Sanserptions are not taken to sees periodican six months.

ELTEN OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Canta per square for subsequent insertion less than three months. No advertisements counte less than a square.

three menths. No advertisemess:
than a square.
Liberal contracts will be midewith those yishing
te advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the immediate suniness of the firm or individual contracting.
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THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND. A Chorus of Lamentation from the Jour

The following letter was written to the New York Herald from London under

date of December 24, 1878: Punch appears this week with a suggestive cartoon. The background of the picture is a snowy, sombre atmosphere, with dark, shifting clouds. The ground is covered with snow. Father Christmas carries a lantern. His beard is white and flowing. Around his head is twined a wreath of holly. At his side is Mr. Prench, in the warmest combination of Pench, in the warmest combination of garments—a heavy muffler around his throat, his hands deep in his pockets, his eyes shivering and anxious. The dog Toby is also warmly clad. On the background are the words "War" "Failures," "Commercial Depression," "Distress," "This is the legend of the picture: "An Arduous Quest," Mr. Punch—"What are you looking for, father?" Father Christmas—"Peace on earth and good will to men." There are some verses will to men." There are some verse upon it, from which allow one quota-

"Peace and good will!" Our yuletide mirth Is marred by sounds of wrath and sorrow While War and Hate divide the earth, And Ruin measures the morrow. Yet sober Sense must ply its task, And Charity its sacred mission; And Wit shall strive to tear the mask

From each fresh face of Superstition Hearing the words that echo still, "Peace and good will!"

This is a sorry welcome from the mos genial of newspapers—the journal whose mission is to find nothing but merriment in the world—to see only the sunny side of every cloud. But Mr. Punch only speaks the voice of England, and there want and pain. Here are the morning journals, which are supposed to mirror the day whose events they record. You read of Arctic London. The editor warts his readers that this is not the time for luxury and feasting, and urges a Christmas of "wise, considerate and farseeing charity" as a fitting conclusion of a disastrous year, as tending—and mark the significance of all here implied—"to lay the foundation of a better understanding between various classes when the good times come around again." The rarious classes, it seems, then, are not on the best relations—the class which bears not quite comprehending the class which is borne. Is there nothing ominimately and the property of the government can find

a way to avert this strike it will avoid a serious difficulty. One hundred thousand DISTRESS IN THE WORKING DISTRICTS men out of employment, and angry be-cause they feel that their idleness is a One passes to another newspaper and reads a news report. The heading is sad enough, "Distress in the Country." grievance enforced upon them, what may not result? The argument of the work-men, as I quote it from an authority faenough, "Distress in the Country."
Mark you, it is the country; not teeming, grimy, snow-bound, over-populated London. In Nantwich the shoe trade is in a shocking condition. Shoemaking is the industry of Nantwich, and the manufacturers have reduced wages a penny a pair. On the London and Northwestern vorable to the masters, a paper entirely in the Troy capitalists interests, is this: "The workmen say that the masters promised that no reduction should be carried further than the removal of all pair. On the London and Northwestern Railway, one of the great corporations, 5,000 workmen have been given an enforced holiday of ten days. And at Christmas, too, when workmen pull up and try to get ahead and have enough for a good turkey and a gown for the "missis." In Chester, able-bodied men shovel snow for bread, so that even snow is a blessing. Meetings are held in the addition to wages made since the beginning of that extraordinary expansion of trade which a few years ago so en-riched colliery proprietors and their hands at the expense of the consumer— that is to say, of nearly all trades, and of every family in the country." The masters deny that any such promise was made. No reasonable business man would promise, because he had a success-ful series of years and had put away large is a blessing. Meetings are held in Southampton to devise methods of find-ing bread. Birmingham is a great indusprofits, that in years to come he would towns in England, where labor has attained a high intelligence, where polititimes. In all such quarrels, where the cal forces are more active and more pro point at issue is a matter of ersonal adgressive than in any part of the King-dom. In Birmingham we learn that the out considering the workmen—now the workmen mean to press their sheer force trade has stopped and soup kitchens are opened. In Chard there is a quarrel beagainst the masters without making altween accemakers and the masters. The masters insist that the workmen shall spend the profits of 1875 in supporting workmen in 1878. It is also very, very not belong to the trade union, and because their wish is not respected they give no more work. In Exeter ablehave children around you on the wretched wages paid to a collier, more especially bodied workmen crave bread; they have no means of earning bread. At Tun-stall the colliers have been reduced 10 per cent. All through the Trent region, in Staffordshire, where the lowest form if twelve per cent, is to be taken from them. One cannot well see how the problem is to be solved; and the impending strike of a hundred thousand colliers, which appears to be accepted as inevitaof industry flourishes, there is such a de-pression as has not been known for years. Then the canal is frozen, and this adds to the distress. At Leeds there has been ble, seems to me the gravest fact in the present history of England. AMERICAN INFLUENCES CAUSING DISdestitute—"nothing for themselves or their horses." God help us! The silk hands are all idle. Who would buy silk this dreary, dismal year? And if people work distributing bread and meat, and also making a searching inquiry into the causes of the distress. Many reasons are assigned—the main reasons, the prosperi-ty of the United States. Nothing seems clearer than this, that England is falling and weave it. There are soup kitchens which are largely patronized. In Wol-verhampton bread and oatmeal are disback simply because America is advance ing. Peace, it is written, hath her victories no less renowned than war. How to make a searching inquiry into the cause of the distress. It will be a comwise it was in those who governed Amerfort to know the result of this inquiry but in the meantime let there be abund ica to be content with a peaceful contro ance of bread and meal. Among the fishermen there is unusual want, many versy with England. I am not writing in any spirit of exultation because of them selling their furniture to buy food and coal. One day last week 300 never have seen cause for rejoicing any war, peaceful or otherwise, and believe if the relations between the fami Ashton-under-Lyne, where cotton indus-tries flourish, there is no cotton trade. basis you would not see what pains on

