and such conditions as obtain in the

South to-day, the opportunities for at-taining wealth in a vast variety of other

occupations will be so great, and wages

so high that no one could afford to in-

vest the very large amount of capital re-

scale. In other words, when that de-

spinning, the opportunity will be seen by the same parties to use their capital

to much greater advartage in other

directions. They cannot afford to spin

cottton, because they can do so much

better with their money in other kinds

of business. The success of a few facto-

the whole South. A few more may

succeed, but as the agent of one of the

month sought information here as to

causes of the difficulties that must inevi-

conclusions may perhaps be made in

where yarn mills are profitable, and may

Opinions of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken.

MR. EDITOR: I am again in receipt of the South Carolina Agriculturist, for which find enclosed an annual subscrip-

tion. Would that every farmer in the

State could be induced to send you an

equal amount and for the same purpose. It is a shame that the farmers of South

Carolina do not sustain an organ, through

which they could weekly communicate

with each other upon topics not only per-

taining to the farm, but relating to the general welfare of the agricultural in-terests of the State, South and country.

They have never done it. Whether they

will ever do it, is a question for the

future. It is no less shameful, and to me

a matter of profound surprise, that the

farmers of South Carolina will continue

to be such devotees to cotton and plant

so many acres of upland corn. The lat-

ter, under the most favorable circum-

stances, costs more than it is worth, and

former. If every acre of upland now in

corn had been sown last fall in red oats.

and perhaps a few acres of the present

the cotton area planted in sorghum this

tably be encountered by manufactures in

HAMPTON IN NEW YORK. The Senator's Speech at the Great Han-

At the great Democratic ratification meeting in New York, last Thursday night, Senator Hampton was introduced by Mr. Hurlbert, editor of the World,

in the following words:
"Twenty years ago this Union square was nearly as full as it is to-night. It has seen no such meeting since till now. The meeting of that day marked the outbreak of a great civil war. The meeting of this night foreruns a great civil peace. As a pledge of this coming peace and true Union, you will now hear the voice of ene of the bravest soldiers of the Confederate army, become to-day one of the most loyal and honorable senators of the American Union. I ask your

attention to a speech from Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina." [Pro-longed cheering.] Senator Hampton said: "In accepting the invitation to join in this grand demonstration my chief object was that I might, before entering the canvass in my own State, meet the Democracy of this our great metropolis; that I might congratulate them on their patriotic action in subordinating all personal differences, all local jealousies, all private aspirations, to the great cause in which we were all engaged, and that I might carry back to my own people the assurance given by the united Democracy of New York that victory was already in our grasp. I do not come to counsel you, for your patriotism has already, by securing harmony and united action in your ranks, averted all danger of defeat. I do not come to discount the content of the country of the content of the country of the cou cuss the great and varied National questions involved in the present contest. It would be presumption in me to attempt to do so here after your great fellow citizen—Horatio Seymour—the patrict who seeks only his country's good—the statesman whose enlarged vision not only looks over the past, but sees far into the future—had raised his prophetic voice to warn his countrymen prophetic voice to warn in the Besides of the dangers threatening them. Besides this reason for not addressing you at length to-night, it gives me now such severe physical pain to speak in public that my friends must pardon me if my remarks on this occasion are desultory and brief. Indeed I was at a loss for and brief. Indeed I was at a loss for a topic until my eye fell upon a paragraph in that great paper, which is not solidity for self-protection. I am simply stating historical facts, not expressing only a most influential director of public only a most influential director of public stating historical facts, not expressing any opinion on them, but leaving their discussion to the philosophic students of history.

