than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per

to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Ad-vortising by contract must be confined to the im-mediate business of the firm or individual contrac-

of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are espectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

"THE FIGHTING ALSTONS."

A Carolina Family Whose Members Must All Die With Their Boots On-Strange Through Many Generations.

The killing of Robert A. Alslon in this city on last Tuesday revives the memory of the most famous family probably of the old-time chivalry days—the fighting Alstons of Carolina. The history of this audacious strain of blood is interwoven with the history of those turbulent days when gentlemen fought at the drop of a hat, and a slight movement of the pistol finger was the answer to all insult or insinuation—the close of all argument.

The Alstons were gallant men of gentle blood and usually large fortunes. They were free livers and reckless fighters, and frequently became involved in difficulties and drained their estate with costs and forfeitures. Probably the best known of them, Col. Ben Alston, had several affairs of honor, and wounded his antagonist every time he went to the field He was an inperious, passionate man, and as cool under fire as he would be in his drawing-room. His most notable duel was with Hayne, whom he wounded in the knee. On one occasion he was visiting in Augusta, when a gentleman, mistaking him for an acquaintance, tapped him across the shoulders with a riding whip. Alston wheeled as quick as lightening. The gentleman apologized in the most ample terms. Alston took the whip from his hands, lashed him across the back, and then said: "Now, sir, your apology is accepted." Of course a meeting followed. It is said that Alston once fought a gentleman who disputed the age of some wine of which Alston had been boasting, throwing some of the wine in his face that he might get

its full flavor.

Col. Bob Alston came of the family known as the Halifax Alstons. Their estate lay about Halifax, N. C., and they dominated that whole section for years. dominated that whole section for years. They were enormously wealthy, and traveled from one of their estates to another in almost regal state. They had hundreds of slaves, and always traveled with a coach and a small army of retainers. The men were princely in their habits of expense, and put the "code" above the Bible. The women were highstrung and spirited. Mrs. Bob Alston, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, always carried her own sheets and pillows with her when she sheets and pillows with her when she traveled, and a case of loaf-sugar.— "I have known her," says Colonel Tom Howard, a connection, "to put \$100 on a cock fight, with her own birds, and then stand and watch the struggle to the death." Colonel Willis Alston, known as "Honest Willis Alston," the grand uncle of Bob Alston, fought a dozen duels in one winter, numberless quarrels having sprung from his assualts on a defaulting State Treasurer. He killed two men and was himself frequently wounded. His favorite weapon was an old-fashioned "yager," which is a sort of blunderbuss, carrying a double handful of buck-shot, and of fearful execution. A volume might be filled with the bloody exploits of these two brothers, but I shall deal only with the sons of Colonel Bob Alston, who were the later Alstons' immediate ancestors.

ON.
Old Colonel Alston, who was himself killed in a duel, had three sons—Willis, Gideon and Augustus. Willis Alston. was the father of Colonel R. A. Alston ston, the first of the three to die, was killed in a peculiar manner. His brother Wills was in Nashville, on a lordly frolic when he became very much enamored of the lady who afterward married Sam Houston-a Miss Trimble, I believe He paid her assiduous suit for several months, and, while engaged in this dalliance, formed an attachment for a young Spanish boy, named Pelat. This boy was friendless and poor and Alsto adopted him, taking him with him when he left Nashville. It appears that there was some feeling between Pelat and Gideon Alston; at any rate they left yard for the purpose of "practicing with their pistols." Gideon was then a coltheir pistols." Gideon was then a col-lege boy having just turned sophomore in the State University. In a few mo-ments after he left the house with Pelat he was found in the yard, with a pistol

bullet through his brain. Pelat said

that he had shot himself accidentally,

and this is all that was ever known of the matter. A FLORIDA TRAGEDY. And now comes one of the most remarkable tragedies in the history of this section so full of tragedies. There was living in Florida, then a primitive region, young Leigh Reed, a man of great abil-ity, gentleness and courage. He was almost idolized by the people of that State for his gallant services in the fierce Indian wars, having by his skill and fearlessness several times saved the little colony from destruction by the Seminoles and their allies. A story is told of him that will illustrate his character and at the same time show how delicate was the sense of personal honor at that time. General Reed was a political opponent of Govenor Call's son and at the same time his personal friend. Political feeling ran very high, and on election day a Mr. White le some reflections upon the integrity of Govenor Call. Reed at once challenged him for a duel. The men went, were both desperately wounded, and be haved with great gallantry, fighting I believe, with bowie knives, their left, hands being strapped together. Some time afterward Reed became involved in a difficulty with the Alstons. I give the story as it was given me by Colonel R. A. Alston himself. He said that an article appeared in a newspaper reflec-ting on Govenor Call. Colonel Augus-Alston, who was the leader of the Call faction, demanded the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of General Reed, who was the leader of the opposite faction. He at once challenged General Reed, and a meeting was arranged. The weapons selected were "yagers," this deadly weapon being, as I have said, a favorite with the Alstons. Colonel Alston was attended by Mr. Kenon, his brother-in-law. At the word "One" Colonel Alston's gun exploded, it being hair-triggered. The contents were aiming with deliberation, fired, and Colonel Alston dropped dead in his tracks. His sister, a most spirited woman, was nearly crazed at the news of his death. She secured the lead that had killed him, and with her own hands she molded it into bullets and sent them to her brother, Willis Alston (the father of R. A. Alston), and implored him to come and avenge the death of his brother. She wrote that he had been murdered, and the Alstons adhered to this belief, although the general statement is Reed using only his just right in firing after the explosion of Alston's "yager."