are seeking food at the gates of Metz.

And in England ——? SORROW IN MANCHESTER.

Furnaces are blowing out their fires. In the Dewsbury iron district a strike has

taken place. The men will not submit to the reduction of two shillings a week.

In Warrington the wire trade suffers, and

over two hundred able-bodied workmen

are breaking stones at from 18 to 32 cents

a day." And, to crown all, comes the appalling rumor that 100,000 colliers are

on the verge of a strike. Can you imagine what that means? They say in France the cold is so severe that wolves

Here, for instance, is Manchester, the centre of one of the richest, most populous and most industrious sections in area," says one authority, "the trade depression, and as a consequence poverty and distress, hangs like a cloud." Before me is a long narrative of the special forms a sumed by this distress. The better classes, clerks and skilled workmen, feel it. Furniture goes to the pawnbrokers. These men are intelligent and have the pride of intelligence, and before they beg or complain send away the piano and the machine. A tailor is seen who. in good times, with the aid of his wife, earus \$4.50 a week. Now he lives in a room fourteen feet by eight, his wife and children crouching around the fire, and now? The United States makes her own no furniture but a mattress. A clerk is eler. Six months ago he was told there was no longer any commerce which could furniture and all have goue, because two baby boys had to be fed, and there was pot a chair or a table in the room. Another was that of a small draper. All his furniture gone, only a lot of coal, which some kind friends had sent the morning my informant called. Seamstresses were found in actual starvation. Men who earned \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year have fallen into penury. It is difficult to relieve such people. They do not trade, and where local regulations would want to go to the soup kitchen or the workhouse, and you find advertisements of this character in the Manchester parties. Families whose position makes and making their own cloth. Labor is pers: Families whose position makes

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

must be accompanied by reference to last employer and one or two respectable householders." You can imagine how widely spread is want in Manchester

when you learn that on last Friday, at

one agency alone, relief was asked for 10,800 souls. In Kent the farmers have

resolved to turn out of their cottages

laborers who refuse to submit to a redu

tion of wages and to withdraw from the laborers' union. The laborers have held

a meeting and resolved to emigrate to New Zeland unless the farmers "stopped

proposed Christmas reductions are only a step in a series of reductions. Now the

colliers are asked to come down twelve per cent. The good times which were

promised as every clipping came off their

where are they? As far off as ever, and

still a greater cutting down. The colli-ers argue that while all trades have suf-fered their trade has been the least affec-

You have heard that a committee is at

so much-the suffering of nations like

Germany and England, and the prosper ity of nations like France and America

One cannot help feeling that, having had our day of sorrow, it is sweet once more to see the sun. But, sooner or later, the

distress here must affect the most pros-

causes of this trouble what do you find?

There is the distress in the iron trade

Well, in ten years America has added

twelvefold to her iron production. Every

ton of ore produced is so much taken

from England. We can make iron even

in Tennessee and Alabama cheaper than

t can be made in England, and as a con-

sequence the export trade of English iron,

once the largest item of our imports, is confined to the Atlantic coast. Very

sending our manufactured iron to this market. This makes an immense chasm

in the profits of English labor. There is

distress in the cotton trade. Not long

since England had a virtual monopoly of

cotton manufacture. She purchased our raw cotton and sent it back to us in cloth,

and the industry assumed prodigious pro-portions. She had a market in India and China. I am afraid even to hazard a

guess as to the amount of money England

nas made in the last half century out of

her cotton trade with India, China and the United States. What do you see

cotton into cloth and begins to supply England. In China our cloths are so

are taking the market. I hear of some

English mills imitating our American

trade marks so as to secure a Chinese

market. I read warning articles in the

newspapers, telling cotton manufacturers that unless they stop cheating the Chinese

by putting too much sizing in their cotton cloths they will lose their whole trade,

the Chinaman being a thoughtful, pru-

much better than the English that we

perous of nations. If you look for

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

them unwilling to make personal application for relief are invited to state their must be effective. So you see that three great markets, in which England has postoffice, Manchester. All applications Messages to the Radical Leaders. her, and the cotton trade dies, and the who work in cotton must go to the men who work in cotton must go to the relief association and crave bread and

