The Supreme Court has decided an important principle relating to the home stead in the case of Francis S. Riley, Plaintiff, against Clarissa Gaines and others. The case was an action for partition, in which Marshall B. Gaines was one of the distributees, living upon the real estate of his father, the Rev. Nathaniel Gaines, deceased, which was to be partitioned. There was a judgment and execution against him in favor of the National Bank of Anderson, which was levied upon his interest in the estate, ably safe. and against which he claimed the benefit of the homestead exemption. It was contended on the part of the Bank that the homestead could not be claimed or set off in property which was undivided. The Court has confirmed Judge Pressley's decision, holding that M. B. Gaines is entitled to his homestead in the estate of which he is a distributee to the amount of his interest. This decision settles the principle that a distributee living upon the property in which he has an interest can claim the homestead exemption against an execution levied before the division of the property.

GARFIELD AND THE NEGRO.

General Garfield is having a considerable portion of his time at Mentor occupied by delegations of colored men visiting him for the purpose of laying the condition and so-called grievances of their race before him. The replies of the President elect have so far been sensible and to the point, evincing more than an average understanding of the situation down South. We apprehend that he will not place himself entirely in the hands of Elliott & Co. in forming his Southern policy. It may be that the new President has the statesmanship to see that the greatest need of the Union is a permanent settlement of the race problem, and that he has the ability to grapple with it. A wise, firm and intelligent policy on the part of the incoming administration in dealing with the negro will win for General Garfield the gratitude of the whole country and a high position in history. The negro ought to be taught that government is a sacred trust, to be committed to the care of those best qualified by experience, intelligence, education and honesty. This is all the South asks. Let the negro fit himself by education and practical business demonstration of his qualification for office, and then there will be no opposition to his preferment to office upon the same terms as the white man. We believe General Garfield holds these views, and if he will only carry them out the whole country will have an agreeable surprise.

GUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The Commission appointed by the United States to revise our treaties with China has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of our people in securing a treaty which is just and equitable to both nations. The Commission made two treaties. The first and most important of which is in substance as follows:

"Whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affect, or threaten to affect, the interests of that country, to endanger the good order of the said country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment

This treaty, it will be seen, gives to the Chinaman the right to reside here for the purposes of travel, trade or business other | ton, D. C. Upon this occasion there is than that of laborers, but gives this Government entire control of the objectionable features of Chinese immigration. The second treaty relates to commerce between the two nations, and is merely supplementary to previous treaties. For the success of the Commission Col. W. H. Trescot is entitled to the credit. He is an accomplished diplomat, and before next President of the United States, and he left for his uncertain errand we said desire a peaceful, prosperous and successthat if any person could secure a favora- ful administration for him. Therefore, ble treaty he was the man. The result Republicans and Democrats, Northerners has verified the prediction. This treaty and Southerners, will alike cheerfully places Col. Trescot in the front rank of participate in the honors it is proposed American diplomats, and will doubtless to do him on the day of his inauguralead to a deserved promotion.

THE RECENT RAILROAD MURDER.

A Charlotte dispatch to the New York

Herald, dated January 10, says: "The Coroner's investigation of the recent Air Line Railroad disaster near this city, reported in the Herald of the 28th of December, which resulted in the death and cremation of two white and one colored man, culminated in the arrest of Engineer Wisenberry, of the second section, on the charge of murder. The investigation has been conducted with the utmost secrecy, but it is reported to-night that the arrest of other train men of both sections is to follow. A procedure of this sort is so unusual that it has caused a profound sensation in the community. The intimation is that Wisenberry had been drinking, though it is alleged that he is a perfectly sober and reliable man. Bail having been refused him, his counsel are contemplating a movement to have him released on a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the only charge which can be sustained is that of criminal negligence. The death by railroad accidents of thirteen persons in this vicinity, within the last twenty days, has aroused a spirit of inquiry and determination which will not readily be put down. The horror of these accidents is further intensified by the fact that eight of the victims were burned. It is also currently reported that if this investigation results in anything like a case against the railroad men, others will fol-

roads, and it is time those who are reckless of human life should be dealt with as any other murderers. A few prosecutions and one or two convictions will do great deal towards rendering railroad travel more secure. An employee of a railroad company who neglects his duty, as the operator at Norcross is shown to have done in the company's statement of the reasons for the collision by which Mr. Keys was recently killed, is as guilty as the man who obstructs a track and causes the death of one or more passengers, and ought to be dealt with in the same manner. The only difference is that the first is a criminal act of omission, while the latter is a criminal act of commission. The result to the traveling public is the same. Men who are in positions where human life depends upon the proper discharge of duty should be held to a strict accountability before the law for the results of carelessness or omission. It is the only way to render the lives of the traveling public reason-

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. CALIFORNIA.

The Joint Assembly elected Gen. John F. Miller to represent California in the United States Senate. He is a Repub-

The Joint Assembly has elected John 3. Fair, the bonanza king, United States Senator to succeed Sharon. Fair is a Democrat, and it is to be hoped will be present in the Senate oftener than Sharon has during his term. INDIANA.

