E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1881 TERMS: ONE YEAR.

SIX MONTHS. Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

GREAT EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON. The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the inauguration of Gen. Garfield as President on the fourth of March that have ever been witnessed in the United States. The military will be out in full force, and it is expected that the crowd of civilians present in Washington on that day will be greater than any that has ever assembled in the Capitol City of our government. In the furtherance of this display the railroads of the country have made very liberal concessions in the matter of fares for round trip tickets, which will give the best opportunity for visiting the Capital at cheap rates that has been enjoyed by our citizens for years. The following fares have been fixed upon for the round trip tickets from the points indicated: Atlanta \$22.00, Seneca City \$20.00, Greenville \$19.00, Columbia \$19.00-for military companies \$15.00; Charlotte \$18.00 -for military companies \$14.00; Charleston \$21.00-for military companies \$17.00: Wilmington \$16.00-for military companies \$12.00. These tickets will be good going from the 1st to the 3rd of March, and will enable the holder to return at any time up to the 10th of March. Thousands of people who have never visited Washington will avail themselves of these reduced rates to do

THE TOWN MEETING.

The meeting of the citizens of the town, which is called by the Town Council for this (Thursday) evening, in the Court House, to consider whether the town will build a hall or buy a town clock, seems to indicate that the Council has decided to do one or the other, and the decision of this meeting will be a matter of importance to our municipal interests. No final action ought to be taken without a full representation of the taxpayers of the town, and full information as to the details of the undertaking entered into. We are in favor of building a handsome Town Hall or Opera House, but are opposed to investing town money in any temporary or make-shift manner. Anderson is large enough to afford a handsome Opera House, and one properly conducted would pay the town a good revenue; so that we think it would be wiser, more beneficial and more satisfactory to build a structure with two or four stores on the lower floor, and convenient offices up-stairs, at a cost of ten to twenty thousand dollars, than to erect a bare hall, that will not be what we want, at from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars; though if we cannot do any better we would prefer a common but spacious hall to no hall at all. If the town should erect a proper building, with three stores on the ground floor, and eight or ten good offices above, in addition to the Opera House, we could very safely count upon twelve hundred dollars per year for store rents, with from five to eight hundred per year for offices, and four or five hundred dollars from the Opera House, or, at least, upon two thousand dollars a year for rents, which would be over thirteen per cent. upon fifteen thousand dollars, a sum that would secure a very handsome building. By issuing bonds to mature annually for ten years, we would have to raise only fifteen hundred dollars per year. The interest at seven per cent., a sura at which the bonds could be placed at par upon the whole amount, would be \$1,050. so that the sum to be raised the first year would be \$2,550. Deducting the probable rents, we would have only \$550.00 to raise by taxation. By decreasing the principal \$1.500.00 each year, we would decrease the interest \$105.00 each year. so that at the end of five or six years the income from the building would pay the subsequent payments, both of interest

and principal. Under this arrangement we would have about \$600-for a liberal calculation sav \$800-and \$100 less each year for six years, when the tax would entirely disappear. The taxable property of the town is now \$830,000 in round numbers, and is increasing every year at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. At the present amount the additional town tax necessary to build this Hall would only be about ten cents on the hundred dollars, and this only for five or six years. At the end of ten years the property would be a source of annual revenue to the town of from \$2,000 to \$3,000, depending upon the growth of the place. We hope sufficient time will be taken to consider this question fully before final action.

FOR SHAME.