> WILL EMIGRATION DO ANY GOOD? So I might continue and show you how

in industry after industry we have de-feated England. Our conquests have only begun. The victims are the poor starving workmen in Lincolnshire and the Trent Valley. What is the remedy? Some speak of a revisal of commercial treaties, or that America will give England a chance. This means that having thrived under a protective tariff we should try and revive England by one made to suit her markets. You see that Prince Bismarck has some such scheme for Germore to be considered than the glorious
Afghan news, with which all England
should be thrilling in patriotic ardor, but about which no one seems to care. Who can rejoice over a beaten and fugitive Ameer, with bread so hard to earn and an advantage in commerce which she one's piano and sewing machine and sa-cred wedding ring going to the pawn-broker's shop? Here is a leading news-paper article, calm and well considered, to see the emigration from England on the hundred thousand colliers. Their larger in the coming years than ever wages have been pared down and down before. It will be the emigration of the until they can hardly keep shoes on their feet. Remember this distress has been coming slowly for a long time, and these better class; men of property or of business who have about enough for an eldest son, with portions for the daughters, conboys is in the colonies or the States. Strong efforts are used by the government and private enterprise to direct this emigration to Canada and Australia. But canada is so cold and Australia is so former pittance—the radiant, sunny times when every Englishman would earn enough to insure him at least a warm dinner, with beef and baked potatoes the United States. A wise policy on the part of the United States, the Western State governments and the railways would add to our population hundreds of thou-sands of the best men in England-men not because the masters suffer, but because they wish to take advantage of the general distress to increase their profits.

I am afraid this argument has believed. of sense and character—whose addition to our civilization would be of as great

Once a State Always a State.

and will not carry water. In a time of such unexampled misery every industry will suffer alike, and one feels quite cer-The Washington correspondent of the Tribune furnishes the substance of the most important and interesting decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States since the war came to a close. made was of a somewhat peculiar character. It seems that the Bank of Tennessee was organized in 1838, with a provision in its charter that the State should receive all its issues of circulating notes for the payment of taxes. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1865 made the issues of the bank during the insurrec-tionary period void, and forbade their receipt for taxes. There was no evidence in the record that the notes offered in payment of taxes by the plaintiff were issued in aid of the rebellion, or for any consideration forbidden by the constitution or laws of the United States, and the court held that no such presumption could arise from anything of which it could take judicial notice. Upon this state of facts the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court was very clear an that the State of Tennesse maintained its existence, individuality, and political entity during the whole pay more for wages than he earned and use his profits in the future to meet bad the rebellion, and the court holds that there has never been but one political society in existence as an organized State of Tennessee from the day of its admission in the Union, in 1696, to the sent time.

The majority opinion says: "The political society which, in 1796, became a State of the Union, by the name of the State of Tennessee, says the court, is the same which is now represented as one of United States. Not only is it the same body politic now, but it has always been of Tennessee, and the same State of Tennessee. Its executive, it legislative, its judicial departments have continued without interruption, and in regular order. It has changed, modified and reconstructed its organic law, or State constitution, more than once. It has done this before the rebellion and since the collective authority and in the name of the same body of people constituting the political society known as the State of only been all this time a State, and the same State, but it has always been one of the United States, a State of the Union. Under the constitution of the United States, by virtue of which Tennesee was to the family of States, she had no lawful power to depart from that Unif it had been successful, would have been so in spite of the constitution, and by reason of that force which in many other instances establishes for itself a status which must be recognized as a fact without reference to any question of right, and which in this case would have been to the extent of its success a destruction. Failing to do this, the State remained a State of the Union. She never escaped the obligations of that constitution though for awhile she may have evaded their emforcement."

UGH! CATARRH!! STAND OFF !!! Keep the breath of the room between us while we ask you a few questions. Are you a Christian? Christianity teaches that "cleanliness is next to godliness." and certainly you can find no Christian excuse for having that filthy disease, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Rem-edy is a remedy for it even in its worst forms. Are you a brain-worker? A general impairment of the intellectual powers (notably a loss of memory is an invariable sequence of catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the only reliable remedy for this disease. It is no "dry-up" (expelling the disease from the nasal passages only to send it to the lungs), nor unpleasant and unwholesome "fumigator." It is simple, safe, and sure. Are you married? Besides being most disagreeably offensive to your "bet-er half," do you not know that the disase is liable to be entailed upon your children, in the same or some other form? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases that had been proried? Be assured you will remain so while you have that loathsome disease for cupid will smell it afar off. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured cases of catarrh of many years' standing.

leading the quietest and most monotonous of lives at Chiselhurst. She prays, she dent person, and not caring to buy his sizing by the yard. In India, where England has a monopoly of the cotton RAISING OLD CAIN.

The Rads Putting the Democrats of the State on Trial-Northrop Sends his Secret

From the Abbeville Press and Banner, 22d inst Ab Titus, the Radical County Chairman, is now in Charleston, and it is supposed is entertaining L. C. Northrop, Esq., (he used to be Judge,) with some delightful tales. Alfred Buttz was telegraphed for last Sunday, but didn't find convenient to go on account of a sick wife and scarcity of money. It was said that he made an earnest effort last Mon-

day to get the wherewithal.