The Republicans of Indiana have nominated Gen. Ben. Harrison for the United

States Senate. This nomination is equivalent to an election, and is a very fair selection. He will succeed Senator Mc-Donald, who has been one of the ablest of the Democratic Senators. OHIO. The Republicans have nominated John Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States Senate to

succeed Senator Thurman, who is the

Democratic nominee. The Republicans

will certainly elect, and John Sherman

will be the Senator. The Democrats lose

heavily by the retirement of Senator Thurman.

DELAWARE. The least of all the States has again elected the greatest of all the living statesmen to represent her in the United States Senate. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard will remain in the Senate for the term of six years after the fourth of March next. The country is to be congratulated on his re-election.

A fierce contest has been waged in New York within the Republican party for the Senatorial nomination. The division being between the Conkling and anti-Conkling wing of the party. As was to be expected, however, Conkling's man was victorious in the caucus, which was equivalent to an election. The can-Morton had not been regularly placed in | gun on a certain memorable occasion. nomination. Platt's nomination was then made unanimous. This is equivalent to giving Conkling two votes, and proves that the stalwart machine is in

the Empire State. FLORIDA. Hon. A. W. Jones has been re-elected to the Senate for a term of six years from the fourth of next March.

fine order in New York. Coukling runs

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES. The coming inauguration of General Garfield as President of the United States will undoubtedly be a very grand affair, exceeding the display and demonstration of any preceding inauguration. In adnies, the friends of Gen. Garfield are preparing a mammoth parade, to be participated in by all of the military companies and organizations of the United States that can be present. The parade is in charge of Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, and all communications from companies expecting to attend should be addressed to him at Washingno reason to oppose or object to this demonstration, for Gen. Garfield was undoubtedly elected President, and there will be no opposition to his inauguration. true citizens look upon him now as the tion. But in spite of all this, there is danger lurking in this innovation, and at our Republic. The congregation of large longing for the total banishment of arbodies of troops at the Capitol on the dent spirits from our State. day of inauguration would prove most disastrous in the event of a disputed presidential election. Then the appeal

We would like to see the Palmetto and hope the necessary arrangements can Every reader of this appeal, white or gree of their ability, so that the hands Riflemen of Anderson represented there,

take place, as many Southern companies

should participate as possible, in order

to show that our people have no preju-

dice or hostility to the incoming admin-

The citizens of Charleston were anxious to get one glimpse of the famous actress, Sara Bernhardt, and applied to Patriarch, Rev. S. Lander, Williamston, her manager, Mr. Abbey. She replied, S. C., who will promptly send as many will certainly be brought against the however, requiring three thousand dol- headings as each one will agree to use. companies."

Let us marshal our forces, and move final solution. Those efforts that are body's business, but it was probable for much participated to much participate to make the marshal our forces, and move final solution. Those efforts that are body's business, but it was probable to much participate to much participate to much participate to make the marshal our forces, and move final solution. Those efforts that are body's business, but it was probable to make the marshal our forces, and move final solution. Those efforts that are body's business, but it was probable to make in the form of t

AN INTERESTING QUARREL.

Those who ought to know say that Elliott, Lee, and other Self-Constituted Grant and Conkling would prefer seeing ex-President Davis or Senator Wade Hampton Secretary of State rather than Senator Blaine. Blaine and Conkling do not speak, in consequence of remarks of Blaine to the effect that the New York Senator strutted like a turkey gobbler, and some other like complimentary criticisms. The cause of the trouble with Gen. Grant is related in a recent letter to the Philadelphia Times, as follows:

The quarrel between Grant and Blaine, is I hear it, is very amusing, and more like two school-boys than two great big men, who have now or have had the eyes of the whole country bent toward them. I will not vouch for the story, but this is the way it came to me. After the Chicago Convention, smarting somewhat under his defeat, Blaine consoled himself by saying to some friends: "Well, I have beaten that fellow Grant, anyway." A little cold consolation like that ought not to be complained of. I know that after Sherman failed of nomination at Chicago he had some very severe things to say about Charley Foster-much more severe, indeed, than Blaine said about Grantbut it was in anger, and no doubt he long ago repented of his choler. However, what Blaine said of Grant was kindly repeated to the latter, who became greatly incensed. This fact, in turn, was brought to Blaine. He could not believe it, and, being anxious to do the polite thing on

his part and to show that he had no personal feeling against Grant, the next time he went to New York he called at Grant's hotel and sent his card-two cards, indeed, one to General and one to Mrs. Grant, with the name on each. To these the Grants paid not the slightest attention, although Blaine waited for more than half an hour for his answer. Not very long after that Grant came to Washington and was received by the United States Senate. When that august body adjourned for that purpose there were two senators who did not greet the ex-President; one was Mr. Blaine and the other was Mr. Vorhees. They were down in the Senate restaurant eating some cold roast beef and drinking a glass of beer. The story still goes on to say that a few weeks later Mr. Blaine was again in New York, and having some business with a down town banker he strode into the latter's private office, as usual unannounced. There sat Mr. Grant, not two feet off, and there tood the banker by his side. The eyes of the two distinguished men met for an instant, but not a word was spoken between them. Mr. Blaine at once said to the banker: "Mr. -, I wanted to see you a moment, but I see you are engaged, and I will call again." Then he turned and left, as cool as though he were leaving his dinner table. They have never met since. I understand that Grant is very angry. Well, the world will go along just the same.