Last April I came across a newspaper article telling of the very many excellent qualities of what is called the "Egyptian Rice Corn," as grown in Kansas. I thought to investigate and learn more about the philosophic students of history. gestive, though sometimes erratic—it was suggested that I should come North and tell the people something about the Solid South. The text is a good one and I shall speak on it. Let it be borne in mind, however, that I speak only of the South. I do not presume to speak for her. Has it never secured to you my friends of the North occurred to you, my friends of the North, that there is a miraculous falsehood implied if not expressed in that phrase—the Solid South? It is ever used by Repub- freely as those who had been their most certainly a most valuable addition to our South possesses at least equal advantalican speakers or organs without an bitter political enemies, and there was at cereals, and will, as fast as tried and ges of water and fuel, and working popeffort to suggest that the South is solid in antagonism to the North? It is not the Southern people to renew old party always used in order to array the North always observed the bitter sectional character which the Republicans have deliberately and studiously given to this contest can restricte as to the answer to be made to these questions. The Solid South, with the Hind woes it brings, is the one arguments with which the Republicans, answer allicharges against their party. I secession to the last and who had always and sweep allicharges against their party. I secession to the last and who had always and sweep allicharges against their party. I secession to the last and who had always a size of a grain of barley. Its qualities as to take the place of corn for all purposes; for feeding stock it is not to verify them. We submit, however, making qualities, approaching to wheat that all the arguments in the world and who had always adjourned until the field was a specific to the field was a statements as until the statements of Congress held after the war, and summer to the section of only covered loosely with its husks; it is a small, flat, round, white seed, about the grounds are for making these statements are such as to take the place of corn for all purposes; for feeding stock it is not to verify them. We submit, however, making qualities, approaching to wheat the field was a small, flat, round, white seed, about the grounds are for making these statements are under the rate of two bushels to the cord at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Behind the sower followed two more dots the save grounds are for making these statements are under the rate of two bushels to the acre. Behind the sower followed two more dots the save grounds are grounds are for making these statements are under the rate of two bushels to the acre. Behind the sower followed two more and the rate of two bushels to the acre. Behind the sover follows with seeps, giving a simple furty of the seed almost as fast as they were sown. Before the field was the field was the field was a small, flat, round, white seed, about the same are under the rate of two bushels to the cord of the fourth of the field was th ments with which the Republicans answer allicharges against their party. I secession to the last, and who had always have said that there is a falsehood implied in this party catchword. In what sense is the South solid? Is it so against the North? The Democracy of against the North? The Democracy of State. This action on the part of the Maine have answered in language not to Maine have answered in language not to Southern people certainly did not man.

Maine have answered in language to be misunderstood—No, and the patriotic Southern people certainly did not maniflour of high nutritive properties. In performance of the whole North will soon fest a spirit of stubborn or malignant op-Democracy of the whole North will soon fest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opre-echo that noble response. Is it solid against the Constitution? Reckless as against the Constitution: Reckless as of detect. It latter showed adisposition are our political opponents, there will on their part to accept in good faith all of fifty per cent. more per acre than maize for some years past been paying dividends scarcely be found one so reckless as to scarcely be found on the dare to make such a charge. Is it solid honorable effort to conciliate those who its growth it is smaller than the Dent gone on, year, after year increasing their against the Union? Every act of every had fought successfully to preserve the gone on, year, after year increasing their against the Union? Every act of every had fought successfully to preserve the corn, can be planted closer together, and capacity and adding to their force— Southern State since the war repels Union. This effort, sincere and patrio ic will grow, if anything, with less care, and steadily becoming more solid and prossuch an unjust imputation. Is it solid in as I firmly believe it to have been, was thus in quality and growth fully the equal perous, and adding fresh force to the deany proper seuse of the word? The destined to fail, and its failure was due of corn; but its great and best quality any proper seuse of the word? The large Republican vote cast in the South-solely to the Republican party. This solely to the Republican party. This party had absolute control of the government in all of its departments, and if its object of which is to array one portion of our common country against another, to arouse passions evoked by unhappy civil strife and to re-awaken animosities which strife and to rail, and its failure was due to corn; but its great and best quality is that it is practically drought proof, that it will thrive, grow, flourish and mature its crop during seasons so dry that ture its crop during seasons so dry that the pain things, to every of our state, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the side of it.

For a few years past, in some portions of our State, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the side of it.

For a few years past, in some portions of cur State, the corn crop has been cut off entirely or seriously injured by the side of it. strife and to re-awaken animosities which every patriot desires to see buried st is not my desire to awaken the sad forever? What would be said if the South should raise her voice in angry They have passed into our history, filling our planters and farmers as a rule plant

is to be found by reverting to the history of parties in this country. In the con--while on the other were those who use a phrase of its Presidential nomineethe ancient Democratic doctrine, a strict construction of the Constitution, conced-They were such by inheritance. In the old division of parties into Whig and Democrat a minority of the Southern people, strong by virtue of the intelli-gence, their zeal and their patriotism, was found in the ranks of the former. But when the Whig party of the North merged into the Free-soil party, when sectionalism unhappily took the place of politics, the Whigs of the South were forced by the instinct of self-preservation not greatly misinterpret her feelings, proto enroll themselves in the Democratic party, or at least to act with that party. The South was thus again made solid for Democracy by that fell spirit of section-Democracy by that fell spirit of section-alism which has brought such unutteraalism which has brought such unutterable sorrow upon our country, and which, the South is disloyal to either. This is if not effectually rebuked, will bring still the only country which we of the South further misery and ruin. When the war can claim as ours and, by the blessing came all party lines were forgotten in the South as in the North. Whig and Democrat, Union man and Secessionist all time to come the home of freemen.'

history.