In the House of Representatives last week, when the bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia, who had charge of the bill, said that since the discussion which had taken place upon this bill on last Friday he had received a letter from the widow of Capt. Hugh N. Page, in which she instructed him peremptorily to withdraw her petition. If he felt at liberty to consult his own feelings he would, without hesitation, press this bill to a final vote. but in this matter he felt constrained to obey the instructions which he had received from the petitioner. Her feelings had been so wounded by the fierce assault made upon the memory of her dead that he had very little strength with the husband that she was not willing to fur- negroes themselves. nish any pretext for the renewal of that assault. The petition would not have been presented if the humble petitioner had foreseen that it would have been taken as a pretext on which to attack rudely the cherished memory of her honored dead, and to comment uncharitably upon the character of the Southern people. He said he had been accused of a Senator or Representative present to voto desire in presenting this petition to es- when his name is called. This, with the tablish a precedent for payment of South- power to call the House, would always wished to repeat what he had frequently said, that the people of the South had never expected, and did not now expect, that losses incurred by individuals as a nate the evil.

would not be such a clog upon the business that the best thing we can do is to quit harping on the past, bury our past differences, and look forward to a against Ireland, which vest in an individuals as a nate the evil.

would not be such a clog upon the busines to quit harping on the past, bury our past differences, and look forward to a against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power, and deprive us, in the first degree. Buford was given a of Chicago. Rather than incur the expense and trouble of a journey over the past differences, and look forward to a against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power, and deprive us, in the first degree. Buford was given a own pocket.

necessary incident of the war would ever be reimbursed to them. They had gone into the war with their eyes wide open. had staked everything they possessed upon the issue of the gigantic struggle, and they had lost, and were prepared manfully to accept it as the fate of war. Oh, what a humiliating scene that was

for the citizens of a great nation to witwhen the poor widow to whom it was due asked that it be settled, party hate and sectional venom had seized its introduction as an opportunity for a mean and degrading assault upon the character of a dead hero. Mrs. Page's action was dignified and proper in withdrawing her petition absolutely from the consideration of a Congress which has such disgraceful demagogues in it. Her plucky rebuke brought a sense of shame to the very men who had so belittled themselves on ts previous consideration, and Conger, of Michigan, who led in the contemptible opposition, tried to retrieve his meanness by moving to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Naval Affairs to report with a full statement of the facts of the case, but Mr. Goode would not permit the bill to take this course, and had it laid on the table. The whole matter has been a disgrzceful exhibition of the demagogism of certain Congressmen, from whose services the country should pray to be speedily de-

SENATOR BUTLER EXCORIATES CONK-LING.

The following synopsis of a colloquy between Gen. Butler and Senator Conkling is gathered from telegraph of Congressional proceedings on last Tuesday Gen. Butler spoke at considerable length upon the alleged census frauds in South Carolina, and criticized severely

speeches made by a certain stump orator (understood to be Conkling) in New ork, during the late Presidential camaign, in which that stump orator insultd and villified the people of South Carlina and accused them of a conspiracy o fraudulently increase the census enuneration in order to obtain greater political power. The falsity and baseness of the accusation, Mr. Butler said, were shown by the results of the recent reenumeration under the direction of Gen. Walker, who was a Republican and also gentleman.

At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's remarks Mr. Conkling said he inferred from the little he had heard of the genleman's speech that it was designed as an attack upon himself, and he had only to say that the vaporing of the Senator from South Carolina gave him little con-cern. If he had done any injustice to he people of South Carolina he would ind seasonable occasion to correct it.

Mr. Butler-"The Senator has said that the vaporings of the Senator from South Carolina are matters of no concern to him. He will pardon me for saying that the swaggering insolence of the Senator from New York is of no concern Mr. Conkling-"I do not need to have

heard the Senator in order to ascertain that he is a person with whom I do not chose to bandy epithets, here or elsewhere least of all here: and, therefore, The colloquy here ended, and the sub

ject was dropped.

This is a fair sample of the dictatorial New York. He is first to begin the use New York. He is first to begin the use of epithets in lack of reasons for a reply, of Charleston would have been built and when he gets the worst of the dis- up pari passu with the construction of cussion upon his own selected ground he this great thoroughfare.