Senator Coukling telegraphed the Hon. Thos. C. Platt, Republican caucus nominee in the New York Legislature for United States Senator: "I congratulate the Republican party and the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a stalwart Republican." A stalwart is defined by the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist as "a Republican who hates Hayes, laughs at civil service reform, sticks to the machine, obeys Conkling's whip-lash, didates placed in nomination were, Thos. advocates a third term for Grant and C. Platt, Richard Crowley, Sherman A. damns the Mormons." This would be a Rogers, Elbridge G. Lapham and Wm. good time for some friend to congratulate ment. The address then continues: 1. Wheeler. The first ballot resulted as the Republican party in general and Mr. follows: Platt 54, Crowley 26, Rogers 10, | Conkling in particular upon the fact that Lapham 4, Wheeler 10, Morton 12. old ex-Gov. Sprague did not use his shot

Col. Fisher, the Receiver of the South Carolina Railroad, objects to the discharge of Gen. Conner, the Receiver of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, because the latter road is in debt to the former road \$441,544, and suits are now pending which, if won by the South Carolina Railroad, would necessitate the appointment of another Receiver. The Court heard argument and took the papers. No decision has yet been made.

If General Garfield makes Senator Blaine his Secretary of State, Messrs. Grant, Conkling & Co. will doubtless put on their war paint. General Garfield. however, can stand it, as they only run dition to the usual and official ceremo- New York, while he will have the conservative sentiment of the whole country to sustain him in resisting their ultra

The old and well-known house of E. W. Marshall & Co., of Charleston, has suspended, with heavy liabilities.

An Urgent Appeal to Every Lover of Order in the State.

The recent action of our Legislature on the subject of ardent spirits calls for the gratitude of every good citizen; for, though the law enacted may not be as stringent as many desired, it is of inestimable value as an evidence of the tendency of the enlightened public senti-All sections and all parties admit his due | ment of our commonwealth. This enelection, and whatever may have been actment conspires with other facts to the acrimonies of the late campaign, all | render the present the most auspicious ime to step still further forward in the march toward reform and sobriety in all | the meaning of the words employed in our borders.

It is conceded that there is a powerful struggle now going on in the public the troubles that they encountered, the mind; and it is believed that our law- events from which they have suffered makers will do much greater things for us next winter, if we show them that we will uphold them in their efforts to rid the country of the curse of rum.

Let us rally to their support. Let us aid, as far as in us lies, in enforcing the present law. Let us tell them, when no distant day it may prove the bane of they re-assemble, of our earnest, anxious

Think how highly God has favored us in soil, climate, in water power, in mineral wealth, in scenery, in everything. Think how instantly ample prosperity would be to brute force, instead of the and undisturbed enjoyment would rest upon our people if the dreadful demon of regularly constituted authorities for the drink were driven from our limits. settlement of the question. It is the Think that nine-tenths of our criminal exintroduction of a new and unknown force penses result from drunkenness. See now our jails, our penitentiary, our poorin our system of government, and we cannot estimate its results. We think, sad victims of the habits of drink. Think therefore, that it is to be regretted that of the lives of innocent ones jeopardized this departure from the moorings of the or lost by the drunkard's past has crept into our Republic, and Shall we longer quietly witness reason dethroned, property wasted, confidence destroyed, happiness turned to woe, hope that it will never be repeated again. Inasmuch, however, as the parade is to hopes blasted, lives lost, and souls contable place as many Southern companies signed to perdition? Shall we not rather unite in a general effort to bring these evils to an end?

It is, therefore, hereby proposed that we begin at once to circulate for signatures an earnest petition to our Legislature to pass at the next session a law totally prohibiting the manufacture and colored, male or female, old or young, clerical or lay, who is willing to circulate, or cause to be circulated, one or more of these petitions, is earnestly invited to write imm. diately to our Grand Worthy

Representatives Malign the South and Plead for the Negro. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14. A colored delegation visited Mentor o-day and waited upon Gen. Garfield at his house. The delegation was composed of R. B. Elliott, Samuel Lee and D. A. Straker, of South Carolina, Henry E. Curry, of Texas, James B. Deveraux, of Georgia, and Geo. W. Prince, Jr., Geo. L. Mabson, James W. Hood, John A. Leahy, J. W. Harris and Stewart Ellison,

On being received by Gen. Garfield, R. B. Elliott, the spokesman, addressed

the President elect, and after congratu-

lating him on his election, said: We have come to present you a brief state-

of North-Carolina.