Following the order of events, what was the condition of political opinion in the South when the war ended? It is thought to investigate and learn more about it and see if it would not prove a boon in our own State, and wrote the corrienters of Kausas and undeniable that there was then great agricultural department of Kausas and soreness felt by the Southern people to-wards the Northern Democrats. We had the results of its culture in some twenty seen them fighting for the preservation of the Union as earnestly and steadfastly and under various kinds of soil, work, as the Republicans. We had seen them tillage and circumstances, and, taking of the Union as earnestly and steadfastly and under various kinds of soil, work, in freights alone amounts to a very as the Republicans. We had seen them offering their treasures and their lives as these reports as a whole, the rice corn is start. But when, in addition to this, the position to the inevitable consequences

protest because the New England States one of its darkest pages, and in the good have been so solidly Republican until providence of God they have recoiled upmaine has broken the ranks? With as on those who conceived them. The wea-Maine has broken the ranks? With as on the South much justice might we of the South pons intended for our destruction have complain of the former solidity of the been against those who forged them. The section of the Republicans when the tance in our Western sixty. State the people of the South would take in our Western sixty. Pacific slope, or that of the great NorthRepublicans when the stance in our Western sister State, it would be denounced west, as that we should be denounced by anything he could would be overlooked, but mention is say. After a few moments consideration, because we cling to the faith of our themselves for admission is fresh in the made that the stalks used for fuel were however, he made the following comfathers and support the Democratic memory of all men. Our representives better than those of corn; but in my exfathers and support the Democratic nominees. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the South is solid, and that this is an abnormal and unfortunate condition of affairs, why did not our Republican friends, who affect to see now such danger in this solidity, point out and protest against the danger when the South, but for the preservation of the South was absolutely solid for the Republican party? If the danger to the South was absolutely solid for the Republican party? If the danger to the country, and the only danger that therefore in great peril when, under the have been in great peril when, under the construction acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the South, presented a solid phalanx of Radical bummers and theives as her contribution to mers and theives as her contribution to the wisdom, statesmanship and the wisdom, statesmanship and the wisdom, statesmanship and the wisdom, statesmanship and the problem of the Republican particular portion of it, we surely must have been in great peril when, under the construction acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the South presented a solid phalanx of Radical bummers and thieves as her contribution to the wisdom, statesmanship and the wisdom, statesmanship and the rights, liberties and growth and is maturing quite a large crop of the sed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn. At first it sent up of the seed rice corn fields; but it will presently cost as much or more to move the cotton fields; but it will presently cost as much or more to move the cotton fields; but it will presently cost as much or more to move the cotton fields; but it will presently cost as much or more to move the cotton fields; but it will presently cost as m the wiscom, statesmanship and the publicans that those great States, several shoots and sprouts, probably from four to class. Now in regard to water. This patriotism of the country. No Republican or of which aided in no small degree to form six to each root, and promising not only can orator among those whose are now that Union, had been obliterated from a second crop of seed corn, but also very patriotism of the country. No Republican orator among those who are now
telling the people that the solidity of the
veriflow of our institutions, and, worse than
gation of the Constitution, and, worse than
gation of the Constitution, and, worse than
gation of the coreling the warned his unsuspicious country.

