The Democratic Executive Committee for the County of Anderson are requested to meet in the INTELLIGENCER office on Thursday, the 21st inst., st 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 of life and great charity. In 1827 he

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

The News and Courier announces that Governor Hampton favors the payment of the Consolidation debt without reference to its frauds. This may have been the Governor's position before the invesgation, 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 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 mes tage, 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 constitutents and their viewsof right. Let justice to the burdened people of South Carolina be done though the heavens

AN IMPUDENT SLANDER.

The Charleston News and Courier in public debt question says:

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 canvass, there is now some excuse,
as the Southern Congressmen are found
to be, as a body, in favor of cheating the
public redditor, and the working man bepublic creditor, and the working man be-sides, by flooding the country with de-based currency, which is a lie on its face, inasmuch as it is not the dollar in fact that it is in name. There has likewise been an attempt to repudiate the public obligations in different Southern States. Louisiana is an honorable exception. Louisians 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. The National Democratic party will have a heavy load to carry, if South Carolina should fall from her high position and be, in Democratic hands as arrant a double-dealer from her high position and be, in Democratic hands, as arrant a double-dealer as under Scott and Moses. Can this 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 condemnation of every candid man, for we presume that it will be difficult to convince even the most stupid person that the representatites of the South in Congress are "as a body in favor of cheating the blic creditor, and the working men besides. It is the right of the News and Courier or any other paper to express its views upon finance or any other question, but other people have the same rights, and the fact people have the same rights, and the fact that even members of Congress do not accept the dogmas of finance as laid down by the unerring (?) pen of the News and finance as laid town taken by the unerring (?) pen of the News and finance as laid down by the unerring (?) pen of the News and finance as laid down to the finance as laid down Courier, does not justify this self-constituted dictator of right or wrong to call the representatives of the South as a boily a

set of chests The News and Courier also misstates facts when it charges that the Southern Congressmen are "in favor of flooding the country with a debased currency, which is a lie on its face, inasmuch as it is not the dollar in fact that it is in name." In voting for the silver dollar, the Southern Congressmen only voted to coin the dollar used by our fathers and recognized by our constitution. It is to be of the same composition and weight as the silver dollar of this Union always was, and is to bear the impression of the stamp of the same great government. Will it be a lie, or will it be the silver dollar of the United States of America? The use of this empty thunder by the News and Courier in discussing the State debt is intended to frighten any Legislators who are timid enough to be affected by it, but we hope, for the reputation of our law-givers, that none of them will be weak enough to yield to such would-be intimidation, and we hope, for the reputation of the News and Courier, that it will never again publish so vindictive and groundless a slander upon the South as a section of this government. 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 Following the example of other offithrough 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 1319 he was advanced to the Priesthood, in which position he served with distinguished ability, evincing great moderation and tact, together with purity was advanced to the Archbishopric, and continued to win the esteem and admiration of his fellows for his temperate and judicious use of his power, so that in 1840 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 refigion, 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 of his actions, and devoted to the faith to which he adhered, Pins IX was the heat 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 Italy. In 1869-70 the celebrated Œcu-

tian world: We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pon-tiff, 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 Biessed Peter, possessed of that infalli-bility with which the divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed in defining doctrine regarding faith or morals, and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of hemselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irreformable.

menical Council proclaimed his spiritual

infallibility in the following dogma,

which startled the balance of the Chris-

Almost while this doctrine was being promulgated, the war of France and Gerspeaking of the political aspect of the 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 necespary 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 Virginis have reduced their salaries from \$5.40 to \$3.60. 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.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAREER.