At any rate it was very well understood that Willis Alston would seek revenge



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

Radical False Pretenses.

In order to show "the true inwardness" of the Republican revolutionists, York World a recitation of the proceed-

added the amendatory provisions authorizing bayonets at the polls in the South and supervisors and deputy marshals upon election day in the North. When this amended bill was returned to the House, which alone can originate appro- speaking through the majority of their The bill reached the be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Brooks, of New York, opposed the motion, on the ground that it would facilitate the passage of the civil appropriation bill with the objectionable proceeding with his remarks.

Senate amendment was unconstitutional because inserted in an appropriation bill, and that therefore it be returned to the Senate. Every Republican voted that and the Democrats agreed to withdraw the course was constitutional. The reso- 'filibustering.' This left merely the Dalution of course was lost, and the prece-dent stands upon the parliamentary re-from supervisors of the right to arrest

Air. Garfield then pressed his resolution to a vote, but although the latter stood 97 Republican yeas to 79 Democratic nays, the motion was lost because two-thirds did not for the stood process. It is a supervisors of the right to arrest without warrants. Upon the new report being presented, Mr. Garfield explained it. He said:

"The effect of the supervisors of the right to arrest without warrants. Upon the new report being presented, Mr. Garfield explained it. He said:

"The effect of the right to arrest without warrants."

"The effect of the right to arrest without warrants. Upon the new report being presented, Mr. Garfield explained it. He said:

"The effect of the right to arrest without warrants." ness intervened, but when the morning hour expired Mr. Garfield renewed the

majority upon them, had agreed to re-Kelly to an attitude of indignant eloquence, and he said:

sense of responsibility. I am constrained to make this by a proper sense of self-respect. The bill has attained in its present state what, so far as my confalse pretense, characterized by all the called for, but still he did not feel justified in resorting further to dilatory mo-Peunsylvania punishes. On Saturday lions, but would submit to have the vote last the minority of the House, in virtue taken and would record himself, as he of parliamentary law and the usages of was most heartily against it. the House, not by the weakness of the Republican party or of the members of that party, held this bill in their power. "Take from it one amendment and you may have all the rest without objection our part,' was said. Take from it one provision and you may have your adjournment and appropriation. There came on this floor a Senator, a member of the conference committee, (Cole, of California,) and he gave assurance to gentlemen around me that if the bill could go to a conference committee the Senate would recede from that amend-ment. It was known that he would be chairman of the conference committee of this House, and that he disapproved of that amendment and had given open and public assurance that he disapproved of it as heartily as any gentleman on the other side of the House. There had to be, according to parliamentary usage,

nation I shall not heed that. "Mr. Garfield said that he would no out of my jurisdiction, so that you can complete your work before I could hold you." Col. Alston fought a duel himself pastry, ice cream, etc., as Dr. Price's challenges. The conservative spirit of justly celebrated Special Flavoring Exthese latter days almost always settles tracts.

the right, and could insist upon their right, to consider a great appropriation ball the moment that any minority, howright, to consider a great appropriation bill the moment that any minority, how-ever large, said no to that proposition. who now so diligently disturb the public parliamentary revolution, out of which of a Democratic majority of both houses there was no legislation of any sort posof Congress, we extract from the New sible forevermore until that proposition was abandoned. He regarded it as most ings of the session of 1872, when the Re- unwise and unfortunate that the gentlepublicans had a majority in both houses.

Here are the extraordinary scenes which occurred on June the 11th, 1872. This was the last day of one of the section. measure, without which the government sessions of Grant and Blaine, immediate- could not go on, could not become a law. ly preceding the second Grant Presiden- He would never give way in any form of tial campaign, the new term beginning compromise until that assumption was on the 4th of March, 1873: utterly abandoned. He recognized the "A sundry civil appropriation bill had right of dilatory motions where a mibeen passed by the House of Representa- nority was being oppressed by any untives several weeks previously which had parliamentary proceedings, but where duly reached the Senate, where the fiat of Conkling, Chandler, and others, had to parliamentary law, and where the mi-

priations, the Democrats resisted the representatives.

The bill reached the "Mr. Brooks made the suggestion that House on Saturday morning, June 8, and the enforcement bill was unconstitutional, and was proceeding to establish

amendment known as the enforcement act. In reply to a question by Mr. Eldridge, Speaker Blaine stated that the bill could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a mitted to the conference committee. majority vote to pass it if Mr. Garfield's Several hours later Mr. Garfield, from tactics prevailed. In order to respect the reconvened conference committee, Kerr moved that all the Senate amend-a new conference. This was merely a ments upon appropriations be passed upon by the majority vote, except as to the objectionable amendments, and that these should take their chance of a twothirds vote. Mr. Hoar made the point and a new conference committee was of order that the House had no right to adopt such a resolution, which Speaker the former members of the first committee. Meanwhile the sessions of both "Mr. Beck then offered a resolution Senate and House had been prolonged a which asserted that the objectionable few hours by joint resolution, and the

stand by and witness any proceedings of the election and should have the official conflict. Mr. Garfield moved to proceed to the business upon the Speaker's table.