The following letters will, perhaps, explain the important business these col-ored men have with the Radical head-

AUTOGRAPH LETTER. OFFICE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13, 1879. Sir: Enclosed I have the honor to and you a number of communications to the supervisors in your county. Please have them delivered without any delay, and oblige.
Respectfully, L. C. NORTHROP,

PRINTED LETTER. with name and location written in blanks

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CHARLESTON, January 13, 1879.
To Wm. Pressly, Esq., United States Supervisor, Abbeville C. H., S. C.
SIR: Please send me forthwith the names and post office address of such persons as you may know who can give material testimony, such as can be used in court, concerning the conduct of the recent Congressional election in your District. If any unlawful means, violence, intimidation or fraud were used to effect the result of the election, or in the polling or the refusal to poll or count the votes of those entitled to vote, you will please send me the names of witnesses to prove the facts. Of personal knowledge, what facts have you? Give me a brief statement of what particular facts each witness can testify. Please reply at once, and be explicit.

Respectfully, L. C. Northrop, U. S. Attorney for S. C. PRESSLY'S ANSWER.

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.,
January 20, 1879.
L. C. Northrop, Esq., United States District Attorney for South Carolina.
SIR: I received your communication, and the states Supervisor. There must be some mistake. I County Chairman, notified me that I was to have a commission as United States upervisor at the election in Abbeville, means, violence, intimidation or fraud used to effect the result of the election, to my knowledge, in the polling, count ing or refusal to poll or count the votes of those entitled to vote, and what I say is, as far as I know, the facts. You asked me if I have any facts of my own personal knowledge. I have no facts ex-cept that the election was the quietest election I ever did see. I voted myself, and nobody tried to stop me or ask me how I voted. When I voted, there were Legislature or for Congress. No tickets were put into the hands of the Republican voters by the County Chairman. In

fact, he never had any.
You ask me to give a brief statement of what particular facts each witness can testify. I have no witness to testify to the same. There has been perpetual any intimidation or violence, for I have succession and perpetual identity. There heard no complaint by any Republican always has been from that time a State in the county that he was not treated fair. All the Republicans that voted voted the Democratic ticket, and a great

many never voted.

I would state that the Republican par ty in this county was not organized for the election. A meeting was called a few delegates attended-not more than rebellion, and it was always done by the sixteen. They made up a ticket composed of part Democrats and part Republicans, and all the Democrats declined political society known as the State of the nomination. We had not much Tennessee. This political body has not only been all this time a State, and the order was sent to General Smalls at Beaufort to have 4.000 tickets printed The convention was held on the 26th October, 1878, and the order for tickets was sent a few days later, and a dispatch came to the County Chairman the Saturday before the election informing him that the order was too late, and they did not have time to print the tickets. made no effort, after that, to get tickets It was too late, and so it happened that the election day came and we had no

tickets for our party.

I have the communications which you sent to me and asked me to deliver them to the supervisors in the county. I know of no commissioned Republican super-visor, or any one who acted as such. I received your communications for W. M. Holland, B. H. Wimms, Harvey Jones, B. F. Strother, Cupid Middleton, H. A. Wideman, J. L. Adams, W. W. Fraser, Thomas Jones, William Hollo-way, W. H. Mance, B. F. Donaldson, and will deliver them.

I have tried to give you all the facts, as you desired. Very respectfully,
WILLIAM M. PRESSLY.

ABBEVILLE, January 20, 1879. L. C. Northrop, Esq., United States Atter-ney for South Carolina. SIR: I have received from W. M.

Pressly a communication from you dated January 13, 1879, asking me to give you material testimony about the election. I am a Republican, but was not a supervisor. You ask me for facts of my own lawful means, intimidation or fraud in the election. All I have to say is this: voted myself, and nobody hurt me, and know of no one who was treated bad. It was a quiet and peaceable election. The Republicans had no ticket and voted

STATEMENT BY GENERAL M'GOWAN. We are authorized by General Mc-Gowan, the Democratic County Chairman, to say that he never heard a word of the effort to manufacture testimony against the Democracy of Abbeville County, until Monday night, when we showed him the above circular of Dis-trict Attorney Northrop. The General says he invites the examining committee to come to Abbeville. He wishes they would come; that we can prove by cloud of witnesses-all colored, if they prefer—that the late election in Abb ville was the most quiet and peaceable election that was ever held in the counright, but, on the contrary, all were in- strictly pure and wholesome.

vited to vote. That all the people of this county, white and black, are tired of Radical rule, of violence, peculation and robbery. Our people have turned their attention to their private affairs, and are content with Democratic rule, which gives short sessions of the Legislature, good schools, low taxes and exact and

equal justice to all. Our acts demonstrate that all pledges have been kept, and our colored people would be singular indeed if they did not prefer that their schools should be kept open six months instead of two, and that their taxes should be nine mills instead of twenty-one.

