy, and resulted in such tumult in 1848 as to drive the Pope from Italy. He was, however, restored in 1850 by the French armies. In 1860 the greater part of the Papal territory was annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia by invasion, and the King of Sardinia became King of Italy. In 1869-70 the celebrated Ecumenical Council proclaimed his spiritual infallibility in the following dogma, which startled the balance of the Christian world:

We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex cathedra - that is, when in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church - is, by the divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility which the divine Redeemer willed that his Church should enjoy in defining doctrine regarding faith or morals, and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irrefragable.

Almost while this doctrine was being promulgated, the war of France and Germany withdrew the protection of the French armies from the Pope, and the armies of Italy, under the late King Victor Emmanuel, occupied what was left of the Papal territory, and annexed it to Italy. This occurred in 1870, and thus, while the spiritual power of Popery was elevated to its acme, its temporal power was entirely destroyed.

The death of the Pope rendered necessary the assembling of the Cardinals, which will take place in a few weeks, and a successor to the late Pope will be elected. There is no special political significance attached to the death of the late Pope, and no national complications are likely to arise from it.

The members of the Senate of Virginia have reduced their salaries from \$540 to \$360. Our Legislators would do well to follow the example set them in this respect. They ought to reduce the compensation to three dollars per day. Everything is as cheap now as it was before the war, and there is no reason why the services of a legislator should be worth more now than they were then; and, besides, the State is not as able to pay now as she was then. Follow the general order of the day, gentlemen, and come down to three dollars instead of five.

WOODRUFF'S LITTLE SHORT-HAND NOTE BOOK.

How Chamberlain Made the State Support His Reform Organ.

Correspondence of the News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JANUARY 31.

The famous memorandum book used by Oakes Ames to demolish so many Congressional reputations has found its counterpart in the short-hand notes which for many years past have been taken by Woodruff, the former Republican Clerk of the Senate in this State. It seems that even in the flush and hazy days of Radical rule this man was looking forward to the day when he himself and his political associates would be called to account for the corruption and villainy which marked all their official actions.

Thinking that in such an hour of trial it might be well to have his memory strengthened by documentary evidence against those who had endeavored to be committed to paper the record of every criminal transaction in which he had been engaged, and arranged the books and papers of his business establishment in such a manner as to present full corroboration of whatever charges he might see fit to make. Woodruff and his friend Jones, Clerk of the House of Representatives, were the proprietors and representatives of the Republican Printing Company, and the most lavish appropriations were annually made for its benefit by the General Assembly, in order that from the proceeds the Radical members of the Senate and the House might be heavily bribed to give their votes to whatever measure this printing company might have in hand. Whenever a bribe was paid, a full minute thereof was made in Woodruff's "little book" - the name of the recipient, the amount paid to him, date of payment, whether in check or money, and the circumstances attending the transaction. In these books and papers, kept by Woodruff, with an eye to his personal protection, have been turned over to the investigating committee, and many a rich morsel has been evolved therefrom. By the aid of these notes, Sinalis, the negro Congressman, was con-

victed. Cardozo, the oily Chabard of South Carolina politics, owes his present domicile in jail to the tales which were told in court by the mute but eloquent short-hand writing of Woodruff. By means of this book light has been thrown on some of the corrupt transactions of Daniel H. Chamberlain.

Following the example of other official reformers, who have found the need of a journalistic trumpet with which to sound forth their own praises, Chamberlain established here in Columbia a daily newspaper, called the Union-Herald, in which all the stock was owned by himself, Cardozo, his State Treasurer; S. W. Melton, his Attorney General; and one C. C. Puffer, who at the time was receiver of the old Bank of the State. In a short time Melton became weary of the questionable company he was keeping, and parted with his stock to Chamberlain, which transfer, of course, gave to the latter an increase of power in the conduct of the newspaper. The Union-Herald was used as a vehicle for the promulgation of the peculiar political views of Chamberlain and his henchman, Cardozo, and for a long time it was ably and manfully supported from the ill-gotten gains of these two notorious "reformers." The Union-Herald was extensively quoted by the Charleston News and Courier as an exponent of all that was good and pure in the science of State government. But after a while the fact of increasing expense of the paper was found to be a source of such magnitude as could not be met by the pocket money of two State officers alone, and it was found necessary to seek elsewhere for the funds wherewith to provide for its sustenance.

About this time an opportune moment came for Chamberlain to make two financial strikes. With his accustomed dexterity he took advantage of the occasion, and from the two combined he managed to clear \$11,000, which went into the depleted coffers of the Union-Herald, and gave to that languishing newspaper another breathing spell.