The Sheriff called on our citizens to the standard weight of 32 pounds to the bushel, or the difference between the thresher measurement and the thresher measurement a then warned his unsuspicious countries a native of Rhoxing. The prisoner is a native of Rhoxing and the first the first of this maxim, you can scarcely the first the first of this maxim, you can scarcely the first of the fir upon the loyal North to avert this peril upon the loyal North to average with the party. Some Republic by becoming solidly Democratic, because the South was solidly Republican the South was solidly Republican and penned straw that I would not take the South be as and penned straw that I would not take the South be as and penned straw that I would not take the South be as and penned straw that I would not take the solid to the Government, who can see and know these things, and reeverything was serene in the Republican everything was serene in the Republican and all went merry as a marriage camp, and all went merry as a marriage camp. This is a delusion. Cotton spinning ready for the fall turning, which I hope everything was serene in the Republican bell. Every officeholder was a Republi- their part was very unwise. They have trust our farmers and planters will one requires a cool and stimulating climate. to give it if we have rains in September can, and the country was necessarily not advised them to enlist under the banners and all try a few acres of this rice corn The condition of cold weather can be and October. only safe, but prosperous. Gigantic of the Republican party and to join in the coming season, give it a fair test, and readily overcome, and in such a climate only safe, but prosperous. Gigantic monopolies appropriated the public domain; lobbyists drove an unblushing and prosperous trade on the very floors and prosperous trade on the very floors. The monopolies appropriated the public domain is appropriated the public whom they were born. Some few—you can have nearly an acre of it now growing, of doors. But the conditions of summer this bornest advisor and doubt least four and prosperous trade on the very noors of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; whiskey rings defrauded this honest advice, and doubtless the coften of Congress; while the government of millions, while the fers of the United State Treasury afford them ample compensation for the contraction of the congress of the United State Treasury afford them onto your nagers—naveacted on and am more and more pleased with it is honest advice, and doubtless the coften of the congress of the United State Treasury afford them onto your nagers—naveacted on and am more and more pleased with it is honest advice, and doubtless the coften of the congress of the United State Treasury afford them onto your nagers—naveacted on and am more and more pleased with it is honest advice, and doubtless the coffer of the United State Treasury afford them onto your nagers—and the congress of the United State Treasury afford them onto your nagers—and the congress of the United State Treasury afford the congress of high officials, and Black Fridays. De- tempt with which honorable men of all Golyer payments and Credit Mobiliers parties regard them. But the great mass brought out in strong light the incorruptible honesty of our rulers and our would the leaven of human nature in their be rulers. Thank God, in these dis- composition to kiss the rod that smote graceful scandals, which should make every honest citizen blush for shame, the Republicans and Democrats—put your-

which claims all the intelligence, all the you briefly some of the reasons why the

virtue and all the patriotism of the South has been opposed to the policy,

country, has led me from my theme. Is the methods and the leaders of the Re-

disfranchised by the Republican party,

plain. The Democrats of the North, it is true, as I have said, opposed us during vention which framed our present the war with as much earnestness and Constitution the lines which still separate | vigor as did the Republicans, and without the two great parties were sharply their aid the Union could not have drawn. On the one side were the advobeen preserved. No sane man can deny vates of a strong government—the rallying cry of the Republicans of to-day ture to do so. But when the war closed tories of the South," which is as follows: these Democra': who had fought us so urged the establishment of a government | persistently remembered that we were of the people for the people and by the people. Party names have changed bered the pledges made by the Government during the war. They held that a paper had occasion to telegraph Mt. Still American citizens. They remembered that we were paper had occasion to telegraph Mt. ward Atkinson, of Boston, with reference to a journalistic matter in which Mr. Atkinson's friendly offices were solicited. That gentleman's reply discloses enough for supremacy then still live in the Republican and Democratic parties. Provinces. Unflinching enemies in war, here produce it in full: The former party still 'gravitates'—to when peace came they willingly recognize a phrase of its Presidential nominee— nized us as brethren. They extended towards a strong government—towards their hands in token of reconciliation and centralization, while the latter advocates we grasped and still grasy these friendly We see the Republican party construction of the Constitution, conceding to the General Government all its legitimate powers, while securing to the several States all powers not delegated by them to the general and common Government. In the long contest between these antagonistic and contending principles the South has been steadily and almost invariably found on steadily and almost invariably found on standing principles and to bring about harmony and good. now as it always has been, in all its steadily and almost invariably found on the side of the Democracy. Her vote in Presidential contests has more than once been cast against her own honored sons because they were not Democrats, and the heave applied to the whole country and to bring about harmony and good will among all its citizens. We have been faithful to this great party in storm as in sunshine. As we did not desert its banners through all these weary years she has cordially supported Northern men because they were. All the political training of her people, all the traditions, all their instincts and all their interests led them to be Democrats. be triumphantly won. We believe that it will be the blessed harbinger of fasting peace to our whole country; that it will bring back the government to the dignity, the smplicity and the purity of the pristine days; that it will cement the

Union firmly, and that it will make the

Constitution what it should be, not only

poses in any event to stand by that Con-

stitution and that Union. Both belong

of defeat. It rather showed a disposition | merous reports, it will yield an average mostly for home use, they would have a better article and a surer crop.

In these Kansas reports I see no men-

Democratic South had no share. But this digression, induced by my admiration of the consistency of that great party of the consistency of the great party of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest care. We capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and then say honest capacity of the machinery every week in our places, and the capacity of the machinery every wee

- Tobacco was first discovered at St. that of New England may be called Very respectfully, it unnatural that those in the South who publican party, and you may ask why, Domingo in the year 1496, and was used dense in comparison, and yet New Enghave always been citizens, except when admitting the cogency of these reasons, freely by the Spaniards, in Yucatan, in land to day finds its main resource for disfranchised by the Republican party, she should ally herself with the Demo-1520. It was introduced into England operating cotton mills among the French — The business of this will be in 1565, by Sir John Hawkins. | Canadians, With such a population ed by the tillers of the soil. should now be Democrats? The answer | cratic party. The answer is simple and | in 1565, by Sir John Hawkins.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION. Will Cotton Mills Pay in the South?