JUDGE BLAIR'S PREDICTIONS. The Contest in 1880 One Between Tilden

Hon. Montgomery Blair has written the following letter to Mr. Samuel M. Shaw, editor of the Freeman's Journal. It cannot fail to be read with interest:
"My DEAR SIR: I have been ill ever since your letter of the 11th ult. came to hand and only read it day before yesterday. I am not well yet, but the subject so presses upon me that I must attempt a

brief reply.

The most obvious fact in the political history of our generation is that our contests have been struggles for sectional saleft for that purpose. The italics are his premacy, in which the Democratic organization has been regarded and treated by the people of the North as the instrument of Southern dominion over them. It was jealousy of power—as natural to communities as to individuals -and not sympathy for the slave, which solidified the North to install and maintain the Republican party in power. The abolitionists were not a corporal's guard till, by the use of the slave question, the South had been consolidated, and, by its control of the Democratic organization, made the governing power of the Union. Then it was that the staunchest Democrats in the North broke away from the national organization, and the strongest Democratic districts and counties of New York and Pennsylvania, and other great Northern Democratic States, became the strongest Republican districts and counties, and made the North solidly Repub-

This was the assertion for the people This was the assertion for the people of the North by the then recognized leaders of the Democratic party there, of the great Democratic principle of the right of self-government, and this it was which vitalized the Republican party. By the Wilmot proviso they sought to prevent our accession of territory from aggrandizing the political power of the South; and when that power was strengthened by the addition of the vast territory am a Republican, and Ab. Titus, the County Chairman, notified me that I was on the war for the acquisition of California and other free territory to uphold the power of the North; and they sepabut the commission never came, and I was not a supervisor. I don't know if any supervisors were qualified in the county. I was at the polls at Abbeville Court House on the day of election, and I can testify that there was no unlawful respectively. the interest of its power.

Believing that the question had been finally settled, and the rights of the mitting California as a free State into the Union, the great majority of these men returned to the party and restored it to power in 1852. The renewal of the struggle by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the Dred Scott decision, and other measures, carried the greater only two or three people at the polls.

There was no need for any intimidation, fraud or violence because the polls. the field for the county officers or for the Legislature or for Congress. No tickets Tilden was the chief, and, having stood by the North in the war, as well as in the antecedent struggle under Van Bu-ren and Wright and Preston King against Southerns upremacy, his nomina-tion in 1876 enabled us so far to withstand the pressure of the sectional issue as to carry four of the Northern States. The politicians of the Southern school having allowed his election to be set aside, and making no secret since of their preference for Hayes, we have lost three of those States and will lose the other in 1880 if Southern ascendancy (as the abandonment of Tilden will unmistaka-bly indicate to be the purpose) is again

No one, indeed, can conceal from him-self the fact that our success depends alogether upon the question whether the politicians who obtained position in the party while it was dominated in the nterest of the South shall continue to ontrol its nominations and policy. Their persistence in attempting to do so will only show that they prefer persona power to party success. But I take pleas ire in saying that this is not true of this class of politicians generally. They are for the most part, patriotic men, and it was Governor Seymour, their recognized leader, who led the way to the nomina-tion of Tilden. He understood so well the irresistible power of the sectional is sue against his class of public men that he was able to foresee its effect even in his own case, and was, therefore, sincerely disinclined to accept the nomination thrust upon him in 1868. And it is far to have comprehended the necessity of yielding the leadership of the party to the head of the opposing faction, so as to secure its triumph, and to have had the magnanimity to make the surrender than to have been himself elected to the

The people are utterly indifferent to the dissensions of our party chiefs grow-ing out of their rivalry. What the people of the North are concerned about is whetherthe men who have stood up for the rights of the Northern States and the power of the citizens of those States in the control of the national government, shall be proscribed by the party organi-zation. That concerns their own rights, and the rights and dignity of the com munity to which they belong. Tilden belonged to the dominant wing of the Northern Democracy when that party, by its control of the great Northern States, was essentially a national party. The overthrow of that wing of the party by the South, through its control of the national organization, lost the party all power in the North and made it essentially a Southern sectional party. It is manifest that it can only become national again by reinstating as its leaders the school of statesmen who gave it that

This is the feeling of the great mass of the party North and South, and the nomination of Tilden was made in accordance with that feeling. By adherence to this wise and patriotic policy ve can eliminate sectionalism from our politics and restore efficient and honest administration. Otherwise, Grant will be re-elected and Radicalism perpetua-Yours truly, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

NEVER BETTER.-Unquestionably, in Cream Baking Powder takes the lead of any other in the United States. Messrs. ty; that no man was buildozed; no man Steele & Price, the manufacturers, believe States last year. Eight of these were was intimidated; no man was denied the that all articles used in food should be hanged in this State. In the total

THE BIUE AND THE GREY. The Assembling of Northern Settlers in the South-Southern Hospitality-Truth from Those who Know Best.