This was a motion that required only a majority vote, and its object was to lay aside measure after measure until the stated that the supervisors of election stated that the supervisors of election civil appropriation bill was reached and | would have nothing to do officially with referred to a conference committee. Im-mediately the Democrats commenced dilatory motions, and after six hours had holding certificates of election or returns. been wasted with them, Mr. Garfield Mr. Kerr asked Mr. Garfield whether made an appeal to the House from what he called the dead-lock, and moved to of the amendment which touched the facts shown will set in flow the currents non-concur in all the Senate amendments | matter of the qualifications of electors. | of reason, and action will follow reasonand refer them to a committee of conference with a recess until Monday morn-said that there was nothing in it that make findings specifically and at length, ing, which was agreed to without a could touch or change the qualifications and we find: ing, which was agreed to without a division. Speaker Blaine then appointed Messrs. Garfield and Palmer, Republicans, and Niblack, of Indiana, Democrat, as the members of conference. During the "filibustering" it was repeatedly stated that 'President Grant is going openly in the ground of his objection to that the states of our former homes the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against through it the conditions of the country as to the enforcement amendment. He had declined signing the report solely on that 'President Grant is going openly in the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against through it the conditions of the country are largely disquieted; that it is fomenting poles move em out at one door, but the dand kept alive for ends ulterior to the dand kept alive for ends ulterior to the common weal; that the real interests of the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against the conditions of the country are largely disquieted; that it is fomenting poles move em out at one door, but they slip in at another. They lenter an endment the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against the conditions of the country are largely disquieted; that it is fomenting poles move em out at one door, but they slip in at another. They lenter and the fire for the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against the conditions of the country are largely disquieted; that the real interests of our former homes the fire for the fire of the fire or lying in the piazzer for 14 there exists an active prejudice against the conditions of the country are largely disquieted; that the fire for the fire for largely and the fire for the fire for the fire for largely and the fire for largely and the fire for the fire fo amendment as interfering with the Staes. into Congress to-day to press this bill forward to its passage, and he is prepared to
force it through into a law by an extra
session if he fails to secure its enactment

as interiering with the Sales.

But the compromise reported was he confing alive this prejudice. That much of
ate amendments. The supervisors prothis prejudice, if not all of it, is due
der just as long as I can in reason. to elections with no other power than to stated the next morning by Mr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, who with Farnsworth, of violated. Although he was opposed to Although he was opposed to South. Illinois, were the only Republicans who opposed the arbitrary legislation in ques- feel justified in carryiny on factious opposition to it, but was disposed to let the

was apprehended by the Democrats, but extend its jurisdiction over the conduct have no power or authority to do any- ern man is certainly no disadvantage. I move to recommit the conference thing except it be in the immediate witness all their proceedings, including self-government is as much required and

"Mr. Potter regarded the amendment sciousness is concerned, appears to be a as unconstitutional, dangerous and un-

the most fatal project ever brought before Congress and that it was infamous in its character. He had not, however, enough supporters to order the yeas and nays, only fourteen members voting to order them.
"Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the

rules and vote immediately on the conference report. Agreed to by 132 to 23. "The conference report itself was then agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 79—a party vote. It only remains to add to these references to history that the same General Garfield who in 1872 so strenuously insisted upon retaining amendments to an appropriation bill is the same General Garfield who is now leading the same party on a platform that to repeal those amendments in an appropriation bill is

revolutionary." ABOUT GOLD .- It is now just thirtyone years since the grand discovery of gold was made in California. During that period there has been produced in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River bullion to the value of \$1, 985,527,930. Of this amount aboat \$1.581.443.603 has consisted of gold and \$405,094,546 of silver. Besides this there has been produced to date in the several Alantic States, something like \$80,000,000, the most of it in North Car-olina, Virginia and Georgia. If to this be added the entire yield of British Col-umbia to date \$33,000,000, San Francisco receipts from the Northwest coast of Mexico, \$9,000,000, and the product of the Atlantic States \$30,000,000, we have a total of \$2,857,527,939 produced from the above sources, all but 42,000,000 being from mines within the limits, of the United States.

Concealed Delight, Pet Rose, Hyacinth, Alista Bouquet, Ladies' Favorite, and his other handkerchief perfumes, are truly delightful bouquets. They are certainly the most exquisite scents that can be imagined—the odors of dainty buds and rich blossoms.

1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 6; Connecticut, 1; New York, 21; New Jersey, and rich blossoms.