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

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

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 ward 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 were then his friends, e committed to paper the record of every criminal transaction in which he had been engaged, and arranged the books and papers of his business estab-lishment 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 leading members of the Senate and the House might be heavily bribed to give their votes to whatever measures 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 resipient, the amount paid to him, date 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.

cial 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 him-self, 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 Chamber-lain, 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 easily and munificently supported from the ill-gotten gains of these two now 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 fast increasing expenses of the "official newsfound to be 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 momen came for Chamberlain to make two finan-cial 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 de-pleted coffers of the *Union-Herald*, and gave to that languishing newspaper an-other breathing spell. The evidence as to these transactions is 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 To provide for the floating debt of the State, which consisted in greater part of past due pay certificates, printing claims, &c., the large majority of which were owned 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 ble gentlemen, whose duty it should be to examine into the validity of all claims which should be presented, and to pass upon their validity or illegality. These gentlemen were Mr. J. P. Southern resident of the Union Bank of this city Mr. W. B. Gulick, cashier of the Caro lina National Bank here; and Mr. G. P Cavender, a most accomplished account-ant, and who, having been for many years a legislative clerk to the Financia Committees of the two houses, was thoroughly acquainted with all the various the King of Sardinia became King of 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 plain-ly intimated that his opposition to the bill arose from the fact that the General Assembly themselves appointed the com-missioners, instead of giving to him their appointment. Of course the Legislature was obliged to yield, as most of the Dem-

ocratic 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 or him in his office, whither they at once re-paired. When they arrived he plainly and without circumlocution imparted to them the object he had in view. Wood-ruff and Jones have both sworn before the committee that he called their attenmany withdrew the protection of the tion to the bill above referred to, and many withdrew the protection of the french armies from the Pope, and the was undecided them that he was undecided what to do with it—whether to approve armies of Italy, under the late King Victor Immanuel, occupied what was left of the committee that the the that he was undecided them that he was undecided what to do with it—whether to approve or veto it. He reminded them that the the behavior in the that the that the the that the the that the the that the the that it the the that it the the that it the the the that it t the Papal territory, and annexed it to would come before the commission for adjudication, and that it must be very important to them whether the bill became law or was rejected. He said that on the one hand he could veto it, and be supported by the Democratic strength of the two houses, together with some of the Republicans, which would, of course, deprive them-Woodruff and Jones-of the means to have their cliams provided for, and that on the other hand he could choose the alternative of approving the bill, and appoint such commissioners as would approve any claims that he asked them to approve. Chamberlain further pointed out that he could have Woodruff's and Jones' claims approved or rejected, just as he chose. He proposed to them that if they would nay to them that if they would pay to him \$6,000 in cash, he would approve the bill, and appoint such commissioners under it as would provide for their all claims (amounting to some \$60,000), and would turn over to them as a consideration two shares in the Union-Herald. He said that the wanted the money immediately as the Union-Herald was about to expire, for the want of funds, and that he was

> be paid unless they would turn over this woodruft 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 emanded. The next day they paid him in cash the sum he had asked, but declined to receive the two shares in the Union-Herald Company, as their owner-ship of two shares would have constituthem a minority of the owners of the paper, and would have given them no voice or power in its conduct, while it would rendered them part-

letermined that their claims should not

ly responsible for the running expenses and debts. The money having been paid over to the bill, and appointed suitable commissioners. The bargain was kept, and the claims of Woodruff and Jones were passed and approved by the commission. Thus the first strike was made by which \$6,000 were 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 dishonesty of its State Treasurer, 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 by the bill, a felony punishable with heavy fine and extended imprisonment. Prior to the last year of Chamberlain's administration, a debt of \$20-000 had been due for several years to one Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, who had furnished to the Comptroller General of the State such books as were used by the County auditors and Treasurers in the assesment and collection of the taxes. Although this debt had been | ted and abused by the Advisory standing a comparitively long time, no appropriation had been made for its payment, and Price was very clamorous for his money. The only money in the treas-was that which had been collected under

by ment, whether in check or money, and the circumstances attending the transaction. All 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, Smalls, the negro Congressman, was con-

paid; vote against me, and you may whistle for your money." But tempta-tion 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 a little of the money for the support of the Uniou-Herald.

One James G. Thompson was the editor of this paper. Through Tompson 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 taeasury, 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 \$20,000, and would pay him \$6,000 out of it for the benefit of the Union-Herald, he, Chamberlain, would order Cardozo to pay the money.