When completed this grand trunk retires in a very lordly manner from the retires in a very lordly manner from the contest. Mr. Conkling knew that the route that can possibly be built to the and made no effort to deny them. He, completed than most people are aware therefore, confesses to have slandered, misrepresented and told falsehoods upon

The Democrats in Congress, both House and Senate, are sadly in need of party discipline and leadership-a fact of which the Republicans are fully aware, and which they take great pleasure in exhibiting to the world by their shrewd and thoroughly organized minority. The passage of the Morgan resolution for counting the vote for President and Vice President aptly illustrates this. The Republicans were generally in favor of the resolution, and intended that it should pass after they got through with to raise by town taxation, to begin with, their fun out of the Democrats about it, so they adroitly kept their purposes to themselves, (which the Democrats could never have done.) The Democrats held a caucus, decided to pass the resolution, and went into the Senate next day to carry out their decision, when, much to their chagrin, the Republicaus refused to vote, and left them without a quorum. thereby preventing the consideration of the resolution, and showing to the country the incapacity of the Democrats for party management. It may be a surprise juncture like this no less than nine Democratic Senators were either absent or ocratic Senators were either absent or adopting as our motto, "One honest paired, and by this action on their part white man is as good as another." There placed the majority at the mercy of the

Mr. John F. Hobbs, attorney for Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand in the contest against E. P. Page was reached, Mr. Goode, of Col. Aiken for the seat in the next Cougress from this District, has served notice of the days on which he will take testimony in the several counties comosing the District. He has allotted to Anderson the 4th and 5th of March. Col. E. B. Gary represents Col. Aiken. and will make a vigorous defense. Nothing but the most arbitrary partisanship on the part of the next House of chance for a seat in Congress. He was badly beaten, and even ran behind the Garfield electoral ticket, which shows

Congress evidently might improve upon their rules in such manner as to prevent the obstruction of business by absenteeism. In the first place the absentee should forfeit a proportionate per diem of his salary, and in the next place a rule should be adopted requiring every any license to the State, thus discrimi-

The Convention of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Judges, which met in Columbia last week, appointed Messrs. C. H. Simonton of Charleston, W. H. Parker of Abbeville, and J. F. Hart of Yorkville, as commissioners to codify the laws of this State, under the Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The gentlemen appointed have a large ness! Their government had owed a experience at the Bar, have established triffing debt of \$136.00, which it had fine reputations for ability, energy and neglected for twenty years to pay, and faithfulness in their profession, and combine the requisites for a satisfactory discharge of the duties assigned them.

The Wando Phosphate Works, near Charleston, were completely destroyed by fire last week. The company was very fully insured, and will not therefore, lose a great deal, except by the loss of time and the failure to receive the profits of one manufacturing season. The works will be rebuilt as soon as possible, but will not be in condition to manufacture again before next fall. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Senator Morgan's resolution denying the right of the Vice President to count the vote for President and Vice President, and reserving to Congress the right to decide it, passed the Senate with a single dissenting voice, so that one wholesome precedent has been established amid the many dangerous ones to which these latter days of the Republic have given rise.

Senator Butler says that the Constitution of the United States has failed to provide a Returning Board for counting the vote for President and Vice-President, and hence the necessity for the Mor gan resolution or some similar measure.

A TALK WITH GEN, GARY. The Condition and Needs of South Caro-

A Reporter for the News and Courier called on Gen. M. W. Gary at the Charleston Hotel last Friday to get an expression of his views upon the political out-look, State and National, and upon the material development of South Carolina. Gen. Gary said : So far as the political situation is concerned, I am not in politics and my line of thought is not upon political subjects. I am now engaged in the railroad development of my county, and as one of the directors of the Edgefield, Trenton and Aiken Railroad, I am here in its interests. I and my associates have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The people of Charleston have responded most liberally to our application for aid, and the committee have been received with great kindness. In behalf of the committee and of the County of Edgefield, I wish to tender to the good people of Charleston our thanks and best wishes.