These transactions are to be found in the records of the investigating committee, and they make out a clear case of the most barefaced bribery and corruption on the part of Chamberlain. To provide for the floating debt of the State, which consisted in greater part of past due pay claimed by printing and publishing companies, a bill was introduced by Woodruff & Jones, proprietors of the Republican Printing Company, the Legislature passed an act appointing by name a commission of three respectable gentlemen, whose duty it should be to examine into the validity of the claims which should be presented, and to pass upon their validity or illegality. These gentlemen were Mr. J. F. Southern, President of the Union Bank of this city; Mr. W. B. Gulick, cashier of the Carolina National Bank here; and Mr. G. P. Cavender, a most accomplished accountant, and who, having been formerly State Auditor, was thoroughly acquainted with all the various claims which would come before the commission. With the appointment of these men all the holders of the claims, Democrats as well as Republicans, were fully and perfectly satisfied, but when the bill had passed providing for their appointment, to the surprise of all the people of the State, Gov. Chamberlain interposed his executive veto, and plainly intimated that his opposition to the bill arose from the fact that the General Assembly themselves appointed the commissioners, instead of giving to their appointment the force of a legislative enactment. Democratic members supported the veto, and immediately thereupon another bill was passed, giving to the Governor the power of appointment.

This bill having been presented to the Governor for approval, he immediately sent for Woodruff and Jones to attend to him in his office, whether they at once repaired. When they arrived he plainly and without circumlocution imparted to them the object he had in view. Woodruff and Jones have both sworn before the committee that he called their attention to the bill above referred to, and that he told them to give their consent to what he wished to do with it - whether to approve or veto it. He reminded them that they owned most of the claims which would come before the commission for adjudication, and that it must be very important to them whether the bill became law or rejected. He said that on the one hand they could not prevent the bill from being passed, and on the other hand they could not prevent the bill from being rejected, and that they should be paid unless they would turn over this money.

Woodruff and Jones have testified that, finding themselves completely in his power, and seeing no other way open to payment of their claims, they agreed to pay Chamberlain the money which he demanded in the next day. They said they in cash the sum he had asked, but declined to receive the two shares in the Union-Herald Company, as their ownership of two shares would have constituted a minority of the owners of the paper, and would have given them no voice or power in its conduct, while all it would have rendered them partly responsible for the running expenses and debts.

The money having been paid over to him, Governor Chamberlain approved the bill, and appointed suitable commissioners. The bargain was kept, and the claims of Woodruff and Jones were passed and approved by the commission, which was gathered in for the support of the Governor's newspaper. But this was not enough, and \$5,000 more were looked for in another and different direction.

Before Chamberlain came into power as Governor, the General Assembly, in order to guard against the possibility of a similar case, had enacted a system of tax laws, which made the State taxes specific, both in their collection and application - that is, such and such a tax was levied, and the purpose to which it was to be applied was named in the bill. To divert the tax collected for any one purpose to the payment of another was made a crime, and was punishable with heavy fine and extended imprisonment. Prior to the last year of Chamberlain's administration, a debt of \$200,000 had been due for several years to one Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, who had furnished to the State a large quantity of the State auditors and Treasurers in the assessment and collection of the taxes. Although this debt had been standing a comparatively long time, no appropriation had been made for its payment, and Price was very clamorous for his money. The only way in which it could be collected under the specific tax laws, and this could only be legally devoted to payments other than the Price claim.

Even these restricted funds were misapplied. To all persons who applied for the State treasury funds, money, the tax was typed, and was "no tax, no hand." Chamberlain was striving to keep the

money there as long as possible, so as to make it available in his re-nomination for office - so as to say to every member of the nominating convention, who had a claim against the State, that he would pay; vote against me, and you may "whistle for your money." But temptation came to Chamberlain in the shape of Price from Philadelphia, with an earnest demand for payment of his bill, and to get it he consented to part with the nomination money for the support of the Union-Herald.

One James G. Thompson was the editor of this paper. Through Tompon Chamberlain communicated with Price, and told him that it would be a felony under the law to have his bill paid out of any moneys then in the treasury, and that Cardozo, the Treasurer, would certainly not pay it and take such a risk unless he, Chamberlain, advised and requested him to do so. But that if Price would constitute him, Thompson, his agent for the collection of the \$200,000, and would pay him \$5,000 out of it for the benefit of the Union-Herald, Cardozo and Chamberlain could order Cardozo to pay the money.