In response to the call issued by N Dumont, of Charlotte, N. C., some sixty or seventy delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida met in that city on Wednesday last, to give expression to their views touching the statements in the newspapers that Northern men could not dwell portion of the delegates had seen service under the stars and stripes in the "late

The following were elected permanent

N. Dumont, Charlotte, President.
Vice Presidents—W. B. Middaugh,
Danville, Va.; A. J. Curtis, San Mateo, Danville, Va.; A. J. Curtis, San Blateo, Fla.; F. F. Lawshe, Gainesville, Ga.; H. Coykendale, Black's Station, S. C. Secretaries—R. E. McDonald, Charlotte; T. J. Conger, Conger's, N. C.; J. E. Woodheuse, Concord, N. C. The following were appointed a committee on business: Rev. S. Mattoon, D. D., Charlotte; A. J. Curtis, Florida; H. Coy Kendall, South Carolina; W. B. Middaugh, Virginia; Major H. D. In-

Middaugh, Virginia; Major H. D. Ingersoll, Georgia.

The committee on business submitted

an elaborate and ably-prepared paper completely controverting in all points the asseverations of the Northern press regarding the treatment of Northern onle in the South and the bull-dozing of Republican voters. Language could not be more explicit than that of the paper, and the members of the conven tion, in attestation of the truth of their statements, signed their names and States to the document. It was a frank ex-pression of their experience in the South, and totally divested of political bias, as Democrats and Republicans alike joined in it. No Southern man was allowed to participate in it, and it is emphatically the work of Northern men. Its truth fulness cannot be gain-said without attacking the veracity of Northern men. the capacities and advantages of the It was adopted, and 10,000 copies of the proceedings are to be published. South.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in Charlotte on July 4, 1879. In the meantime, Northern settlers in the South are requested to meet in their respective counties on February 15th to select delegates to a State convention to meet March 1. State conventions elect ten delegates to the general convention

The following is a summary of the address prepared by the meeting: To the People of the Several Common-wealths Composing the United States of America:

We, the representatives of Northern setters in the Southern States, and being ourselves immigrants from localities in the Northern States to the respective States following our individual signaassured that cool judgment upon the facts shown will set in flow the currents of reason, and action follow reasoning without prejudice. We prefer to make findings specifically and at length, and

1. That in the States of our former homes there exists an active prejudice against the South and its people; that this prejudice is mighty in its influence for evil on the nation; that by it and fraud or violence, because the Republican party in the county had no ticket in the field for the county officers or for the terests of the country are kept out of sight in keeping alive this prejudice; that much of this prejudice, if not all of it, is due mainly to wrong information concerning (and partial and total ignorance of) the facts existing in a large portion of the South.

2. That in the portions of the South in which we reside. the right of any man. from no matter where, to express publicly as well as privately his opinion upon any subject and of every nature is nowhere and in no manner restrained. That all laws are well administered and as truly enforced against the wrong-doer as in any part of any State of the Union.

3. That any man who has so conducted himself at his former home as to win the regard of honest men and decent people, by pursuing the same course of life in the South, does gain and keep the regard and respect of all people, regardless of any question of politics or religious faith; and we further find that being a Northern man is certainly no disadvantage. 4. That every citizen recognizes that

he is amenable to the law, and that local self-government is as much required and encroachments upon these as much de-plored as in any State North, East or

5. We find, too, that persons foisted themselves upon the policy of the South, and by their conduct cast discredit upon the Northern name.

6. Those of us who were in the army of the Union never for a moment pretended to think of denying our uniform or the old cause. The Confederate sol dier has always evinced the true soldier nstinct in the grasp of those who were

his enemies in war.

7. That considering reputed outrages, if these were carefully sifted it will be found that the complainants for like acts would have suffered at the hands of any cople under like provocation. 8. We find that in business relations

cations of business they endorse our notes and bank papers, and are not over-anxious or inquisitive on questions of extension, and they frequently say, "It is as our interest as yours that you should succeed, and by your success help fill the country with thrifty people." 9. That as neighbors they visit our firesides and welcome us to the privileges of public worship, and sympathize in our sorrows and afflictions; that they — The Bo admire sturdy integrity and real principle; that their definition of what these things are corresponds with the idea of the same our neighbors in the North held in common with us. We find that we are not tabooed nor subjected to any kind of persecution for proper conduct and though differing from many of our questions in politics and otherwise, we have lived and prospered here among

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EX-TCATES .- Vanilla, Lemon, and all extracts used in flavoring ice-cream, jellies, cakes, etc., are acknowledged, by the best housekeepers in the land, to be the finest flavors made. Strange that persons will use worthless extracts, when such natu-

- Ninety-Six murderers expiated their crimes on the gallows in the United

AN UNRECORDED BIT OF HISTORY. Benedict Arnold's Narrow Escape from Death at the Hands of a Woman.

VOL. XIV--NO. 29.