I believe that the future of Charleston is a very brilliant one, and her past railroad policy, none will deny, has been a series of railroad blunders, but no people have contributed more to railroads and received less benefit from what they contributed than the Charleston people. What they gave to the Charleston and Memphis road did not bring back the return that they had anticipated. In my udgment their fatal mistake was in beginning too far from home in the expenditure of their money, as evidenced in the \$1,000,000 subscribed to the Blue Ridge Railroad. If a portion of the same money had been expended in the construction of the road in the interests of which I am now in Charleston, and which forms one of the links in the chain of the Air Line Railroad from Knoxville to Charleston, which begins nsolence of the strutting Senator from at Knoxville and runs to Walhalla, Anderson, Abbeville, Dorn's Mine and

emarks of Senator Butler were true, Atlantic coast. This road is more nearly ville to Walhalla have already been graded and tunnelled. Twenty miles of the people of South Carolina for partisan the road from Anderson towards Abbepurposes. Senator Butler did right to ville have been recently let out to contractors for the grading. It will thus be seen that the distance between Anderson and Edgefield is the only gap in the

> Reporter: What do you think about immigration, General, and the labor question, which has recently been disussed in the News and Courier?

Gen. Gary: I have always been in favor of immigration to this State, and in years gone by advocated it. In my udgment, there is the same irrepressible conflict between white labor and black labor, as Seward said there was between free labor and slave labor. To bring a white immigrant to work by the side of the negro I believe to be impracticable. The kind of immigrants that this State needs are the immigrants who will come with sufficient capital to buy for themselves small or large farms. We have the cheapest and best agricultural land in the United States. I do not believe, as some have said that the white man cannot work the year around in this State without great physical depression. In the Piedmont and middle counties, I am certain they can work the year round. Probably in the malarial counties bor-dering on the Atlantic they might not be able to do it, but I am informed that by the use of a little quinine at night the effects of malaria may be prevented. The only way to make the immigrant who comes here as a planter satisfied to to the people to know that an important live in our midst is to treat him as a friend and brother, and abolish the historic exclusiveness of South Carolinians, must be an effective quietus given to the aristocratic oligarchy that has so long ruled this State adversely to the interests of the common people and to the exclusion of all all foreigners.

Reporter : Well, General, if you will not talk about politics, what do you think about the manufacturing and commer-

cial future of the State? Gen. Gary: I am in favor of estabishing manufactories of every kind and description all over the State. The last war proved the stupidity of the policy of only producing the materials for man-ufacture rather than manufacturing all articles that were needed in a civilized community. I am glad to see that the Clement attachment is being adopted in different parts of the State. Capt Searles Representatives can give Stolbrand any and Col. J. N. Dallis are now erecting a factory of this kind near the Abbeville and Edgefield line, which is soon to go into operation. The new railroad will develop a water power on Shaw's Creek superior to that of the water power of Horse Creek, in which Vancluse, Langley and Graniteville are situated. I know very little about com-Since I have been in the city, however, I have heard repeated complaints from the merchants here that there has been no appropriate legislation protecting them from the competition of drummers from different States, who sell their goods by samples without paying nating against our own merchants who have to pay a license when they sell by sample in other States. This evil should be remedied by speedy and appropriate legislation. In fine I am in favor of proTHE RIGORS OF MONARCHY.

Cumultuous and Arbitrary Proceedings in

the British House of Commons-The Whole of the Irish Members Expelled. LONDON, February 3. 6.30 p. m.-In the House of Commons this evening Sir-Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replying to Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Davitt was arrested under his ticket of leave because his action was

construed incompatible with his ticket of

Mr. Parnell asked what conditions Mr. Davitt had violated. There was no answer to this question. The Irish members shouted "shame," and the other members cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed all description. The Speaker called upon Mr. Gladstone to move his resolution. Mr. John Dillon rose, but the Speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warning the Speaker "named" Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "order," the Irish members shouting, "shame." A motion for the suspension of Mr. Dillon was adouted by a vote of 395 to 33. Mr. Dillon refused to withdraw from the House, and was forcibly removed by the Sergeant-atorder of the Speaker, amidst cries of "shame" by the Irish members. Michael Davitt, the agitator, was arrested in Dublin to-day under his "ticket

of leave." At a meeting of the Land League, in Dublin, yesterday, it was resolved to hold a national convention between the passing of the coercion bill and its becoming operative as law.