Price at once consented to do so, and he despaired of getting his money in any other way, and Cardozo paid the \$200,000, out of which \$5,000 were reserved by Thompson on Governor Chamberlain's account. Thus the \$11,000 necessary to keep up the Union-Herald, Cardozo and Chamberlain were saved from further depletion. The parties to this transaction still live. Price is a rich book publisher, &c., in Philadelphia, Chamberlain practices law in New York, and Thompson is the Columbia correspondent of a New York paper. But Cardozo sits in jail, and is being punished, and the powder of the monkey, the cat, and the chestrnut raked from the fire.

Of both these bribery transactions in which Chamberlain was the bribed party the Democratic investigating committee has full proof.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

The Evidence Against Him Taken in Secret at Columbia.

From the New York Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 31.

The honest people of South Carolina are in a rage over the exposure of the old public journal for the fierce light which for several years past has been thrown on the villainies and corruption of carpet-bag rule. With all that has been written and published on this subject, half the story still remains untold. When the State of the South, and Chamberlain administration, is given to the world, the wonder will be that the Democrats of the State, constituting the entire tax-paying element, did not rise years ago and put a sudden and violent end to such a rapacious system of misgovernment.

The judicial investigating committee has been at work for many months gathering and arranging testimony against the plunderers. The result of their labors, so far, has been the conviction of one or two of the lesser thieves, and the indictment of Patterson, who has not yet been brought to trial. The greatest cause of surprise to the people of the State has been the conviction of Chamberlain or Kimpston. The circumstances of the bargain by which Hampton obtained recognition from the Hayes administration leave little room for doubt that Chamberlain and his friend are protected by Democrats high in power. The story was divulged as a result of the fact that the committee has not succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict Chamberlain. As the testimony taken during the investigation has been guarded with jealous care, all reports of the character of the evidence having been based, up to this time, on untrustworthy rumors, it was difficult to know whether the story was true or false. Justice requires that the chief of the South Carolina thieves shall not go unpunished. What is the nature of the evidence against him that the Democratic leaders seem anxious to suppress? At last I am able to give you some particulars of the story, and the result of the committee's work, and the people of South Carolina and of the North can judge for themselves why Chamberlain has been allowed to escape.

For sleek and polished villainy, this Massachusetts lawyer was easily first among his fellows. Handsome in person, and a fine looking man, he carried himself in his manners, shrewd and bold in his acts, he showed his way to the front very soon after his arrival in South Carolina, and managed to figure for a long time as the friend of reform and the honest carpet-bagger par excellence. For four years before he became Governor, by the aid of the famous Money Elixir, he had the reputation of Attorney General. While regarded with suspicion by a few, and positively denounced as a rascal by the Sun, though supported and praised by other newspapers, his skill kept his record clear of positive evidence of guilt, and he was able to keep his hands clean of the money of many who had no doubt of the criminal character of his associates. At this late hour, when the veil is lifted from the proceedings of the investigating committee, Chamberlain stands revealed as the central figure in the robber group.

I propose to give you a resume of the testimony taken by the investigating committee. I shall begin with one of the many cases made up against Chamberlain by the committee's patient investigations. In this instance Chamberlain bribed a State officer to resign his office, and paid the bribe out of the people's money. The story has never before been told.

The oral evidence on which this case is based consists of the testimony of C. C. Bowen, Sheriff of Charleston, ex-Gov. Moses, John B. Dennis, Niles G. Parker, J. L. Neagle and others. Documentary proof fully sustaining the charge was furnished to the committee by acceptance of the money by the State auditors in the hands of the committee.

The famous Land Commission of this State, under which so many frauds and robberies took place, was established by enactment of the Republican General Assembly. The act was drawn up by the skillful hand of D. H. Chamberlain himself. This commission, under the terms of the act creating it, consisted of an Advisory Board comprising the Governor, R. K. Scott; the Attorney General, D. H. Chamberlain; the Treasurer, Niles G. Parker; the Comptroller General, John L. Neagle; and the Secretary of State, F. L. Cardozo. Bear in mind that three of these men thus composing the Advisory Board constituted also the Financial Board of the State - namely, Scott, Chamberlain and Parker.

This Advisory Board elected C. P. Leslie Land Commissioner. Leslie was also a member of the State Senate, and a fit counterpart of Chamberlain in audacity. The act creating the Land Commission provided for the issue of \$500,000 worth of bonds bearing six per cent interest, which should be sold at a price agreed on by the Financial Board, and the proceeds should be invested in lands for the homeless laborers and poor men of the State, which should be sold to them at low prices and on a credit of several years. But this purpose of the Commission was shamelessly perverted and abused by the Advisory Board and the Land Commissioner. They used the money for themselves, through other parties, to purchase lands at a low price, and have then presented to themselves (the Advisory Board) for purchase by the State at a very high price - they (the Advisory Board) approving and ordering the purchase, and in that way dividing among themselves and their friends the money of the State.