PILGRIMS TO MENTOR.

ment of our condition in the South, but not in the spirit of dictation, but in the belief that a fair representation of our cause can best be made by those of us who are compelled to endure grievous wrongs for opinion's sake. Although lothed with the rights of citizenship by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and recognized as such by legislative enactment and judicial decisions, yet still in all the Southern States we are citizens in name and not in fact. Our right to participate in elections for the choice of public officers is not only questioned, but in many localities absolutely denied us by means of armed vioence, fraud and intimidation in many of the Southern States. Sir, the rights of majorities are illegally and wantonly subverted by the imperious will of un scrupulous minorities for no other reason than this, that these majorities consist of men who, free and enfranchised by the laws of the land, prefer to remain loyal to the country of which they are citizens, and steadfast in the support of that political party which saved the life of the nation, and to the charge of which can most safely be entrusted the duty of preserving the results accomplished by the late war. The methods resorted to by our political opponents in the South to deprive us of rightful participation in public affairs have been so often stated to the public, and are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary that we should enter upon a detailed statement on this occasion. Suffice it to say that by the nfamous use of fraudulent tissue ballots, by liberal falsification of registry books and election returns, by forcible ejectment from the polls of negro voters by armed mobs, by murder and a general system of terrorism, and by the refusal in many instances to hold elections at precincts where the majority of voters are Republicans, the elections have been rendered a mere farce, State governments have been made to derive their powers not from the consent of the governed, but from the arbitrary will of domineering minorities. We are powerless, sir, to redress our wrongs through the machine ry of the State courts, for to all intents and purposes they are organized against us, the jury oftentimes being composed not only of those who sympathize with breakers of the law, but frequently consisting in part of actual participants in

wrong doing.

The address then goes on to say that even in the Federal courts the colored people cannot obtain redress of wrongs done them for the reason that those who are responsible for these wrongs sit in the jury box to pass judgment on them. That this condition of affairs has created a feeling of unrest among the colored people of the South, and has led many of them to seek relief in strange and uncongenial parts of the country.

The address then sets forth the inade-

quacy of educational facilities in the South, and urges the importance of creating a national system of education under the control of the Federal Govern-We deem it our duty in the interest of know that brings us up those whom we have the honor to repre- and liberty of the law. Gentlemen, I sent, as well as in the interest of the am glad to have met you. Republican party at large, to call attention to the character of Federal appointments in the South in the past, and respectfully urge that the system of placing

in public positions men not only in want of sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, but who use those positions to obstruct and hinder the enorcement of the laws passed for the protection of the rights of American itizens, be abandoned, and that men who, though calling themselves Republicans, are of no fixed or well-defined political sentiments; men who are all things to all men and nothing to any, and who are totally without a following and represent nobody but themselves, be no longer set over us as representatives of the Federal Government. Such appointments, sir, instead of strengthening the Republican party, have been a posi-

tive source of weakness. The address closes with the expression of the hope and belief that the rights and interests of the colored people will not be forgotton by the President elect in the hour of his triumph.

A Wise Answer and Wholesome Advice Which Will Not be Heeded.

The following is the sensible and significant reply made by Gen. Garfield un Friday last to the hypocritical jeremiad same counties with the addition of Pickof R. B. Elliott, the spokesman of the ens 7,608 Republican votes were thrown gang of colored politicians who called out, and that 10,350 Republicans were on the President-elect at his home in intimidated and hindered from voting.

Gen. Elliott and Gentlemen: I thank you for your congratulations for the sucessful termination of the great campaign that recently closed, and especially for your kind allusion to me personally for the part I bore in that campaign. What I have done, what I have said concerning your race and the great problem that your presence on this continent has raised, I have said as a matter of profound conviction, and hold to with all expressing it. What you have said in regard to the situation of your people, events from which they have suffered not opened as provided by law, and a and still suffer, I listened to with deep large number of Republicans in this way attention, and I shall give it a full meas- were prevented from voting; that a numure of reflection. This is not the time ber of boxes were opened at points not nor the place for me to indicate anything designated by law; that 2,850 fictitious as to what I shall have to say and do by and by in an official way, but this I may Democratic managers, and that 2,750 say: I noted as peculiarly significant one sentence in the remarks of Gen. Elliott, going from one county to another for the to the effect that the majority of citizens, as he alleges, in some portions of the licans were forced to vote the Democratic

South are oppressed by the minority. If ticket, and that Republican votes were Mr. Watson left the village early this this be so, why is it so? Because a procured for the Democratic ticket by trained man is two or three men in one counterfeiting the Republican ticket. in comparison with an untrained man, The contestant charges interference with and outside of politics and outside of town clocks, setting them forward oneparties that suggestion is full, brimful of half or three-quarters of an hour to make significance; that the way to make the the Democratic managers of election, majority always powerful over the mi- where no Republicans were appointed, nority is to make its members as trained under pretence of legality to open the and intelligent as the minority itself. elections before the legal hour, and be-That brings the equality of citizenship, fore the arrival of the United States Supervisors of elections, thus preventing and no law can confer and maintain in the long run a thing that is not upheld large quantities of Democratic ballots with a reasonable degree of culture and intelligence. Legislation ought to do all ing discovered and the boxes inspected it can. I have made these suggestions and cleared by said Supervisors of elecsimply to indicate that the education of tions. The sixteenth specification charges other and further frauds, irregu your race, in my judgment, lies at the base of the final solution of your great larities and unlawful means, which, with question, and that cannot be altogether the above, destroyed the legal and legitiin the hands of the State or National mate Republican vote of 4,324 majority Government. The Government ought to over the Democratic votes, and gave in do all it properly can, but the native hungering and thirsting for knowledge that the Creator has planted in every - From the Washington Star: "Yeschild, must be cultivated by the parents gree of their ability, so that the hands of the people shall reach out and grasp in the darkness the hand of the Govera-