The House of Commons is very crowded this afternoon. Mr. Mitchell Henry, home ruler, and Mr. Collan, liberal, gave notice of further amendments to Mr. Gladstone's resolution. Mr. Cowen, radical, gave notice of a motion deprecating the use of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to curtail the liberty of Ireland. There was a hastily summoned meet-

ing of the cabinet council at 2 o'clock his afternoon. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Cowen, radical, said it was due to the House and to the Speaker that his (Mr. Gladstone's) action of yesterday should be discussed as early as possible, but that the House cannot give a motion subject priority

tection bill. The remarks of the premier were greeted with loud cheers. Mr. A. M. Sullivan announced that he withdrew his motion relative to the Speaker, as he refused to be party to a farce. Mr. Sullivan protested against Mr. Dillon's forcible removal as an act of

over the obstruction resolutions or pro-

violence and illegality. The Speaker pointed out the fact that Mr. Dillon had defied the chair. Mr. Gladstone rose to address the

House. Mr. O'Donoughue, liberal member for Tralee, rose to move an adjournment of the House. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Gladstone

was in possession of the House. Mr. Parnell moved that Mr. Gladstone be no longer heard.

The Speaker declared that Mr. Parnell was defying the chair, and upon his persisting the Speaker declared that he was wilfully obstructing the proceedings, and "named" him. Mr. Parnell's suspension was moved, but upon the Speaker making an order that the House be cleared for a division, all the home rulers refused to leave the house. The motion to suspend Mr. Parnell was ultimately voted upon, and resulted in his suspension by a vote of 405 to 7, the home rulers not voting. Mr. Parnell declining to withdraw he was forcibly removed from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and five other officers, the home rulers waving their hats as he passed out. Mr. Finnegan, liberal and nationalist,

then persisted in speaking, and was "named" by the Speaker. It appears that all the home rulers will cause themselves to be suspended successively. The force used in Mr. Dillon's case merely consisted in the Sergeant-at-

Arms taking his arm.

8 p. m.—The motion for the suspension of Mr. Finnegan was carried by a vote of 405 to 21; the home rulers again refused to vote and the Speaker had their names ford had purchased, through means largeto vote and the Speaker had their names, numbering 27, taken down. Their conduct is in accordance with a resolution taken at the meeting this afternoon to adopt the course recommended by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going to lobbies or division.

A motion to suspend 27 home rulers was carried by a vote of 410 to 6, whereupon they declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

After the vote suspending the home rulers, Mr. Gladstone rose to move his resolution to prevent obstruction, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that Mr. Gladstone be not heard. Mr. O'Donnell was immediately "named," and Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension, which motion was carried by a vote of 311 to 1.

Mr. O'Donnell, declining to withdraw. was removed with two other home rulers who refused to leave the House. When a division was taken Mr. Gladstone then

moved his resolution. Mr. Gladstone referred to the irretrievable waste of time since the commencement of the session. In regard to his resolution, he stated that the government had drawn largely on the loyal confidence of the opposition. Mr. Gladstone then moved his resolution. He said that he was willing to accept certain suggestions of the opposition. The only way of meeting the obstruction was to give the House enlarged powers to check it. He earnestly appealed to the members to support the government and rally to the performance of a great duty, and not let stock of the world.

The Address of the Irish Members of Par-

Hament. LONDON, February 4 .- As soon as the Irish members had been suspended yesterday a meeting of the party, held after the discussion, decided to issue a manibe forced into a conflict with the armed forces of the empire. During the night Mr. Parnell received several communications from Liberal Clubs throughout England condemning the action of the ried on vigorously. The address of the Irish members to the Irish people was received in Dublin to night. It says: "Fellow-countrymen, at a moment

when too many acts of the Irish executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you from positions of constitutional action, the reign of force has been inaugurated against us as your representatives here on the floor of the House of Comshrink. Strictly and admittedly confinthese flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts in order that a coercion act for Ireland

grows in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man well known to us and horrors of penal servitude. Fellowcountrymen, we adjure you in the midst of these trials and provocations to maintain the noble attitude that has already assisted your ultimate victory to reject of the most celebrated cases in the anevery temptation to conflict, disorder and crime, and not to be terrorized by the nals of Kentucky. brief reign of despotism. If you be true

to yourselves your triumph is certain. To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavors to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised on our behalf.