From the Boston Herald.

In the New Orleans .Democrat of Sept. 19 occurs an article headed "Cotton Fac- quired to operate cotton mills on a large Some few weeks ago the editor of this gree of gumption is attained which ranging towards the left ear. Death paper had occasion to telegraph Mr. Ed- would warrant the undertaking of cotton must have been instantaneous upon the paper had occasion to telegraph Mr. Ed-

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1880. E. A. Burke, New Orleans, La.—Dear ries in that section is admitted, spinning Sir: Your telegram of the 21st came to as they do about 175,000 bales a year in

I regret that I cannot comply with your request. My reason is that I can-not conscientiously recommend the es-best localities of the South, has within a was killed. manufacturing needs a dense population, Canada, it would appear that some of the

ary appliances.

It is an exceedingly close business, and that section are already beginning to the section are already beginning to the section to these general in a common time its profit turns on the sale of the waste and the facilities for conclusions may perhaps be made in procuring the repairs, material and hands respect to the country lying under the from machine shops in close proximity. shadow of and east of the Blue Ridge, The South cannot, at present, afford to spin or weave cotton. There are too be greatly extended whenever the export many vastly better chances for profit. Time precludes any further treatment of mills require relatively but few operathe question.

EDWARD ATKINSON. We have no doubt that a gentleman of Mr. Atkinson's standing and well-known character may safely be presumed to be sincere in any statement he makes, and hence we confess our surprise at finding him so mistaken in a matter to which he has notoriously given deep attention. Of course, if Mr. Atkinson really believes that cotton factories in the South will not pay, he could not conscientiously advocate their establishment; but the wonder is that Mr. Atkinson should enreflected more profoundly and concluded more intelligently than Mr. Atkinson upon most of the questions relating to

the growth and manufacture of cotton products. His contributions to current thought and information upon this topic have given him a cosmopolitan reputation. Yet, when he says that the South, with its geographical advantages, its enormous water power, its favoring climatic conditions, and its resources of population, is not the proper sphere for the establishment of cotton factories, it be-comes evident that he has not only overlooked the abstract features of the question but that he is unacquainted with the eloquent array of facts which contradict in any generalization, that the most favorable locality for the establishment of a factory is on the ground where the

these Georgia and Mississippi mills have

monstration of the South's peculiar

by the Herald and his attention directed to the above article. At first he thought it hardly worth while to say anything

last spring, the State would have been infinitely better off next January than it can now possibly be. I have in the past published so frequently my thoughts upon these two crops, (oats and cane,) that I hesitatingly send you the following the state of crude material is produced. The saving ing report of a portion of my oat crop, harvested in May and threshed out about Early in September, 1879, I started acres. Behind these plows followed a

Last February I gave the contract to

hand to broad-cast two tons of superphosphates over the forty-two acres, the

broad-casting costing me \$72.

During the latter part of May, 1880, during my absence, my son had the field four binders and one to shock. In June three hands, in three days, with one fourmule team, hauled up the crop and

half threshing my crop, and would have great many came to the burying. Rev. done it in one day and a half, but for an accident to my thresher. I will, how-ever, estimate the cost of threshing at one-eleventh of the crop, as public Martin, pastor of the Presbyterian threshers would have taken the job at Church at Abbeville, made an impressive that rate. I measured up at the thresher prayer. The scene at the grave of this 1,200 bushels, "good measure, running over, pressed down," &c., and packed away in the sheaf in the crib for fall away in the sheaf in the crib for fall untouched by the peculiarly sad ending feeding what was estimated to be 250 bushels. To be sure not to go beyond the net yield of the crop. I will be be a decided as the crop. I will be a deci the net yield of the crop, I will estimate a destitute condition. Mrs. Guffin died it at 1,350 bushels, and I know it made two or three years ago, and their children more than that. Now let's aggregate the are orphans indeed.