1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 6; Connecticut, 1; New York, 21; New Jersey, and rich blossoms.

pages, containing the proceedings of the convention of Northern residents of the South which assembled at Charlotte on the 15th of January, 1879, at the invitation of Mr. Dumont, of Charlotte, who, in a most admirable and patriotic circuar, inaugurated the assembling of these Northern settlers to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," as to the South, her people, her laws and her resources. The pamphlet also convention held at Raleigh, on March 1, The South, or rather the old residents

the manifestation of the high sense of esteem in which they are held by their fellow-citizens from the North, who have come to dwell amongst them. The pamphlet contains also many varied and valuable communications of Northern settlers who were unable to attend the communications touching the relations, political, social and industrial, from very part of the South, should be of authority amongst good, well-meaning citi-zens everywhre in the broad Union. Without knowing positively the social relations of these Northern residents, we were not prepared to see a relation of the facts so creditable to our people from to the terrible misrule under which many portions of the South have groaned, there was in certain quarters more or less antipathy existing to the live Yankee. That our people should have mastered this desire to inflict the wrongs they were forced to endure, on Northern settlers, is highly creditable no less to the Southern orn portion of our communities, than to the good sense and manliness of Northern residents.

We find much valuable information in the pamphlet as to the varied industries now existing in the South as well as the vast resources awaiting the full advent of progressive free labor. We presume we have to thank our contemporary, the Charlotte Observer, at whose steam job print establishment the pamphlet is pub-lished, for the copy kindly furnished us. We have only space this morning to give the report of the committee on reso-

ations, consisting of: Rev. Dr. Mattoon, President of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., formerly of New York.

A. J. Curtis, of San Mateo, Fla., form-erly of New York. H. Coykendall, of Black's Station, S , formerly of Des Moines, Iowa. W. B. Middaugh, of Danville, Va. formerly of Pennsylvania,
H. D. Ingersoll, of Loudsville, Ga.

formerly of New York. To the People of the Several Common wealths composing the United States of America:

We, the representatives of Northern settlers in the Southern States, and being ourselves immigrants from localities in the Northern States to the respective States following our individual tures, in convention assembled, do call your attention to the following, feeling

That in the States of our former homes te amendments. The supervisors pro-vided for were to be mere official witness mainly to wrong information concerning Shed take care of me and restore my to elections with no other power than to (and partial and total ignorance of) the ancient privileges. She never would facts existing in a large portion of the

That in the portions of the South in which we reside, the right of any man, from no matter where, to express pub tion. The conference committees had position to it, but was disposed to let the from no matter where, to express pubmet and, of course with a Republican vote be taken on the proposition. He licly as well as privately his opinion believed that was the best policy, and he believed that was the best policy, and he nowhere and in no manner restrained. nothing for herself but a pair of specks, commend the Senate bill intact. But in-asmuch as the rule had always been that "Mr. Kerr said that he looked with That all laws are well administered and reports from conference committees were subject to dilatory motions, no danger the part of the Federal government to as in any part of any State of the Union. That any man who has so conducted to their surprise it was soon intimated by of elections in the States, as he thought himself at his former home as to win the the Speaker that he could hold the report to be a privileged question. And accordingly, when the House met on Monday morning, the Speaker so decided and the report was received. This brought Mr. Kelly to an attitude of indignant elements with the speaker and the report was received. The brought Mr. Kelly to an attitude of indignant elements with the speaker and report was received. The brought Mr. Kelly to an attitude of indignant elements with the speaker that he could hold the report it a most dangerous innovation in the States, as he thought it a most dangerous innovation in the regard of honest men and decent people, by pursuing the same course of life in clipped of its dangerous influence and power as that these additional supervisors, in the language adopted, should and we further find that being a Northreport. I make this motion under a deep presence of the election officers, and to is amenable to the law, and that local

> encroachments upon these as much de-plored as in any State North, East or We find, too, that persons foisted themselves upon the polity of the South, and by their conduct cast discredit upon the

Northern name.
Those of us who were in the army of the Union never for a moment pretended "Mr. Holman undertook to initiate dilatory motions, declaring that this was old cause. The Confederate soldier has old cause. The Confederate soldier has always evinced the true soldier instinct n the grasp of those who were his ene

mies in war.

That considering reputed outrages, i these were carefully sifted, it will be found that the complainants for like acts would have suffered at the hands of any people under like provocation.

We find that no man is ostracised for his opinions or on account of the land of his birth : but, as elsewhere, for his bad acts and dishonest failure to meet his trusts and obligations. We find, too, that it is a mistake to treat suspiciously borly friendship in all cases extended to a stranger, and that sometimes persons have repelled kindness and then com-plained of being let alone.

We find that the Southern native expects Northern people to have notions on politics and other topics different from his, and views with as much contempt as is elsewhere done any man who truckles or toadies for simple gain.
We find that to the people of the other

sections of the United States the South is an unknown land so far as relates to knowledge of its soil, its climate, its healthfulness and its people. That it is libelled for partisan ends, and we present this document in all conscience honor, to give honest knowledge and cor-

rect wrong reports.

In a document of this kind we can not give detailed figures of products per acre, nor the yield per ton of ores, nor the assay value of minerals, nor the monthly thermal range for each point, nor many other special facts, but we, each of us, invite correspondence and will furnish facts and figures regarding our several Their heads, legs and bodies resembled localities on application.

To the truth of all this we pledge our-

signatures hereto.

Here follows the signatures of members of the convention, from thirteen original localities, viz.: New Hampshire, tial business men, and has the reputation

VOL. XIV---NO. 40.

Bill Arp's Sunday Chat.