There had been a spirit of jealousy between the white and colored leaders of the Republican party as to the manner

in which the spoils were distributed. The colored men insisted that they did not get their proper share, and that the white men were gradually monopolizing all the positions of profit. This was notably the case in the matter of the Land Commission. It seemed to be a close corporation into which its members were afraid to admit new members. The colored men, under the lead of Whipple, Elliott and DeLarge, at that time the most prominent members of the House of Representatives, resolved to break down this combination, and to take to themselves and men of their own color the administration and the spoils of the Land Commission.

To effect their object, they chose a noble and manly mode. It was in the spring of 1870, when one of those periodical outbursts of public indignation over the fraudulent issue of State bonds by the Financial Board was at its very height, and the members of the Financial Board (Scott, Chamberlain and Parker, who were also members of the Advisory Board of the Land Commission) were trembling in their seats over threats of investigation and exposure by the Republican Legislature, which was then in session. They were anxious that the General Assembly should adjourn, and after hard work to that end, and the expenditure of money, had at last succeeded in inducing the two houses to adopt a concurrent resolution providing for their adjournment sine die within a day or two.

Just at this time the colored men made their strike. The rest of the story I will tell in almost the very words which were given before the investigating committee.

F. J. Moses was at that time the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and possessed considerable popularity among the colored men of the party, as he had often exerted himself to preserve harmony and unity between the two colored members of the party. Two days before the General Assembly was to adjourn, Moses was sent for, and requested to attend a meeting held at the room of Robert C. DeLarge. He testified that, on reaching the place, he found DeLarge, Elliott and Whipple in a great state of excitement and indignation over some special fraud committed by the Land Commission, in which a great deal of money had been divided, the chief recipients of which were white men. Moses was informed by the colored politicians that they had deliberated on the matter, and had positively determined to demand that the Advisory Board be removed from its position as Land Commissioner and custodian of the funds appertaining to its administration, and that they should appoint in his stead one of their own number. R. C. DeLarge, a very prominent colored man, was the person named by them for the office. The drafts for \$48,000 drawn by or with the members of the Advisory Board, to convey to the board their determination, and also to state to them that were their demands not acceded to at once, they would get the Legislature to rescind the concurrent resolution providing for immediate adjournment, and to immediately enter upon a legislative investigation into the frauds committed by the Financial Board. This would inevitably lead to the prompt impeachment of Scott, Chamberlain and Parker.

Recognizing in this state of affairs the great danger to the existence of the party, Moses says that he undertook the mission, and at once went in search of the Advisory Board. The first of these whom he met was Neagle, the Comptroller General, to whom he communicated his apprehensions. Neagle immediately suggested that Moses should go with him to Scott. He did so, and he found when their story was told, Scott became evidently very much disturbed in mind, and said that the demand made by the colored men must be complied with promptly, or it would lead to great disaster, political as well as personal. A meeting was thereupon appointed to be held at the house of Niles G. Parker, and accordingly Scott, Chamberlain, Parker, Moses and Neagle assembled there, and discussed at length the peril involved in the situation.

It was unanimously determined that Leslie must be got rid of, and DeLarge requested to go and bring Leslie to the meeting. After he had returned with the latter, Chamberlain (as the special friend and supporter of Leslie) unfolded to him what was proposed, and asked that, in view of the danger which stared them in the face, he (Leslie) should consent to hand in his resignation. But, to the consternation of all of them, Leslie indignantly refused to do any such thing. His answer, as contained in the testimony given before the committee, is as nearly as possible in the following words:

"Gentlemen, I positively refuse to resign. My acts as Land Commissioner I am willing to have them investigated. As you know, I have never bought for the State one acre of land except by the written approval of a majority of yourselves, who compose the Advisory Board; and so far as any investigation into the affairs of the Financial Board is concerned, I have nothing to fear from that. If you have committed fraud, you must protect yourselves, and not ask me to resign in your office to protect you."

The conspirators were all completely astounded at this unexpected reply, and for a time silence prevailed. Finally Dr. Neagle, knowing the character of the man with whom he had to deal, looked up and asked:

"How much money will you take to resign?"