Mr. Guffin joined the Republican party cost of the yield and learn whether there

is any money in a red oat crop:

sold at the standard weight of 32 pounds

If this crop were an unprecedented one, or my first, or an exceptional one in they will make a motion for his release flat contradiction. Simultaneously, the this section, I might feel disposed to drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and spare hands were maintained throughout County. It will be observed, too, that I puffed up by long bogus certificates of the rest of the year. But the prosperity have estimated the labor all through at pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, of a cotton mill absolutely and wholly its highest market value, whereas nearly pure, effective medicine, made of well depends, in ordinary times, upon produc-known, valuable remedies, that furnishes tion being maintained up to the full by laborers on my own farm, some of population' of the South, it is a fact that in South Carolina, I would say to him,

Very respectfully,

Charles A. McClung killed L. Pembrook Guffin Monday evening about six o'clock. The first shot entered the left breast, passing through the heart in the direction of the right shoulder. The second shot entered the right temple,

first shot. The second shot would have The parties were engaged at the time in a game of billiards, and it is presumed that a dispute arose as to the proper score of the count. No one was present at the time except Campbell Martin, who testifies that the killing was in self-defence. The pocket-knife of the deceased, which

The deceased fell to his knees, under what measure it would be necessary for him to take to procure operatives from with his knees drawn, his arms and hands near his shoulders, his nose resting on the floor. An immense quantity of blood had run from his mouth to the floor.

he had bought about an hour before, was

found on the floor, on the opposite side

a short time came down the billiard room steps, the prisoner coming hurriedly he was drawing on his coat. He immediately got into his buggy, which was standing before the door, and tried to drive of. A bystander, who had heard the shots, and saw his hurried movements, caught the mule by the bridle, when McClung found it impossible to get away in his vehicle. Failing in this, he instantly jumped out, becoming entangled in the lines of the harness, he fell full length on the ground. Recovering himself he ran over the vacant lot between Jones & Miller's store and Norwood Brothers store, passing near the public scales and down through the new stable, being closely followed by a pursuing crowd. When he came to the street he met others, and immediately surrendered, gave up his pistol, and asked marshal Shillito to protect him from violence. He was at once taken to jail and locked

up, where he now is.
While he was being taken to jail, the room in which Guffin had been killed was crowded with curious people of every description, each one anxious to get a sight of the dead man. In a little while nearly all whose curiosity had drawn them thither were satisfied and walked away, imparting to others the fact that Guffin was really dead. In a little while after there is not a prospective fortune in the the killing Guffin's body was straightened out and laid on his back, where it re-mained until after viewed by the Coroner

that Guffin was dead, messengers were dispatched to his sister and little children on the farm, four miles distant, and to Mrs. L. L. Guffin, who lives some threequarters of a mile from the public square on the Anderson road. His sister and his children came at once in a wagon to the residence of Mrs. L. L. Guffin, and the scene of grief and sorrow in that family beggars description.

About sun down the room was locked man sowing broad-cast over the cotton ing the lamps he was f " --- ! by a great

nine o'clock Tuesday morning, and the Coroner surrendered the body to the some women on the plantation to knock friends of the deceased for interment. The body was dressed for the grave, down the cotton stalks in the field for placed upon a litter, and by o'clock it arrived at the home of his sisat the Trowbridge house, (owned by E. G. Graydon, Esq.,) whither the children of the deceased, his sisters and other relatives had assembled.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. Sign, the village undertaker, took charge of the body, taking it to the family burying ground on the old homestead, four miles West of Abbeville, where the Guffins have lived stacked it where I wanted to house the straw.

for a hundred years. A goodly number of persons from the village were present Three weeks ago I was two days and a at the funeral, and from the country a this place, read the funeral service of that unfortunate man was a sad one indeed, and we imagine that no heart there was

> in 1868, and was elected to the Legislature for one term. In 1870 he was elected County Commissioner on the same ticket, and in 1872 he was elected Sheriff, which office he held until the era of Hampton and Home Rule. In 1876 he moved from town back to the old homestead, where he has worked on the farm, without hope of occupying any position of public honor or trust. When he vaof public honor or trust. When he va-cated the office of Sheriff we believe that

reports that the best yield was obtained

- There are, in the United States, 358 contrary to that he had agreed on? colleges. Of these fourteen were estab- I have already said that he made no fifty-one during the last thirty years.

while the census of 1880 aggregates hood. horses of all ages at less than 9,000,000.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

The health and heauty of children

J. S. Black. - The health and beauty of children

darken their complexion.

SLAIN BY AN ELEPHANT. Death of One of Robinson's Animal Train ers in Charlotte.

The Charlotte Observer gives the followng account of the fatal escapade of one of Robinson's elephants in that city on Mon-

day night: "The car on which this elepant, the largest of the three, called "Chief," had been brought from Concord, was standing just above the Trade street crossing, and a large crowd had gathered around to watch the process of unloading. Immediately after giving this warning to the bystanders, John King, a powerfully built man, stepped around to "Chief's" head and was in the act of turning him around when the crowd heard him call, the alexage when the crowd heard him call the elephant by name in a frightened tone, and the next moment they saw the enraged animal turn upon his keeper and crush him against the car. King sank to the ground without a groan and the men who were with him fled precipitately.