Its a thrillin time when a country

family have invited their city cousins to visit 'em, and are fixin up to receive 'em in a hospitable manner. My wife, Mrs. Arp, she were not at home and so the girls took matters in charge, and for several days the exciting episode went on.
It was like clearing the deck of a man of war for a fight. The house has been scoured, and scrubbed, and sand papered. Fverything in it has been taken down and put up again, and moved to a new place, and I can't find anything now of the South, can but feel grateful for when I want it. The old faded carpets settlers who were unable to attend the The furniture has been freshly varnished convention at Charlotte. Truly these with kerosene oil; the window glass washed on both sides, and the knives and forks, water buckets, wash pans, and shovel and tongs brightened up. hearths bave been painted with spanish brown, the family portraits dusted cas-tors and spoons and napkin rings pol-

ished as fine as a jewelry store.

I surveyed the operations from day to day with affectionate interest for it does me good to see young poeple work dili-gently in a meritorious cause: nevertheless my routine of daily life seems to be somewhat demoralized. On the first day our humble dinner was dispensed with and me and the boys invited to lunch on bread and sorghum at a side table. next day we were allowed to lunch in the back piazzer for fear we would mess up the dining-room, and the next we were confined to the water-shed to keep us from messing up the piazzer and after that I meekly prepared myself to be showed out doors on a plank, but we wasent. Ive been doing some more work on the front yard to surprise Mrs. Arp when she comes, but theyve locked the front door to keep us from tramping through the hall and we have to go around about a hundred yards for a drink of water. This is allcoreect I reckon for theres no malice in it and they praise up our terraces so gushingly Ive a mind to keep on with em down into the public road and cascade that to the branch.

Delicate hints have been given that it ain't polite to set down to dinner with one's coat off, or to drink coffee out of a saucer, or eat hominy with a knife, or smoke in the parlor. The wash bowl has been turned upside down to keep us from using it. With this side up it holds about a pint and a half, and as I was washing my face with the tips of my fingers they surveyed me with looks of unutterable despare. When I raise my workin' boots on the banister rail for an evening rest they wipe it off with a wet rag as soon as I leave. I musent step on the purty red hearth to make up a fire or to put a back log on that weighs 50 pounds. They we put pillows on about half as big as a bale of cotton and fringed all round like a petticoat. They are to or to put a back log on that weighs 50 all round like a petticoat. They are to stay on in day-time and be taken off at night. Whem Im tired and feel the need of a midday nap that bed was a comfort, but the best I can do now is to sit up in a chair and nod. The dogs don't understand the new system at all. Old Bows has been coming in the house company or no company. Shes over-stayed her time two days trying to decide what to buy with two dollars and a half. Poor thing! I wish she had a hundred. Id foller her about from store to store all and she'd buy them on the sly, for she dont want it generally understood she has to use them. I woke up one night about midnight and discovered her sit-

Evolution. In 1824, Daguerre commenced experi-

ting by the fire with my glasses on, read-

ing Molly Brown. Im revellin now at

her delight, when she sees all the im-provements that we have made in her

ong absence, for it seems like she has

been off to Europe, or Jeruselem, or the Suez Canal. We've turfed all the ter-

races with blue grass sod. They run round the form of a snake with two

speak of as Mr. Hogarth's line of beauty

misses the wicket two or three times in

succession. She's is a comin'.

menting. In 1839, he gave to the world By patient industry, the art has evolved into the perfect pictures of the present. He who views the fast fading pictures of his ancestors and compares them with the almost living and lasting photographs of to-day must acknowledge an advance-ment. If an advancement has been is it asking too much, simply because it cannot be ocularly demonstrated, that the doubts and uncertainties of Sir Astlev Cooper's time be set aside, and an equal improvement granted in the science of medicine? Must the ability of the studious and experienced physician be doubted, simply because the negligent and inexperienced fail? But a few years since, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women were regarded as incurable. Now Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure. Ladies, if afflicted, and you wish to avoid painful examinations and useless local treatment, and employ a medicine that is scientifically prepared; that is chemical ly pure, that is regularly graduated in strength, and that will never disappoint you in its action, use Dr. Pierce's ite Prescription.

- On Saturday afternoon a young heifer, owned by Mr. Ryan, gave birth to one red calf and thirty-one monstrosi ties. Mr. Ryan described the monstrosities as about the size of large mice localities on application.

To the truth of all this we pledge ourselves and stand upon its truth by our them. The probable weight of these unnatural animals was from two to three ounces each. The red calf is liv-

A CRUEL FATE.

General Slocum on the Murder of Mrs. Surratt.

General H. W. Slocum, one of the most

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compelled to

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:
Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.06
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive

thereon.