terday Representative Tillman, of South Carolina, said to Mr. Scales, of North Carolina: "Say, Scales, haven't you got one of my shoes on?" "I don't know," said Scales; but he raised his pedal exment extended to help, and by that union of effort the two will bring what mere | tremities and found that he had one shoe with buttons and one that tied. "Well, legislation alone cannot immediately I declare," said Scales, "I thought my right shoe hurt a tittle." An examinabring. I rejoice that you have expre-sed neadings as each one will agree to use.

Let us marshal our forces, and move

I have felt for years that that was the final solution. Those efforts that are statesmen became 'buttercupied' is no- been a sufferer from a disease which has

A SNOW-BOUND VILLAGE. Relief Sent out to Virginia's Buried

BERRYVILLE, Clark County, Va., January 8, 1880.

I have sometimes thought that the men

that sink a coffer dam into the river and

work for months in anchoring great

stones to build the solid abutments and

piers, whose work is by and by covered

by the water and out of sight, do not get

their share of the credit. The gaudy structure of the bridge that rests on these

bama Negroes.

Gentlemen-I am obliged to you for

equal privileges under the law.

will be very glad to do. Whatever I can

most glad to do. But don't let anybody

get up the race feeling among you to the extent of saying "We are a separate

class that are going to have separate priv-

ileges and separate rights." As I said on

anothor occasion, don't let anybody

abuse you because you areblack, but

don't let anybody nor let yourselves

get to feeling that anybody should

praise you because you are black, and

certainly don't bear wrongs because you

A MIRACLE OF ARITHMETIC.

Stolbrand's Calculation of the Vote by

which he was Defeated.

Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand, the Republi-

can candidate for Congress in the Third

District at the late election, has served a

formal notice of contest upon Col. D.

Wyatt Aiken, through his attorney Mr. John F. Hobbs, of Lexington County.

The notice contains sixteen specifications

of fraud and irregularities in the conduct

of the election by the Democrats, by which it is claimed that the plaintiff was

The notice charges that the legal and

legitimate Republican vote in said dis-

trict is 22,657; and the legal and legiti-

mate Democratic vote is 18,978; instead

of 9,758 Republican, and 27,853 Demo-

cratic, as declared and promulgated by

the State Board of Canvassers; that in

the counties of Abbeville, Anderson,

Oconee, Pickens, Newberry, Richland,

It is also claimed that the Democratic

Supervisors of election to examine the

the polls; that 4,300 Republicans were

prevented from voting by placing the ballot boxes inaccessibly in the second

story of buildings with only one narrow

staircase, which was taken possession of

by armed men, who kept back the Re-

names were added to the poll lists by the

purpose. It is also charged that Repub-

prevented from serving.

counted out and Aiken counted in.

are black. Those are the points. You

the great public a great deal more.

time would come

for your people.

Ohio, on Tuesday :

mers and across which the trains thunfrom here to the snow-bound village of der is the thing that strikes the eye of Paris yesterday succeeded in reaching its destination, after an exhaustive and dansunken piers and yard work, the educagerous journey, during which all of the tional growth and the building up of inparty were painfully frost bitten. To-day dustry, the economy and all that can Charles A. Watson, one of the four nelp the foundation of local prosperity who made the trip, returned here, bringis the work that in the long run tells. ing additional information as to the con Some Scotch poet said, or put it in the dition of the villagers, and also the details mouth of some prophet to say, that the of several catastrophes resulting from the heavy snow, which continues to fall. "When Bertram's right and Bertram's might Shall meet on Ellengowan's height." The relief party, which left here in a mammoth four-horse sled, made rapid And it is when the might and the right progress for four or six miles, but, when of a people meet that majorities are never oppressed by minorities. Trustthey reached the foot of the mountains, ing, gentlemen, that you may take part the roads became almost impassable in this carnest work of building up your Several drifts were encountered of incredrace, from the foundation into the solidiible proportions, while the men were ty of intelligence and industry, and upon rendered nearly helpless by the cold. those bases at last see all your rights re-One of the horses got stuck in a snow drift and was abandoned, the third horse cognized, is my personal wish and hope being led as a reserve. During Thursday night the party only made four miles, A Good Suggestion thrown away on Alathe crust of the snow not being strong enough to bear the sled, which broke The following is the full text of the through again and again, compelling the remarks of Gen. Garfield to the deleganalf-frozen men to get out and walk. tion of colored representatives from Alabama, who visited him at Cleveland