The elephant surveyed the scene for an instant, gave a short snort and started at a brisk pace up the railroad track. As soon as he was out of reach King was The prisoner and Campbell Martin in picked up, apparently lifeless, and conveyed across the street to Ferry Morehead's barber shop, where several doctors were summoned.

In the meantime, the elephant kept on up the track, and the report getting abroad that he was loose in the streets, the excitement increased. The crowd which first collected about the crossing and the door of the shop into which King had been carried, scattered up the street but before any plans could be formed, it him, and would no doubt succeed in capturing him. To do this they had to take with them "Mary," the female elephant and "the Boy." "Chief" had turned up Fifth street on arriving at the crossing, and the other elephants were driven rapidly after him. On arriving a Tryon, street, he stoped for a moment, and then went directly across to Church street, where he was with some difficulty secured by being chained to the other two elephants. They were then driven down Tryon street towards the point when they

had started. The animals moved along quietly until they arrived at Market House when there was a united movement towards the pump. An attempt was made to drive them on, but they refused to go, and the expedient of allowing them to drink was resorted to. In the movements about the pump the chains became entangled, and the three began to move around and around drawing them gradually together. "Chief's" temper was again aroused and he began to bellow. Finally, by the vigorous use of goads and pitchforks, the three elephants were made to take their respective places and the slow movement toward the tents was continued. At last they were gotten there and were securely fastened, but the excitement continued

for hours afterwards. A half hour after the accident to King a reporter gained admittance to the barber shop where he found the keeper stretched upon a door, with Drs. McAden, four plows, (simple shovels,) "running up and remained closed until nine oround" the cotton in a field of forty-two o'clock, when Coroner S. W. Cochran breathing with difficulty and his feel swollen and blackened. He had all the appearance of a dead man, but for the jerking movement of his body caused by his painful efforts to breathe. His skull was crused and although there was apparently no possible hope for his recovery,

> Several of the showmen were in the shop, and among them a rough looking fellow with a kindly face seemed to be more affected than any of the rest, and to whom the reporter applied for informa-

tion about the keeper. "Yes," said he, "I have known John King for years. He was the keeper of the animals and nobody ain't said he was ever afraid of them. "Chief" was his pet and he could do more with him than any one else. He was a brave fellow, but reckless. He would'nt be dying now if "Marry" had been there. She'd a knocked "Cheif" down. You wasn't there to see her take after him when she knowed he'd killed Mr. King. "Mary" is as gentle as a lamb, and so is "Boy," but "Chief" is always vicious. They don't take him around on the parade."

King lingered until about 11 o'clock when he died.

## "A Fundamental Falsehood."

To the Editor of the New York Sun : Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one in the

of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames? gress utterly and absolutely the work of Unquestionably he agreed to take the reconstruction. Gentlemen here, when

stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had their hands, are afraid of themselves, and not concealed, nor tried to conceal, that stagger like infants under the weight of a fact from me. But his admission was power they know not how to use. If I coupled with a statement which showed

II. Did he declare to me that he would ruly that he had taken the stock?

the truth? No; certainly not. Such advice and urgency would have been a most out-

rageous insult, which I could ... t offer to any gentleman of his character.

age, of fine physique, muscular and pow- to me. Lest he might forget it, or miss main listless or indifferent? The Souththe important parts of it, I repeated the ern people owe to themselves, as Amerierful in person.

Messrs. E. B. Gary and D. H. Magill substance of it somewhat carefully. He have been retained as counsel for the accused. In the course of a few days wards that he had authorized a total and menaces of the Republican candidate other members of Congress who were implicated made separate statements of the - A farmer who has experimented same kind, assuring the public that they with poultry, well rotted cow manure, had never taken or owned any of the stock, or received any dividends upon it.

V. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defence so

lished prior to 1790; thirteen between agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defence was, doubtless, the necessity he felt him-- The locomotives used on the rail- self under of making common cause with roads of the United States, it is said, are his political friends, for whom there was doing the work of over 29,000,000 horses, no refuge except in a fundamental false-

in the State of Mississippi.

The Candidate of Hatred and Revenge.