23 We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer" and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

distinguished brigade, disvision, corps and grand division commanders of the war recently delivered a lecture in Brooklyn on events of the great struggle during the course of which he expressed the opinion, always held by the Union that Mrs. Surratt was a murdered woman. He said:

I am going to speak to you one word

about the execution of Mrs. Surratt at the close of the war, for I think some

good lessons can be learned from the story of her trial and death. I believe

any people situated as we were ought to

be cautioned against placing implicit confidence in evidence given at a time of high excitement. I could stand here to-night and relate to you fifty incidents that would serve to caution everybody against taking evidence against others when the people were all in a state of intense excitement. There never was a day, there never was an hour, that I did cent a woman as there is in this hall. Applause.] She was the keeper of a boarding house in Washington. She boarded Wilkes Booth and a half dozen other rebel sympathizers, and she had a son, John H. Surratt. Wilkes Booth was guilty of shooting Mr. Lincoln, and this poor woman was brought to trial in connection with Wilkes Booth, and through the excitement of the times her neck was brought to the halter. Her daughter, a young girl 18 or 19 years of age, on the morning of the execution went to the President's room and begged permission to say few words to him on behalf of her mother, and a United States Senator from our own State, who acted as door tender, repulsed her saying, "No, no; you cannot go in." Worse than that, meaner than that, the poor girl three or four years afterward married clerk in the Treasury Department. No charges were made against him, but because this clerk had married the daughter of Mrs. Surratt he was discharged. Let us brag of our achieve-ments, but at the same time let us learn to look our faults and errors squarely in the face and acknowledge them when

we have cause to."

The murder of Mrs. Surratt was the most cruel and cowardly act ever com-mitted in any civilized country. It is a curious and suggestive fact that all who that innocent woman have felt the unseen hand of the Great Avenger. Stanton Secretary of War, who was, perhaps, the worst of the number, committed suicide in a fit of remorse, although the fact was sought to be concealed. Preston King, the Senator from New York, who repulsed Annie Surratt from the President's door, in like manner ended his own life by deliberately jumping from a ferry boat in the North River, at New York, and drowning himself. Andrew Johnson, upon his return to the Senate after he had left the Presidency. Judge Advo-cate Holt, who conducted the prosecution long ago disappeared from public view and whether dead or alive nobody knows and nobody cares. And John A. Bingham, who assisted Holt, was driven from Congress in disgrace as one of the Credit Mobilier bribe takers, and sought retuge in Japan, where, we believe he now —Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

WOMEN VOTERS IN KANSAS. - A Hoosier sees in Kansas ma unfamiliar sights, but none more inter-esting than that of the ladies voting. matters pertaining to schools. As far as my observation goes, the ladies here vote for the "handsomest man" nor the one their husbands tell them to vote for, unless the caudidate is, in their own opinion, the proper one. Their votes can not be bought. They are universally on the side of morality and temperance; hence the workers in the cause are warm advocates of equal suffrage. Election days pass quietly. If there is any drinking or fighting done, it is not at the polls. Everything is orderly there notwithstanding contrary reports circulated by anti-suffragists in the Eastern States. andidates keep carriages running for the accommodation of the ladies, but a great many walk up and deposit their votes. As the result, so far, has been very satisfactory, even to the men (the time until equal suferage is granted The gentlemen show their gallantry and faith in the ability of the ladies by pointing them to office. The enrolling clerks of the Legislature are ladies; also kay ground; she loves to play some-times, and it does me good to see her throw the mallet after the ball when it a large proportion of the county super-intendents, who, in every instance discharge their duties in a manner that gives universal satisfaction. We have in this city among the ladies a physician, a flowers are waiting for her, and the chickens and colts, and the dogs and printer and numerous clerks, agents and women carrying on business successfully cats, and the children and me. We'er all in various ways. One of them is barber, who supports herself and children comfortably. Ladies are not so plenty here as in Indiana. Perhaps that is the reason they are so well respected and protected. They are scarce enough precious. In proof of which we often see advertisements for wives, by some of the young men who took Greeley's advice some time ago, and now have handsome farms and homes of their own. I noticed in a paper a few days since the offer of a fine horse to the per son who would assist the advertiser curing a "good, industrious wife."—Sali-na letter to Indianapolis Herald.

A Boy's HARD SUNDAY .- The head of a boy about ten years old might have been seen sticking through a picket fence on Beaubien street Sunday evening as a loud "yanhoo!" singal was given to some one in the house. A lad of "thereabouts" finally opened the door and

came out and asked: "Is that you, Jim? What yer want?"

"I didn't see ye down where we was riding on cakes of ice in the ship," replied the other. "I know ye didn't. This has bin the

hardest Sunday I ever put in on earth. "No, dad's in Saginaw, but ma'm got some gold in her front teeth yesterday, and she was bound to go to church to-day if it killed her. I had to run all

stay home and take keer of sis.' "I guess so, for she went in the morning, then in the afternoon, then to a the evenin' sermon, an' practicin' on showin' her three front teeth. I'm goin to run away as soon as grass starts.

- Rowel, the English pedestrian, sailed for home on the 1st, accompanied by his attendants. Ae takes back about \$19,-000, the champion belt, a valuable diamond ring from a lady admirer, a diamond scarf pin, a gold watch and chain

Atlanta letter in New York Herald.

At these cries the cloak was thrown back the room, and for some months nothing more was heard of the matter. One day General Reed was walking down the streets of Tallahassee when he was fired upon by Colonel Alston. The contents of one barrel of a shotgun was poured into his shoulder, and as he turned to confront his assailant, the other load went into his heart. He fell and died.