The recent death of Mrs. Ann Hinman Kellogg, of Fairfield, Connecticut, in the unrecorded incident of the war of the revolution. Mrs. Kellogg was the daughter of Captain Elisha Hinman, of the United States navy, and her mother was the only American who remained in don when the town was destroyed by the traitor Benedict Arnold, in 1781. At that time Captain Hinman's ship was hourly expected to arrive at New London, and it was hoped that he night come in time to save the town. Mrs. Hinman was well acquainted with Arnold, as he had often dined at her house, and had been a friend of her husband. Induced by anxiety for her hus-band's safety, she remained after all others had fled, and watched the entry of the British from the doorway of her house. As Arnold rode up he saw and saluted her, and said that if she would

point out her own property it should be spared. She pointed out the houses of several of her neighbors as her own, and thus saved them from destruction. Arnold remained on horseback near her house nearly all day, noting the battle that was raging at Fort Griswold, on the nonument commemorating the event

Three times were the British driven down the hill by the deadly fire from the fort. Then the ammunition of its defenders became exhausted, and they were bliged to surrender. The British officer in command of the storming party was so enraged at the desperate defense of the fort that, as he entered it, he asked: Who commands here?" Col. Ledyard replied: "I did, but you do now," at the same time surrendering his sword. The officer received the sword and instantly plunged it into the heart of the gallant colonel. An American officer, standing beside his colonel, snatched his own swore from its scabbard, and, in a moment, the cowardly Briton lay dead beside his victim. An indiscriminate massacre of al within the fort followed, and thirty of the wounded Americans were piled into a wagon, that was rolled down a steep hillside to the bottom, where it was dashed in pieces against a tree. Then hurried preparations were made to evacuate their position by the British, Arnold having earned of the expected arrival of Capt

Mrs. Hinman, having witnessed these outrages from her housetop, became so neensed against the traitor that she hurriedly descended from the roof, took a usket from the closet, where it had been left the day before by an American sol-dier, and leveled it at Arnold as he sat on his horse in front of the house. Taking a long, steady aim, she pulled the trigger, but the piece missed fire. Hear-ing the snap of the lock, Arnold turned and asked her what that noise was. With great presence of mind, she had dropped tures, in convention assembled, do call the gun so that he did not see it, and she your attention to the following, feeling answered that it was the breaking of a

This incident formed the subject of a painting by Huntington, the artist, whose wife is a grand niece of Mrs. Hinman. This painting is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Day, of Bergen Point, N. J. In it Mrs. Hinman is represented as leveling a musket at Arnold from a window in her house, and the burning town is seen in the background. The remains of both Captain and Mrs. Hinman now lie through it the conditions of the country in the Cedar Grove cemetry at New London, where their monument is one of the

HIS ELECTION AND WIFE.-Hon. Robt.

Taylor, Congressman elect from the First district of Tennessee, was united in marringe last week, at Ashville, N. C., with Miss Sallie Baird., a niece of Governor Vance, of North Carolina. The marriage is the conclusion of a very romantic story. When Taylor was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress, Miss Baird promised him that, if elected, she would marry him; if defeated, it would be an indefinite time before their union. The district contains some of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and has always given a Republican majority of 2,200 or 2,300. The prospect for Taylor attaining his desires were, therefore, not at all promising. Besides, he had as an opponent Pettibone, one of the Republican from Michigan, possessed of unusual shrewdness. In the Republican conven-tion Taylor's brother, a very pronounced Republican, was the principal candidate for the nomination against Pettibone; but the latter, after a bitter fight, secured the honor. Republican Taylor's friends were all angry, and the Democrats conceived that it would be a good thing to nominate his Democratic brother, who would probably draw votes from the Republi Caylor was only twenty-eight years old and in that region had made consider able reputation and popularity as a fiddler. At the frequent gatherings for dancing he was a most welcome guest. His nomination seemed to fire the young men with enthusiasm. Pettibone looke down on him with contempt, and in the opening speech merely alluded to him as the "beardless boy who fiddles." When it came to Taylor's rejoinder, he approached the table with a fiddle in hand and a carpet-bag in the other. He commenced with the statement that the ex-Confederate is willing to sell his the serious charge had been made against land on time to Northern men, even to him that he was a fiddler. Then, laying people who could not get the same ac-commodations at the North, East or West. We find, too, that in the ramifi-choose between them. The point on the table, he asked the crowd to choose between them. The point was taken up and carried from one end of the district to the other, and Taylor was elec-

> grains salt tartar, ten grains cochineal mixed in a gill of water and sweeten with honey. For a child, one teaspoon-ful three times a day, or oftener if the - The Boston Post can see no obiec-

tion to Secretary Evarts' aspirations for the Presidency except that, if elected, he for the 1884 election.

— When Prof. Watson, or some other

professor, discovers a new star, it is tele-graphed all over the country. But when an unscientific gent steps on the slippery side of a pool of frozen water, caresses the pavement with the back of his head, and sees millions of new meteors traveling at the rate of two million miles a stars shooting hither and thither, he He doesn't hanker for newspaper notoriety .- Norristown Herald.

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AN INDIANA WONDER.

A Silver Maple Takes Root on a Court House Spire and Flourishes.

Greensburg is a beautiful little city of four thousand inhabitants, located in southeastern Indiana. It is the county seat of Decatur County, and both city and county were settled mostly by parsons hailing from Pennsylvania and the blue grass regions of Kentucky. The name Greensburg was given when the site was located by Mrs. Thomas Hen-dricks, aunt of Hon. Thomas Hendricks, late candidate for Vice President, in memory of her native place, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. There were several con-petitors for the honor of giving the name, but the matter was decided by a vote. As Mrs. Hendricks had several comely grown daughters, and as such

wishes carried the day.