your congratulations and courtesies; and will not detain you nor myself-for we A CITY OF THE DEAD, are in the house of a gentleman who has some people visiting him that we must only to die themselves. They urged on their only two horses that had survived immediately sec-except to say that I the night, and, traversing the main street, finally reached what they judged most cordially concur with you in all your efforts to enlighten and elevate and strengthen your people. That is the to be the school-house, where the comtrue ground of progress for everybody mittee of fifteen had established itself. The bu'ding was almost hidden from everywhere. Your friends who stood by view, but, as four despairing cries rang you in the days of the war and since the out, a faint response was heard, followed war have always had to meet on the part by a man's head emerging from an openof their antagonists this thought: You ing cut in the wall twenty feet from the ground. He proved to be Mr. Wright, have thrown upon us a great mass of ignorant voters, wholly unacquainted with the energetic head of the committee, who the wants of the people and the managequietly summoned his men and had the ment of affairs, and you have done us a relief party carried into one of the houses, great injustice in compelling that class to be our equals in voting. Now, there which, in honor of its arrival, was soon glowing with a generous fire. In the is some force in that. There is not one other occupied houses only small fires of you that will not admit that there is were burning, as the fuel had become some force in that statemen. There is a great deal of force in it. It is a difficult very low. As the supply could not be thing for any people to get along with that situation. It is in your hands to replenished, nearly all were suffering from terrible frost-bites and were almost incapacitated from work. The women take that argument away absolutelyand children were also suffering, although not all at once, not in a day, but to take given the warmest rooms and supplied it away from your children, so that by with old clothing in which to wrap the intelligence of your children in time themselves. After the four strangers to come that reproach will not be left had partially recovered, Mr. Wright and that argument cannot be made. When that day comes I do not see any argument that any human being can villagers with an iron hand. An invenmake against the fair right of all men to tory of the stock of fuel and provisions showed that there were only four cords of Now, therefore, doing all we can at our wood and a number of old buildings left end of the line, you should do all you with which to keep the fire going. As to provisions, the committee had seized can at your end of the line to take away the last obstacle that confronts us in adjusting the troublesome question which the stock of the two village grocery our race and its place and its late constores, which, together with the frozen game, allayed all fears of immediate lition have given to this country. starvation. The contents of the sleigh, Whatever our people can do toward helping you to do, that I am sure they consisting of medicine, soft linen for bandages, canned fruits, preserved meats, wine and liquors generally, proved an do to forward that purpose in general action or of individual action, I shall be

> relief party, at once went to work in the hospital, relieving the exhausted physicians in charge, who, with nearly 100 cases to care for, had not been to bed for over a week. The committee expressed the opinion that it would be able to get along for another week without further some one be dispatched back to Berryville the next morning to allay the anxiety of friends and relatives of the snowbound hamlet. Mr. Watson volunteered for the dangerous journey, and prepara-tions were commenced for his departure the next day. The committee has made a number of excellent rules for the government of the village. In the early part of the week the strength of the men was daily tried by their efforts it cutting tunnels through immense drifts which every night formed around many of the houses. The committee determined to stop this, and detailed a number of men to each inhabited house, who were given a supply of provisions and One man was placed in charge and the house closed indefinitely. The snow was then allowed to accumulate at will, and, as a consequence, one half of the villagers were prisoners when the relief party arrived. Every morning each house furnishes its quota of men, who are lowered by ropes or ladders from

ADDITION TO THEIR LITTLE STORE.

the roof of the Lexington and Laurens there was a HALF-BURIED DWELLINGS. fraudulent count of 3,700 votes; that in the counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Laurens, Lexington, Oconee, Newberry and Richland 7,508 illegal ballots were These men make a tour of the village, ascertain the condition of the sick and then depart on their search for fuel and birds. These latter, as well as deer, polled by Democratic voters; that in the foxes, coons and chickens, are succumbling to the cold by thousands, and the villagers, by gathering them before they are covered by the snow, obtain a wholesome and agreeable article of diet. The daily struggle through the snow is attendmanagers refused to allow the Federal ed with varying success, the party usual y returning about noon. Mr. Wright ballot boxes previous to the opening of then gives to each a generous drink of whiskey or brandy, and the exhausted villagers return to their homes, being generally hauled in through windows or roof. Mr. Wright has every drop of li-quor the village contains locked in his own home. At first the ardent was in publicans from voting; that sixty-four charge of the committee, but the ener-Republican Supervisors were in this way getic chief found that they were not all to be relied upon, several getting glori The complaint also charges that two ously drunk. He thereupon had the bar regular voting precincts in Abbeville rels removed through the snow with County and one in Richland County were great difficulty to his own house, where either he or his sons mount guard, a all times, with pistol in hand, to prevent it being stolen. If it were not for this precaution, dozens of the men would be continually intoxicated, endangering their own and others ives. Many of the houses, by direction of the committee, have been torn to the second story, the wood being used as fuel to keep warm the little garrisons on the lower floors. morning, and, being supplied with a fresh team, found much less difficulty in getting through the snow. The ice crust on the surface had becomestrong enough to bear his sleigh, and he reached here without mishap. The snow has ceased falling, and, as the ice crust, the hope of the villagers, is rapidly hardening, it is probable the blockade will soon be broken.