"Ah! that is another matter," replied Leslie. "Doctor, you understand the business, and I am willing to listen to you on that line, for I am d - anxious to get rid of all association with such men as you are afraid of your own shadows. I own one share in your Greenville and Columbia Railroad corporation, estimated value \$20,000. If you will take that off my hands at that price, in cash, pay me besides, in cash, \$25,000, and also pay to Kimpston \$3,000, borrowed money which I owe him, I will resign, and then you may present to my resignation which you may suggest. Or I will do this. If you accept my terms I will write out my resignation, place it in the hands of Chamberlain, who is the only one of your number whom I trust as my friend, to be kept by him until the money or its equivalent is paid me, and then he may present it to the Advisory Board, and DeLarge may be appointed."

This proposition of Leslie's was acceded to, and Scott, Chamberlain and Parker agreed to pay him the \$48,000 he demanded. As this money had to come out of the Treasury of the State, it was necessary to decide how it could be raised and to what fund it should be charged. After long consultation, Leslie agreed to sign as Land Commissioner such a number as they might desire of the blanks used in the purchase of land, and it was determined that on these blanks values should be bought at a very low price and charged to the State at a very high price, so that the margin between the two prices should cover the \$48,000 they were to pay Leslie. These blanks were afterward dated back, and used in the purchase of the famous Hell-Hole Swamp tract of land, where the State drew over \$00,000 for land that is not worth \$20,000.

This scheme having been arranged, the parties then separated, and met again at Chamberlain's house the next morning, where their number was increased by the presence of Kimpston, the Financial Board, and the drafts for \$48,000 drawn by Kimpston, as Financial Agent, on Parker as State Treasurer, payable to Kimpston's order. These drafts were three, payable at intervals of ten days at the Carolina National Bank in Columbia, and were deposited in said bank in person by Chamberlain, who in person drew money as the drafts became due and turned it over to Leslie. The latter's resignation was promulgated, DeLarge was appointed in his stead, the General Assembly adjourned without ordering an investigation, and the members of the Financial Board obtained a new lease of opportunity to defraud the State.

Chamberlain's deposit and collection of these drafts at the Carolina National Bank were fully proved before the committee from the books and records of the bank. All that is wanting now to convict him of the crime is a requisition from Gov. Hampton and his trial in our courts.

To Mothers! - Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a final settlement of said Estate, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Wm. N. Smith, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 28th day of February next, for a final settlement and discharge from said Estate.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. All persons having demands against the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned Administrators, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell the Personal Property of said deceased, at his late residence, on the SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The property consisting in part of the following to-wit: Ten Mules, Four Horses, One Thousand Bushels Corn, One Hundred Bushels Cotton Seed, Eleven head Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, One Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Interest in Steam Engine, Saws, Saws, and other household and farm implements, interest in horse-power Thresher, Four two-horse Wagons, One one-horse Wagon, One Buggy, and other household and farm implements. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. E. Z. LONG, J. JAMESON, Administrators.

McClully & Taylor, Agents, Anderson, S. C. Feb 14, 1878

Guano! WE are agents for Bradley's Patent Phosphate and Eutaw Acid. Call and get our terms. A. B. TOWERS & CO. Feb 14, 1878

Hardware. THE best assortment of Knob Locks, Pad Locks, Pocket and Table Cutlery, &c., in town. Give us a call. A. B. TOWERS & CO. Feb 14, 1878

Mortgage Sale. WILL be sold at Anderson S. C., on Friday, 1st day of March, 1878, the following personal property, to-wit: Two Spotted, Muly Cows, one Black Mule and one Buggy, said property having been mortgaged to us by W. M. Ragsdale, and seized by us for the payment of the mortgage debt, under the power given therein.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. Mrs. S. A. Bowen and E. T. Cooley, Administrators of Mrs. Elizabeth Geer, deceased, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a final settlement of said Estate, within the time prescribed by law, and for a discharge from their said administration.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Wm. N. Smith, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the 21st day of March, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. All persons having demands against the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned Administrators, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell the Personal Property of said deceased, at his late residence, on the SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The property consisting in part of the following to-wit: Ten Mules, Four Horses, One Thousand Bushels Corn, One Hundred Bushels Cotton Seed, Eleven head Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, One Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Interest in Steam Engine, Saws, Saws, and other household and farm implements, interest in horse-power Thresher, Four two-horse Wagons, One one-horse Wagon, One Buggy, and other household and farm implements. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Wm. N. Smith, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 28th day of February next, for a final settlement and discharge from said Estate.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. All persons having demands against the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned Administrators, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to the Estate are also notified to make prompt payment.

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