Price at once consented to do so, as he despaired of getting his money in any other way, and Cardozo paid the \$20,000, out of which \$5,000 were reserved by Thompson on Governor Chamberlain' account. Thus the \$11,000 needed were made up, and the pockets of Cardoz 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, convicted and punished, and pondering the truth contained in the old fable of the monkey, the cat, and the chestnuts raked from the fire.

Of both of these bribery transactions in which Chamberlain was the bribed party the Democratic investigating com-

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN. The Evidence Against Him Taken in Secre

mittee has full legal proof.

From the New York Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 31. The honest people of South Carolina are indebted to the Sun more than to any other public journal for the fierce light which for several years past has been thrown on the villanies 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 inside history of the Scott, Moses and Chamberlain administrations is given to the world, the wonder will be that the Democrata of the State, constitating 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 joint special investigating commit-tee have been at work for many months gathering and arranging testimous 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 for surprise is found in the fact that no requisition has been issued for either Chamberlain or Kimpton. The circumstances of the bargain by which Hamp ton 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 has been industriously circulated 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 char-acter of the evidence having been based, up to this time, on untrustworthy rumors, there have been no means of determining whether this story is 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 Chamberlain has been allowed to escape. For sleek and polished villany, this

Massachusetts lawyer was easily first among his fellows. Handsome in his person, easy and prepossessing in his manners, shrewd and bold in his acts, he pushed 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 carpetbagger par excellence. For four years before he became Governor, by the aid of Democratic votes, he had filled the position of Attorney General. While regarded with suspicion by a few, and positively dencunced as a rascal by the Sun, though supported and praised by other newspapers, his skill tent his record clear. newspapers, his skill kept his record clear of positive evidence of guilt, and he ness, I will state that I was blind for about two years; had my eyes operated on in Augusta, Ga., with no benefit whatever. I heard of Dr. Gurley's success, and made up my mind to try him. On the fourth day after he operated, my sight was restored. I can cheerfully recommend him to suffering humanity and those in darkness.

Bradley's Mills, S. C. passed for an honest man in the estimaion of many who had no doubt of the criminal character of his associates. At this late hour, when the veil is lifted from

this late acut, when the veil is fitted from
the proceedings of the investigating comnittee, Chamberlain stands revealed as
the central figure in the robber group.
I propose to give you a resume of the
testimony actually taken by the investigating committee. I shall begin with
one of the many cases made up against
Chamberlain by the committee. Chamberlain by the committee's patient investigations. In this instance Cham-berlain 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 consist of the testimony of C. C. Bowen, Sheriff of Charleston, ex-Gov. Moses, John B. Dennis, Niles G. Parker J. L. Nearle and others. Documentary proof fully sustaining the charge was found in certain drafts or acceptances negotiated through the Carolina Nationa Bank of this city. These drafts are now in the hands of the committee.

The famous Land Commission of this State, under which so many frauds and self. 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. Cardezo. Bear in mind that three of these men thus composing the Advis ory Board constituted also the Financial Board of the State—namely, Scott,

I nave been olded for five years; nave speint hundreds of dollars trying to have my sight restored, and failed until I put myself under treatment of Dr. Gurley, who, in the remarkably short time of eight days, restored my sight; so that I once more enjoy the light and scenery of this world. 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 Anderson C. H., S. C. Double Complete Fistula in Ano Cured. I have been suffering with this terribly I have been suffering with this terribly malady for over two years, not being able to obtain relief, and having spent much money and being reduced physically so much that I was unable to do any work, (my occupation being that of a farmer.) in fact, I could searcely walk. I was induced to try Dr. Gurley, of the Southern Surgical Institute, who in a short time cured me. I now weigh more than I have for many years and any agreed on by the Financial Board, and the proceeds of which 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 pervermore than I have for many years, and am able to go about my farm and attend to bus-iness with comfort and freedom from pain. Glennville, Ala. J. P. Scott. and the Land Commissioner. They used to buy for themselves, through other parties, valueless lands at a low price, and have them presented to themselves (the Advisory Board) for purchase by the Dr. J. W. Gurley, Southern Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga.:
Dear Sir—You operated on my wife's eye on last Nov. 15th, and on 23rd she went home, able to see her children, and now is

victed. Cardozo, the oily Chadband of money there as long as possible, so as to in which the spoils were distributed. the consternation of all of them, Leslie make it available in his renomination for The colored men insisted that they did office—so as to say to every member of not get their proper share, and that the the nominating convention, who had a claim against the State, "vote for my nomination and I will have your claim tably the case in the matter of the Land tably 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 comers. The colored men, under the lead of Whipper, Elliott and DeLarge, at that time the most prominent members of the House of Representatives, resolved to break down this and men of their own color the adminis-tration and the spoils of the Land Com-

mission.