> COUNTY .- On the night of the 8th inst. Mrs. Frances Boatwright, aged about 46, committed suicide at her home near Mount Ebal in Aiken County, by shooting herself with a pistol. Her husband is a highly respectable gentleman, aged about 65, quite infirm and somewhat deat. He says he heard a pistol shot some time during the night, but thought it was some boys in the road, and paid no attention to the matter, till noticing that Mrs. Boatwright was absent, he rose to look for her, and found her lying on the hearth in the sitting-room weltering in blood, the pistol lying with the handle in the fire and partly burnt. Her clothing had also taken fire, which he soon succeeded in extinguishing, but upon ex amination he was horrified to find life extinct. Mrs. Boatwright belongs to one of the most respectable families of the robably done affected her mind. She leaves no chil-

SUICIDE OF A LADY IN AIREN

The Weather and Crops.

The News and Courier says that business has been greatly interfered with in Charleston by the continued bad weather, making travel impossible and preventing the picking of the top crop of cotton. It says: "Cotton picking has The relief party which was dispatched been entirely suspended for more than two weeks, the temperature being so cold and the weather so wet that the negroes could not be induced to go into the fields. A planter at Fort Motte, Orangeburg County, has sixty bales of unpicked cotton still in his fields. A farmer in Marlboro County reports that he has been unable to pick out one hundred acres of his crop. One of the larges. planters on James Island will probably ose one-third of his crop, and on Wadmalaw Island a planter has turned his stock into the fields, so great has been the damage by the weath

The same thing is true of the up country to a considerable extent. Fields in this county are still white with cotton. and down on the line of the Columbia and Greenville railroad there are many bales standing open on the plants. The last few days of pleasant weather has allowed much of this to be saved, however, and business has improved very considerably in this city. Much of the cotton now coming in is stained although there is a quantity of white cotstill held back, which will come in by They kept bravely on, however, and degrees during the spring and summer, reached the village by 10 A. M. Friday. exerting a favorable influence in equalizing business throughout the year. Not a sign of life could be seen, and the newcomers at first thought that they had farmers by making the mistake of wait ing for all their cotton to open before beginning picking to effect a slight saving in labor have suffered some loss by the red clay beating into the bolls and staining the fabric. - Greenville News.

Two Events in Pickens .- Says the Sentinel: "William W. Freeman and John Entrekin got into a difficulty last week in which both used their knives. Entrekin was slightly cut in the abdomen

and Freeman in the hand."
"Mr. H. E. Mull, of this County, was shot by his own son during the Christmas holidays. The ball entered the left breast near the region of the heart, but fortunately struck a rib and followed it around, preventing, probably, instant We know nothing of the origin of the trouble. The last we heard from Mr. Mull was to the effect that he was doing well and was able to walk about.'

- There is already a well defined movement on foot to give the Southern people their share of the offices coming from the President. It is generally understood that this plan is being successfully engineered by Senators Brown and Hill of Georgia, Mahone of summoned the committee, which, since Virginia, Representatives Speer of Georlast Monday, has been governing the gia and Carlisle of Kentucky. The movement contemplates that good men only shall fill the Federal offices in the South, and that the Presidential appointments shall be such as meet the general approval of the people of their respec tive sections. It is currently reported and believed that President Garfield looks with great favor upon the subject and that Senator Blaine, who goes into the Cabinet, will also endorse the new movement and lend his aid in furthering

- A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., to the Charleston News and Courier, dated 13th inst., says that on that afternoon The doctor, who formed one of the while William Damm, a young man living in Hamburg, was talking to his wife and sister in his store, a negro named Harry Hackett came up and stood listening to the conversation. Damm ordered him away, whereupon the negro put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol. Damm went towards him, but was held aid, provided the snow ceased and a by his wife and eister. Hackett then crust formed. This would allow forage fired at Damm, but missed him and parties to walk without serious trouble, and they could then doubtless procure fuel. Mr. Wright, who appears to be fuel. Mr. Wright, who appears to be wno fired three times more at him, one omnipotent, then expressed the wish that of the balls striking him in the shoulder, causing a flesh wound. Another was fired so close that the powder burned Damm's face. Hackett escaped. Search is being made for him. There is much excitement in Hamburg, and if Hackett is caught he will be lynched.

- The South Carolina Jockey Club have determined to have another race meeting at the Washington course, Charleston, in February.

— The census bureau reports that sev-

en of the eight townships taken for reenumeration in South Carolina show an aggregate population in December of 17,372 against 19,663 reported by the local enumerators in June last. - A yellow brocade silk dress 127

years old, was shown in the industrial exhibition at Charleston. The silk was spun in South Carolina and woven in England, for Mrs. Pinckney, wife of the Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina. - All of the railroads which have

been paying money for their convicts have agreed to increase their payments

bed by law. Those independ to the Estate will also make payments to the undersigned.