Time passed, and the county, having passed through its stage of log and brick court house, must needs have one to cor-respond with the intelligent and wealthy population to which it had attained, so the Commissioners went to work, and in 1862 completed a temple of justice which was at that time the finest and most costly in the State. It occupies the "public square" in the centre of the city, surrounded by a grove of beautiful forest trees, inclosed with an iron fence. The principal front of the building is east, and from that point there springs a tower which reaches a height of one hundred and forty feet. One hundred and five feet from the ground is the water-sheet of the tower, and above that it is covered with dressed stone, made to fit closely in slabs two by five feet, inclining at an angle of about thirty degrees from upright.

In the summer of 1870 a citizen of the place was examining the tower with a glass when he observed, springing from the third crevice about the water-sheet on the east side of the tower, 110 feet from the ground, a little twig. But lit-tle was thought of it, and it was scarcely discernible with the naked eye. The next spring some interest was exhibited to know if the miniature tree in its strange and exposed position had survived the wintry blast. It had survived, and when sun and spring showers came on, put out its leaves plentifully and grew luxuriantly all the season. By this time it was easily seen with the eye, but as it could not be approached in any ordinary manner nearer than from the roofs of buildings on the opposite side of the street, its species could not be ascertained. The third spring it put forth again with renewed life, vigor and size.

Instead of dwindling and drooping from
the effects of the winter's cold or the summer's heat and drouth, the atmosphere of justice from below seemed to cause it to flourish extraordinarily. This season it was decided to be a silver maple, sprung, no doubt, from a seed carried by a bird or whirlwind, and lodged in

that exalted place. By this time the tree had become famous. Accounts of it had appeared in the papers, but the story was not generally believed. But, nevertheless, the tree lived and grew. It was there, and no mistake. And so it has continued until this day. It is now more than twelve feet high, and it is thought to be three inches in diameter.* The top is quite bushy, and, in the summer seauriant. It can be seen for many miles around, and the stranger approaching first sees the tower, and then this strange phenomenon beckoning him over. Passengers passing on the train, who have heard of the wonderful tree, ask frequently concerning it, and trains have even been stopped by accommodating conductors until the skeptical could be HOW CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR WON convinced. The rapid growth of the tree is forcing the stone apart. This can readily be seen with a glass.

Ere long the ambitious maple will have to be brought lower, or damage to the building follow. The Sheriff has already had several applications from expert climbers to take it down, but people will not permit their tree to be removed yet. An artist representing a New York illustrated paper called to sketch the curiosity, but the leaves were off, and he postponed it until a more fa-vorable time. Persons approaching the place from Cincinnati get a good view of it by looking from the north windows as they draw near Greensburg. Of course it appears to much greater advantage when in full leaf, and at such a time it is indeed a strange curiosity.

HE MEANT WELL BUT GOT A FLOG-GING.—An elderly good man in the First Ward, a prominent citizen, had an expe-rience Friday night which showed the kindliness of his heart, though he did get a beating for it. The affair has two sides—serious and humorous. It was about 9 o'clock when Mr. Citizen was disturbed by a racket at his front fence; he went out and found a horse plunging against the fence, while in the an up-town citizen too drunk to unecup-town citizen too drunk to direct kindly concluded to take the rig and the man to the latter's home, and so jumped into the cutter and drove for up-town, taking Second street. Just above Fillmore street he stopped at a grocery to see if he couldn't get somebody else to render the drunken man the service, as he didn't like the footing it away back to his home so late at night. While he was arranging with a man to perform the service, the drunken fellow gathered the reins up and drove off, and as he did so another rig, with a young man and his sister in the cutter, drove up to the place. The young man jumped out and went into the grocery. The First Warder and his young man stepped out of the door, and the latter went up to the cutter to step into it. He suddenly turned to his elderly friend with: "What are you giving me? It's a woman in this cutter ! woman!" was the response. "I'll show you what kind of a woman it is-it's Blank: he's got upon the seat and wrapped himself up. I say, here, get-ting sober, eh?" and he took hold of the party on the seat to give him a shake. me be! Brother, brother, come here!' would hardly get through with his in-augural address before it would be time he heard the scream, and he dashed at he heard the scream, and he dashed at the First-Warder and gave him a most severe beating, knocking him right and left and down, never waiting for an ex-planation till after he was through; and then he didn't, for he bounded into the cutter and drove off. While the matter was pretty serious for the victim, it had such a ludicrous side to it that he himself couldu't help laughing when he was in the store washing the blood off his face and clothing.—Davenport (Jova) Gazette, Dec 30.

- Certain newspapers are parading before the public the statement that "canni-bals" will not eat the flesh of smokers because it tastes of tobacco." It is shameful that there are editors who can be bribed, and bribed by tobacco dealers to entice from his new-year resolutions the praiseworthy young man who has "sworn off" from smoking. Our advice to the