To effect their object, they chose most favorable moment. It was in the spring of 1870, when one of those periodcal 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 Finan-cial 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 a liberal 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 are contained in the testimony 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 eleharmony and unity between the two ele-ments composing the party. Two days before the General Assembly was to ad-journ, Moses was sent for, and requested to attend a meeting held at the room of Robert C. DeLarge. He testifies that, on reaching the place, he found DeLarge, Elliott and Whipper in a great state of excitement and indignation over some anecial fraud committed by the Land 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. Mose was informed by the colored politicians that they had deliberated on the matter, and had positively determined to demand that the Advisory Board should at once dismiss or remove Leslie from his posi-tion as Land Commissioner and custodian of the funds appertaining to its adminis-tration, 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. They asked Moses, as a man of influence with the members of the Advisory Board, to convey to the board this determination and also to state to

this determination, and also to state to them that were their demands not acceeded to at once, they would get the Legislature to rescind the concurrent resution providing for immediate adjournment, and would immediately enter upon legislative investigation into the frauds committed by the Financial Board. This would inevitably lead to the prompt imthree, payable at intervals ould inevitably lead to the prompt im-achment of Scott, Chamberlain and at the Carolina National Bank in Colum-Parker.

Recognizing in this state of affairs great danger to the existence of the par-Moses says that he undertook whom he met was Neagle, the Comp-troller General, to whom he communicated his apprehensions. Neagle immediately suggested that Moses should go with him to Scott. He did so, and they found the latter at the Executive mansion. When their story was told, Scott became evidently very much disturbed in mind, and said that the demand made by the meeting was thereupon appointed to be held that night at the house of Niles G. Parker, and accordingly Scott, Chamber lain, Parker, Moses and Neagle assem

sent to hand in his resignation. But, to

SIGHT RESTORED.

For the benefit of those that are in dark-ness, I will state that I was blind for about

CASE OF CLUB FEET.

Dr. J. W. Gurley, Southern Surgical Institute,

Atlanta, Ga:
DearSir—* My son Leonidas improved

Dear Sir— My son Leonidas improved from the time you put the braces on him; his feet are straight and he walks perfectly, no limb or deformity remaining. You don't know hew grateful we all are for this re-markable restoration and cure. I hope you

nay be quite as successful in all such opera-

ions. * Yours truly,
Murphy. N. C. J. M. L. BRITTAIN.

REMARKABLE CURE.

(A Case of Sixteen Years' Standing.)

Another Case of Blindness Restored.

Есно, Dale Co., Ala., Jan. 28, '78.

MATTHEW SNIPES.

indignantly refused to do any such thing. His answer, as contained in the testimo-ny given before the committee, is as nearly as possible in the following words:

"Gentlemen, I positively refuse to re-sign. My acts as Land Commissioner I am willing to have them investigated. As you all know, I have never bought for the State one acre of land except on 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 i concerned, I have nothing to fear from that. If you have committed fraud, you must protect yourselves, and not ask me

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

Leslie, how much money will you

you on that line, for I am d—danxious 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 cor-poration, estimated value \$20,000. It price, in cash, pay me besides, in cash, \$25,000, and also pay to Kimpton \$3,000, borrowed money which I owe him, I will make any arrangement in reference 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

be appointed.' This proposition of Leslie's was acceded to, and Scott, Chamberlain and Parker agreed to pay him the \$48,000 he

long consultation, Lestie agreed to sign

Leslie must be got rid of and DeLarge appointed in his place. Moses was 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

take to resign?" "Ah! that is another matter," replied Leslie. "Doctor, you understand the business, and I am willing to listen to

you will take that off my hands at that 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