SAM'L. McCRARY, henceforward from five to seven dollars per month each.

- It is asserted that while in almost all parts of Ireland tenats are making trouble about rent, the estates of th great London companies are an exception. The rents are light, and there is a lease given which pratically amounts to fixity of tenure. The companies have held their lands for nearly 300 years. HORSES and MULES.

HAMLIN & CO. will be in Anderson on Saleday in February next with a large number of excellent Horses and Mules, which will be sold cheap. Don't buy before seeing their stock.

I hereby forbid any one hiring or con-tracting in any way with Charlie Rob-erts, he being under age. Any one doing so will be dealt with as the law provides. BOMAN ROBERTS, Guardian. Jan 20, 1881 28

I WILL be prepared on the first day of March next to pay a dividend to the creditors of A. R. Campbell & Co. Crediors willing to take under the assignment will present their claims, properly attested, o the undersigned on that day at Anderson C. H., S. C., at 2 o'clock p. m., at Sheriff's office.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Assignce A. R. Campbell & Co.

VALUABLE LAND SALE

tives of William A. Rogers, de-reased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the

taining over Three Hundred Acres, lying on Three-and-Twenty Creek, in Anderson County, known as the Dr. Robinson place, on the following terms, viz: One-third cash : balance on twelve months

> ELIZABETH P. ALLGOOD ELLIE ROGERS MARGIE A. FORD, M. J. HESTER, T. E. KING.

REMOVAL

HE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they

figures. Sceing is believing. Give us a

Jan 13 1881

BELTON HIGH SCHOOL. THE Exercises of this School will com-

mence on Monday, January 10th, 1881, and will remain in session for thirty-two weeks without intermission. Terms:

moneys received.
W. F. COX, Principal. Belton, S. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

Notice to Fiduciaries.

ALL Administrators, Executors, Guar-A dians and other Fiduciaries, who by law are required to make their returns to the Judge of Probate, are hereby notified to

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of the power contained in Mortgage executed by Elias Terrell to John R. Cochran, I will sell at Anderson C. H., on Saleday in February next, the Lot at Liberty Hitl, known as No. 7, containing one agre taining one acre. Terms cash—purchaser to pay for papers.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,

Assignee. Jan 13, 1881

TO RENT.

SIX ONE-HORSE FARMS, on Parks place, in Rock Mills Township, Apply to

J. S. FOWLER, Anderson, S. C.

Jan 13, 1881

ESTATE NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Albert McCrary, deceased, are notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescri-bed by law. Those indebted to the Estate

W. H. McCRARY, 24-3* Executo Dec 23, 1880

NEW DRUG STORE. ORR & SLOAN.

WE have just received a complete Stock of FRESH, NEW, PURE and RFLIA-BLE DRUGS, which will give entire satisfaction in quality, and we guarantee prices to be as low as the lowest.

We keep PATENT MEDICINES, LAMP GOODS, DRUGS of all descriptions, the oldest and the latest TRUSSES, THERMOMETERS, &c. &c. WHISKEYS, only for medicinal use. PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES a specialty. to be as low as the lowest.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded carefully day or night. A call is solicited from our friends. ORR & SLOAN.

Soluble Pacific and Anchor Brand Guano.



You turn your head, you hold back strong, But no use fussin', Stono's gwine along."

HAVE on hand a large stock of ACID and GUANO of the above Standard Brands. Special inducements offered to parties wanting it by the Car Loud. Liberal terms offered for Cash, Cotton Option or Currency. See me before making any trade on Fertilizers. My office in the front entrance to "Centennial Build-W. S. LIGON.

INDUCEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT BARGAINS!

REDUCTION IN PRICES AT TOLLY'S FURNITURE STORE!

 $\mathbf{D}^{ ext{URING}}$ the SUMMER MONTHS I will sell for CASH at the following remarkable low figures :—

Maple Bedsteads, Slats and Castors, complete, \$2.50 and upwards. Walnut Bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches high, \$7.50 and upwards. Cane Scat Chairs, per set, from \$5.00 and upwards. Towelend and Drawer Washstands, from \$1.35 and upwards.

Picture Frames and Chromos cheaper than anywhere else. Walnut Motto Frames, with Glass and Gilt lining at 30 cents. 8x10 Frames, same kind, 25 cents. 11x14, same kind, at 30 cents. The lergest size of Pictures, 24x30, Walnut Frames, at \$1.40. Smaller

sizes, same frame, at \$1.20.

FINE CHILDREN CARRIAGES at \$7.50 and upwards.

A large lot of Window Shades from 8 cents a piece and upwards, and everything else in proportion. I have on hand a very large stock o at kin is and discription. Come and see me, as I will not be undersold by any house in the state. G. F. TOLLY.

May 13, 1850

NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

Jan 20, 1881

WE, the undersigned, legal representa-

9th Day February, 1881, That VALUABLE PLANTATION, con-

of the premises. LOU. F. ALLGOOD.

No. 2 Benson House, Next door South of their old Stand, where they will sell DRUGS at the lowest possible

SIMPSON, REID & CO.