It suits Mr. Garfield to put on occa

sionally the grab of wisdom and moder ation, but at heart he hates the South has no use for Southerners, and believer with his whole mind and strength in both the infallibility and the impeccability of Stalwart Republicanism. There is no denying the fact that in his place in Congress Mr. Garfield declared that "the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional i-sue will find himself without a party and without support." And it is equally true that in his speech at Toledo he asseverated that his "hand shall never grasp any Rebel's hand, across any chasm however small," until that "Rebel," that citizen of the United States, with every right and privilege that Mr. Garfield lays claim to, should admit that the cause for which he fought was "the cause of treachery and wrong." Nay! hefore the present canvass was sixty days old, Mr. Garfield, in the words of the New York Herald, "committed himself to that mischievous sectional appeal which has since been made by the organs and speakers of the party, and which was put in its extremest form the other day in the speech of Mr. Conkling." Gen. Grant is an Angel of peace in comparison with Mr. Garfield, and is not a double-

From the very first Mr. Garfield has been as bitter and as vindictive as an Ashantee in his demeanor towards the South. In discussing the Confis-cation Act, Mr. Garfield took the ground that the Confederates were in the same category with the Tories of the Revolution; that their lands and personal estates ought to be confiscated and parcelled out among the Federal soldiers.

"Confiscate their estates, both personal and real for life and forever. The war began by proclamation, and it must end by proclamation. We can hold the insurgent States in military subjection for half a century if need be. I want to see in all those States the men who fought and suffered for the truth tilling the fields on which they pitched their tents."

The implacability of the man was

again exhibited in the debate on the Reconstruction measures, when he said: "If the gentlemen who report this bill will put in a section, that all who participated in the rebellion shall be FOREVER excluded from the right of elective franchise, then I will say the proposition will be just, and one we can stand upon as a matter of principle. Anything is just which excludes from privilege and power ALL, those infamous men who participated in rebellion."

Subsequently, the same bill being before the House, Mr. Garfield asked that the previous question be voted down, that he might move the following amend

"All persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and com-fort to the so-called Southern Confederacy, are FOREVER excluded from holding any office of trust or profit under the Gov-ernment of the United States."

And in debating a bill "to provide for the more effectual government of the insurrectionary States" he displays a mawar had long been over, and the Confed-Federal authority. Yet he made these cold-blooded declarations on the floor of

the House: "It is clearly the right of the victorious government to INDICT, TRY, CONVICT AND HANG EVERY REBEL IN THE SOUTH for the bloody conspiracy against the Republic. \* \* \* I believe, sir, the time has come when we must lay the

heavy hand of military authority upon these rebel communities and hold them in its grasp. \* \* \* "I give my support to this military bill. IT IS SEVERE. IT WAS WRITTEN WITH A STEEL PEN MADE OUT OF A BAYONET,

and bayonets have done us good service hitherto. ALL I ASK IS THAT CONGRESS SHALL PLACE CIVIL GOVERNMENT BE-FORE THESE PEOPLE OF THE REBEL STATES AND A CORDON OF BAYONETS BEHIND THEM." On the 18th of February, 1876, nearly

two years after the close of the war, the same bill being under discussion, Mr. Garfield made another exhibition of his malignity towards the people of the South. Speaking in a tone of exultation and with a smile of triumph, like a cowardly despot with his iron heel upon the neck of his victim, this advocate of Imperialism uttered the following language: 'MR. SPEAKER: This bill starts out by laying hands on the rebel governments and taking the very breath of life out of

them. In the next place it puts the bay onet at the breast of every rebel in I. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine the South. In the next place that Gen. Garfield acknowledged the receipt it leaves in the hands of Conthey have the power of a thunderbolt in were afraid of myself, I would declaim against this bill, and I would do it just as distinguished gentlemen around me (meaning his timid Republican associgo before the Poland Committee and testify ates) have done, and do declaim against

it. They have spoken vehemently-they I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland Committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivrible things they tell us of. They tell us III. Did I advise and urge him to tell it is UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, AND THERE IS NOT A LINE IN THE BILL THAT WILL MAINTAIN THE CHARGE."

Is not this enough to show what man-Southern poeple have to expect, if he shall be elected! There is no pretence that he cans who desire and are determined to to be buried out of sight by the ballots of freedmen in November .- News and

marking tools with their owner's name Coat over the blade with a thin layer of wax by warming the steel and rubbing on the wax while it flows. When hard mark your name through the wax, and apply aqua fortis (nitric acid); after a few moments wash off the acid with water, melt the wax and wipe it off with a soft rag. The letters will be found etched into the steel.

- R. Eramus Allison, of Lancaster, who is a candidate for the House of Representatives, favors a reduction of the — The business of this world is steer— Indian Vermifuge to kill the worms that — There are over 2,000 Indians living \$1,500, while before the war it was but