"Fellow-countrymen-In discharge of our duties here our attitude and our actions have been and shall be in every instance guided by considerations for your interests. We ask you by your orderly self-restraint, your unshaken organization, your determined perseverance, to strengthen our hands in the struggle we are maintaining."

What the Irish Land League of America has to Say About It. Irish National Land League of the United States, Boston, February 4 .- To the Members of the Land League and the American People: The crisis has been reached in Ireland. It is not the unexpected that has happened. The suppression of free speech, arrest without bail, the darkening of the land with spies and soldiers, coercion, the blow before the remedy-all these inevitable. England moves but slowly toward justice.

Behold her well-worn weapons.

There is a new Ireland. In the mass of her people courage, patriotism, zeal, endurance, leadership and capacity sufficient for the time exist; strong, thoughtful, resolute men lead. If they are silenced others will leap to fill the vacant places. Ireland cries for justice. The Land League is her voice. England must build more jails before that voice can be stifled. To the outrage upon the people's representatives, to the attempt to place Ireland on her knees to beat and scourge her before righting her wrongs. to the arrest of the brave Michael Davitt, let America answer in protest. As the bonfire flamed upon all the hills in that olden time when the edict went forth, so now in every American city let the fire of your indignation blaze. Call public meetings everywhere at once. As you saved the Irish people from death and raised them from despair, show that your sympathy is still with them in their

grand struggle for justice. Members of the League, knit closely together. Add to your numbers. Form new branches in every place where friends of the cause can be found. Place yourselves in immediate communication with us. Ireland moves fast to the supreme crisis, and we must be close to gether when the hour arrives. Trust the patriotism, wisdom and prudence of the Irish leaders. They are cheered by your sympathy. Make your sympathy more marked. Organize everywhere. P. A. COLLINS, President.

The Acquittal of Buford.

The telegraph has already announced the acquittal in Louisville of Col. Tom Buford after standing trial for a second time for the murder of Judge Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, the highest court

in Kentucky. This case has attracted universal attention. It was on the morning of the 27th victim and shot him down in cold bloc while a charge remained in his gun for an associate judge on the Supreme bench of the State. The trouble was about a Franklin County, in which the capital is ly furnished by her brother, this tract of land, and had made a partial payment of \$20,000, leaving the same amount to be paid, and that in the meantime it was discovered that the title was defective. There was a long litigation, and the result was that all the money put in the a wife and seven children in very modeland was lost. During the pendency of the suit Miss Mary died, and her brother persisted in saying that the trouble about the land killed her. Buford qual-

ified as administrator, and thus became

the defendant in the action.

After the sale the sheriff of Henry County undertook to oust Buford from the farm, but was met at the door with a double-barrel shotgun and a promise on the part of Buford that he would certainly kill the first man who crossed his threshold. Negotiations were entered into, and it was formally agreed that Buford might remain in possession until the cause was decided in the Court of Appeals, to which it had been taken, and he on his part agreed to yield peaceable possession if that decision should also be adverse. After thorough argument and consideration, the Court of Appeals, sitting at Frankfort, the State capital, early in 1878 affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The opinion was delivered by Judge Elliot. Buford's counsel, not yet satisfied, obtained from the court a rehearing, a rare occurrence, and the case was again argued, and a few days before the murder had again been affirmed, the opinion this time being delivered by Judge M. H. Cofer, one of Judge Elliott's colleagues. and being substantially the same as the former opinion. Tom Buford was in the House degenerate into the laughing Frankfort at the time, and on the morning of the 27th of March called on Judge Cofer at his house, to see whether the case was finally ended, and learned that it was. The Court of Appeals usually sits from 11 to 1 o'clock, and it was only a few minutes after the latter hour that festo to the Irish people, asking them to of his colleagues, were in the habit of remain quiet and not allow themselves to reaching the Capital Hotel, where they boarded, and almost invariably coming from the courtroom together. On this day it happened that court adjourned a few minutes before 1, and that Judge