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 as Land Commissioner such a number as they might desire of the blanks used in the purchase of land, and it was deter-mined that on these blanks valueless lands should be bought at a very low price and charged to the State at a very 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 paid over \$90,000 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 Kimpton, the Financial Agent. There drafts for \$48,000 were drawn by Kimpton, as Financial Agent, on Parker as State Treasurer, payable to bia, and were deposited in said bank in person by Chamberlain, who in person drew the money as the drafts became due the and turned it over to Leslie. The latter's mission, and at once went in search of the Advisory Board. The first of these 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 concolored men must be complied with promptly, or it would lead to great disaster, political as well as personal. A

fering with any of the disorders of baby-hood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once

THE CRY IS MORE GEORGIA GRANGE.

USE WHAT IS KNOWN TO BE GOOD.

600 Tens Sold in Anderson County last Year with Satisfactory Results ?

COTTON OPTION PRICE: ACID PHOSPHATE, per Ton......300 pounds Conton.

GEORGIA GRANGE GUANO, per Ton.....400 pounds Co.tou. THE standard of the "Georgia Grange Guato" ranked higher last season than that of any other Superphosphate sold in South Carolina or Georgia. It is made from animal bone and high grade phosphate, and its former high standard is not only maintained this season, but is raised by the addition of Ammonia sufficient to give the plant a fine

F. W. WAGENER & CO., Charleston, S. C.

McCULLY & 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.

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 C. H., on Friday, 1st day of March, 1878, the following personal property, to wit: Two Spotted, Muly Cows, one Black Mule and the Budger said property having been mortspotted, 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.

THOS. CRYMES & CO.,

Per James H. McConnell, Agent.
Feb 14, 1878

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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 on the 19th day of March next, and for a discharge from their said administration.

S. A. BOWEN, Adm'x.

Feb 14, 1878

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Feb 14, I878

Feb 14, 1878

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of W. 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.

JEPHTHAH WATKINS, Admir.

Feb 14, 1878

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Feb 14, 1878 A DMINISTRATORS' 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 all persons indebted to the Estate are all notified to make prompt payment.

E. Z. LONG,

Administrators 31 3 Feb 14, 1878

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

THE undersigned, Administrators of Col. James Long, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell the Personal Property of said deceased, at his late resi-

SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

The property consisting in part of the collowing, to wit:

Ten Mules, Four Horses,
One Thousand Bushels Corn,
— Bales Cotton,
— bushels Cotton Seed,
Eleven head Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Tools, Sweepstake Thresher and Cotton Gin, interest in horse-power Thresher Four two-horse Wagons, One one-horse Wagon, One Buggy,

To Mothers:—Should the baby be suf-

E. Z. LONG, J. JAMESON, Administrators.

OTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Henderson Bagwell, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 26th day of February next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Fatate.

from said Estate.
R. N. WRIGHT, Adm'r. Jan 24, 1878

QUICK SALES

SMALL PROFITS

WE are receiving every week additions to our large stock of Goods, and will sell them for Cash at small profits. We have in store a large lot of prime and choice.

Buckwheat Flour, 6c, per ll., Good Sugar, 11 lbs. for one dollar. Prime Coffee, 4 lbs. for one dollar. Best Tennessee Flour. Our Carolina and Gilt Edge Flour cannot

In Fancy Grocerles,

We have—Mince Meat, Raisins, Citron, Apple Butter, Quince Butter, Currents, Canned Goods, &c. Potware.

Just received a fine assortment of Pot-ware, at lower prices than ever seld here. DRY GOODS, A FULL LINE. A splendid assoriment of ECOTS and SHOES. Also, HATS and CAPI, French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.

SALT, IRON and STEEL. Crockery, China and Glassware.
Lamp Goods and Chandeliers—sora thing nice, for sale by Feb 14, 1878 A. B. TOWERS & CO.

THE LIVE CASH STORE

STILL AT THE FRONT WITE

GROCERIES

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES

We are agents for the old reliable

Anchor Brand Fertilizer.