HIS LAST MEETING. the room, and for some months nothing went into his heart. He fell and died. Colonel Alston's friends say that he had given Reed notice that he intended to kill

for some reason or other pursued the matter of the Reed killing, and used remarks derogatory to Alston. Alston hearing of it wrote the remarks down, and AN ALSTON MUST DIE WITH HIS BOOTS dered a load of 800 pounds dead weight, and carried it through the streets of Sparta on a bet. His life was a stormy brave and powerful family, was the

ne. His feud with the Ingrams, a sensation of Georgia for the time it lasted. He always carried his "yager" with him, and escaped the whole difficulty with only one finger shot away. This feud was dramatized under the title of The Watch," and sold land of the work of the watch.

"The Watch," and sold largely. Its authors were never discovered, or they hat day did not tolerate the publication of the same time Cox fired and the ball their troubles. The manuscript was discovered one morning in the yard of a fearless widow, who published it herself them apart. They fired again by me and and sold it, making a great deal of money

COLONEL ROBERT A. ALSTON. Col. R. A Alston was a remarkable essness and hot-headedness of his race, he dreaded, above all other things, meeting an end like his ancestors. It was not fear, for an Alston does not know what fear is. He was as brave a man as ever lived. In the army, as one of Morgan's lieutenants, he was the most reckless and daring of them all. He once actually had a biscuit shot from between his teeth, but with a laugh he continued his reakfast. He said to your correspondent once: "I have a boy who is a hotheaded fellow himself, and I have taken my wife's hand in mine many a time and knelt with her by his bed-side and prayed to God that I might bequeath him a legacy of peace and a quiet death.

It was his highest ambition, as he has ofton said, to break the old tradition that "an Alston must die in his boots." was going to the field to meet Col. E. Y. Clarke, of a rival newspaper. The challenge had been issued, and he was just going to take the midnight train. Sud-denly, he turned to a dark wall, and leaning his head on his hand, prayed leaning his head on his hand, prayed aloud that God might spare him the death his people had died, and allow him to live in peace till a quiet death could claim him. He never believed, however, that this would be granted him. It made him gloomy to talk of it but to his friends he would say that he knew his destiny was to "die the Alston death." He even had superstition that a certain man was going to kill him. There had never been any trouble between them, but Alston always said, "That man is but Alston always said, never became anything else. Despite these gloomy thoughts, Alston was a devout believer in the code. After he had joined the church he still adhered to his belief. "It is a peacemaker," he said. In South Carolina, where the code stood above the State law, there

files of the Charleston Courier for nearly twenty-five years do not show the use of the word "liar" or "scoundrel" or any similar epithets a single time. There were no streets fights or rows, and no assassinations. A high code of honor was established, and it made even cowards brave men. He used to tell of a Carolina Judge (Mr. Pettigrew), who, having two men before him for trying to fight a duel, said : "Gentlemen, it will take me an hour to write out these war-rants. In the meantime there is a steamer at my wharf that can take you

though he issued and accepted several

never was so quiet and decorous a commu-

nity. In Charleston county there was

not a murder in eighteen years, and the

for his brother's death as the family for these matters without the exchange of generations had made one of all their shots. While Alston would have died quarrels. The first meeting between before he would have submitted to a dis-Alston and Reed was dramatic. The honorable compromise, I know what Legislature had just met and Reed had stubborn heroism it required to carry been elected Speaker. He was a young him into an affair of honor. He shrank man, of exceptional power and popularity and his life promised to be brilliant and life was overshadowed by the memory llustrious. He had invited his friends of his ancestors and their bloody ends. or his ancestors and their bloody ends. He was a recognized authority on mathematically and well. Suddenly a tall into all prominent affairs. While he was tenacious of the honor of his principals, he never sticked through the open door. face, stalked through the open door, and usually succeeded in adjusting the Without a word it made for the head of differences. Only once was he second the table, where General Reed was sitting. Instantly cries of "Alston! Alston!" arose and ran down the table, pistol that killed Tabor. There had appeared in the Charleston Mercury a comand Alston was recognized. Reed rose from his seat, and, whipping a pistol out of his pocket, leveled it at his assailant and fired. The ball struck Alston in his ame of the author of the offensive artiuplifted hand, carrying away two fingers.
This did not stop him, but brandishing faction of Tabor and his two editorial a bowie-knife, he closed on Reed. Before the men could be parted Reed was offence was in the publication. The name of the author was offered and dewounded again. Alston was taken from clined. Tabor then announced himself responsible. McGraw, through Alston,

Alston had been engaged in many presonal enconters, but never had been seriously hurt. It was harder for him to take an insinuation of insult than for impetuosity would have led him into. His favorite maxim, however, was saying of Sir Boyle Roach, "The best way to meeting Steward on the prairie one day, avoid danger is to meet it plumply !" and asked him to say whether or not he was his boldness often sufficed where tempoasked him to say whether or not he was his boldness often sufficed where tempo-responsible for those remarks. Dr. rizing would have failed. In the trou-Steward took the paper, and while pretending to read it, put his hand into his holsters and drew his pistol. He jumped off his horse on the side opposite Alston and fired into him. A desperate fight ensued, in which Alston was shot twice, and his temperate of the side of his horse on the side opposite to the side opposite Alston and fired into him. A desperate fight ensued, in which Alston was shot twice, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his enemy, and his temperate of the side of his death, after he had been sent off by Cox to arm himself, his holsters and control of the side of his death, after he had been sent off by Cox to arm himself, his horse on the side opposite Alston and fired into him. A desperate fight ensued, in which Alston was shot twice, and himself, his horse on the side opposite Alston and fired into him. and his stomach so cut that his bowels and knew best how to meet them. He protruded. He killed Steward, however, pouring a load of buckshot into him after be was prone upon the earth. He was he was prone upon the earth. He was taken to jail almost dead. He was a famous fiddler, and procuring a fiddle, sat there "with his entrails protruding," as he wrote to a friend, playing the old times of his boyhood. His body servant gained admission to his sell and had a coil of rope wrapped about his body. With this he was going to try and escape of the arm himself he want to a restaurant. We was very much depressed at the idea that down, and seemed to have a premonition of what seemed

With this he was going to try and escape.
Suddenly a mob assaulted the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, broke in the doors
and seized Colonel Alston. He was
game to the last, and fiddled up to the
arm install a last and seized colonel alston. He was
game to the last, and fiddled up to the
arm install a last and seized colonel alston. He was
game to the last, and fiddled up to the
arm install a last and seized of the seize seem before, a
last a la wery instant he was seized, his dauntless face looking full upon his assailants. He was tumbled into a blanket, the ends twisted, and he was then hustled out of the track of the relieved to think he had found a retreat from the trouble. No sort of personal the jail. Once out in the street he was the moved him, but the idea of blood-thrown to the ground, still enveloped in the blanket, and a hundred bullets were saw Cox enter and half draw his pistol at poured into his body. Thus died the a man evidently mistaken for him he

last of the "Halifax Alstons." They seemed to know that his time had come. were a remarkably athletic and handsome race of men. Gideon, who was dened and grew stern. His first word was killed by Pelat, is always cited as the an appeal: hadsomest youngster of his day. It may "I am not going to have any difficulty be said here that the young Castilion who killed him was put into the navy as a midshipman, and was drowned in the Mediterraneau. Wellis Alston was a man of wonderful strength. He once should door and said, "I will force you, sir," he seemed to give up all hope. Capt. John Nevins, his friend, who witnessed it all, describes the scenes that followed: There was not a tremor about him. right, he says, we'll have it out right

'No you don't, gentlemen!' Colonel Bop thrust bis hand over my shoulder and fired, striking Cox in the mouth. At went through my whiskers. Their hands I then turned them loose. Cox was jumping and dodging around, but Colonel Bob never moved. He stood straight as a statue. After he had shot his fourth shot he turned his face to me and smiled that peculiar smile he has. As he turned he pulled trigger again and his pistol snapped. Then Cox fired again, and I saw a red spot ooze out in Col. Bob's

temple. Cox was trying to cock his pistol again when I jumped in and threw him back, catching Col. Bob. He sank in my arms. When I turned, Cox was sitting in a chair spitting blood, with his pistol on a table. He said, 'I am a lead man.' I cut Col. Bob's shirt open.' State Treasurer Raynor says that Alston aid, "Ed., for God's sake let us have no difficulty. I don't want to kill you;

you shouldn't want to kill me." THE ALSTON DESTINY. Alston had a peculiarly winning and nd a semi-military manner. He stood like a statue while shooting, his handsome face set and stern with the old Alston fire blazing from his eyes, turning his erect figure by military half wheels to present his side always to Sud- his shifting enemy. After he had been hot down Mr. Ed. Mercer, who knew of his foreboding about dying with his boots on, said, "He shall not die in his , God!" and tenderly took them 'The scene at the death bedside was affecting in the extreme. Only the most intimate friends and the family were admitted, a force of police beating back the host that surged against the doors. As it was evident that he must die in a few moments, Mrs. Alston asked Govenor Colquitt, who was kneeling by the bedside and who was devotedly attached to the dying man, to pray. a soice broken with emotion, holding Aslton's hand, the Govenor prayed aloud while every head in the room was bowed and every eye streamed with tears. And thus without a shudder, with hardly a moan, his face peaceful and half smiling he died. In his bed, his wife and friends about him, prayers going to God with his fleeting soul, and only the ghastly

> STANE ALONE -Dr. Price's Cream detrimental to health. In these respects it stands alone. Who can tell how many invalids and tender children have fallen would co-operate with them in regaining victims to the dangerous adulterations their lost power and their lost rights; practiced upon food? Obtain pure ar-

blue-red hole in his temple to tell that

him and that he had left the old Alston

my word. If it brings upon me condem States there is not a flavoring extract

two Democrats on the conference com-mittee-one from the House and one from the Senate-and there would, therefore, it seemed to me and others, be no possibility of the objectionable amendment being adhered to; and I and others as radical as I am went not merely with on the other side and said : 'The circum stances are such as to guarantee the with drawal of this amendment. You cannot be deceived.' Nor yet did they yield. the old Alston destiny had overtaken They hesitated and inquired and did not vield until from the Speaker's chair they a conference committee was subject to all Baking Powder is free from all substances | ter was subject to. I had gone to them

> speak as to the merits of the proposition before the House, except to say that no dead lock on this question. The ques-tion which had arisen was far above the bill. It was whether the majority had and rich blossoms,