AND ALSO

Soluble Pacific Guano,

AND Compound Acid Phosphate,

Both high grades. WE propose to sell on as reasonable terms-either for Cash or Cotton Option-

as any first-class Fertilizer can be sold in this market. ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL.

LIGON & HILL. Fel: 14, 1878 31

Wagon for Sale. GOOD, new, one-horse Wagon for sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO. L by Feb 14, 1878

and around home during that time. It was almost like going into a new world. We shall ever be thankful to God that we met you at Eufaula, and hope that his hand may guide you to equal success in all operations for restoring sight to the blind.

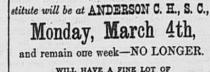
Yours truly, R. R. CARSWILL.

SURGICAL INSTITUTE. THERN

J. W. GURLEY, M. D., Surgeon in Charge, 33 Whitehall St. seeing nearly as well as she ever did. We had little hope of such good results. My form this In- imagine the change that had taken place in

ATLANTA, GA.,

One or more Surgeons from this In-



and Ankle Joint, Club-Foot,

Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. Hare-Lip, Cancer of Lip, Cleft Palate, etc.

Eve and Ear Affections: Blindness, Granular Lids, Tumors, Cancer, Opacities of Cornea, and Crossed Eyes,

Deafness and all Affections of the Ear. THROAT TROUBLES: Enlarged Tonsils, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, etc.

RUPTURE CURED Where a Cure is Possible. Relief Certain.

DISEASES OF NASAL CAVITY: Nasal Polypus, Catarrh, Ozæna, etc.

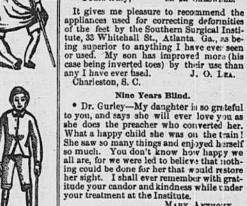
CHILDREN INVARIABLY CURED.

FEMALE DISEASES Piles and Fistula. WORST CASES CURED. SEE CERTIFICATES.

Those desiring treatment should call early, as there are many cases that require some time to treat.

Fees in Accordance with the Times.





Canter, Cherokee Co., Ala. A Word to those Interested. One dear to me has been affected with par-tial but gradually increasing deafness--cu used by catarrh, by no means an uncommon rou-ble. I applied to Dr. J. W. Gurley, of this city; he hesitatingly took the case in land, but after a short treatment the dear on thas but after a stort treatment the dear on has seen almost entirely restored. If any that may happen to read this should be afflicted in the same way, I would advise there to apply to him. His treatment is new. Lind him honest, frank and will not flatter to fleece. He is at 33½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Atlanta.

From the Paster of Second Baprist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

With a hearty good will toward every existing enterprise that seeks, in a laudable way, to foster the public welfare, one may greet the rising of a new institution to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity. Having known Dr. J. W. Gurley for a long time as an honest, experienced physician and surgeon, it gratifies me to give him a hearty commendation, and to wish him hearty commendation, and to wish him abundant success. A. T. SPALDING.

Dr. Gurley's method of treating Rupture is the best I have ever tried. He has cured me. R. C. M.

Epilepsey.

My daughter has for the last three years been subject to epileptic fits, having as many as three a week during the most of that time, and a continual jerking of the hands and feet. I have had her treated by a great many different doctors and failed to get any relief until I tried Dr. Gurley. Since he com-menced treating her she has been free from jerking of the ha..ds and feet, and has not had another fit. I believe she will be cured by his treatment.

Mrs. M. House.

Persons desiring information will please be careful to direct their letters to DOTE, and can, of my own knowledge, vouch for the vir.ues and efficiency of the remdy. Its properties and the mode of treatment are known to and endorsed by Paor. W. J. Land, State Chemist of Georgia. The remedy has been thoroughly tested and is endorsed by many of our best physicians in Atlanta, Ga., and elsewhere, who have witnessed its action, some of whom have tested it personally.

J. W. GURLEY, M. D.

Persons desting into matrix with place to the remdy has been thoroughly tested and is endorsed by many of our best physicians in Atlanta, Ga., and elsewhere, who have witnessed its action, some of whom have tested it personally.

J. W. GURLEY, M. D.