Judge Elliot and Judge Pryor, another Pryor came on alone. He met Buford on the hotel steps, who stopped him and Speaker and hoping that the agitation in England against coercion would be carwhen the Judge passed on with a friend one had come up, and Buford then went into his room, got is shot gun and game bag, and came out to the steps again about the time that Judge Elliot came along, accompanied by Judge Hines, the fourth member of the court.

As Judge Elliott stepped up Buford saluted him with the remark that he was going snipe-hunting, and invited the mons. A proposal to depart from the Judge to accompany him, and upon his ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament, and to suppress at a stroke drink, then?" and before the Judge the liberties of our country, has imposed | could reply he had emptied one barrel of upon us duties from which we could not the gun, containing a load of buckshot, into the Judge's body, causing instant ing ourselves within the rules and laws death. He then surrendered himself of Parliamentary action, we resisted remarking that the load in the other barrel was intended for Pryor, and also handed the policeman who took charge be defeated. On Wednesday last, in of him an envelope, which contained a violation of the laws and liberties of paper dated that morning in the nature Parliament, the voice of the Irish repre- of a will, beginning: "Whatever may sentation was arbitrarily silenced, not to | happen me I desire that my niece, Annie facilitate any effort of useful legislation | O. Wallace, shall have all my property.' for the English people, which has always It is supposed by many that it was Buford's received our advocacy and support, but intention to kill both Elliott and Pryor, and was only prevented by their accidenmight be forced through the Legislature. | tal separation and Pryor's arrival a Last evening we thirty-five, your repre- little earlier than he expected, and that relief, should Mr. Parnell and his followsentatives, for claiming our rights within he then expected to be at once hanged by ers be arrested under the coercion bill the rules and precedents of this assembly the populace, which accounts for the populace were removed by force from the chamber, and a scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Particular manner of commencing his will.

Of course the entire State stood aghast at this tragedy. A month later an indiction of the populace, which accounts for the populace been more unjust or more baseless. He wished to repeat what he had frequently would not be such a clog upon the busi-

as your representatives, of all guarantees life sentence in the penitentiary. An of freedom of action or speech. In the appeal was taken on various errors, and Florida has been fearful during the remidst of such proceedings the news in December following a new trial was cent cold weather. which reaches us from Ireland daily granted. No particular effort was made to bring it about until the 11th of the present month that the jury was completed and the trial begun. The defence to many of you during these recent was based upon the alleged insanity of events as the counseilor of tolerance, rethe prisoner. Yesterday Mr. Thompson, straint and prudence, has been seized of Lexington, spoke four hours for the without warning and flung back into the defence, and Judge McManama followed with the closing speech for the State. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock, and at a late hour last night a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity was rendered. Thus ends one

Summer Meeting of the State Agricul-

At the meeting of the Executive Com-mittee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society held on Wednesday at the Columbia Hotel an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Greenville County Agricultural Society to hold its next annual summer meeting in the city of Greenville was, on motion of Colonel William Wallace, accepted. The time for the summer meeting was fixed for the second Tuesday in August. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Executive Committee of the State Grange of the action of this com-

Mr. J. M. Newman, of Georgia, was appointed essayist for the summer meeting. Subject-"Fruit and Fruit Culture.

It was also resolved that each agricultural society in the State select an essayist for that occasion on the following subjects respectively : Anderson County

Cultivation of the Grasses." Abbeville County Society-"Small Grain." Greenville County Society-"The Manufacture of Cotton at the

South. Newberry County Society-"Immigration."

Cuester County Society-"Sheep Raising."
Union County Society-"The Raising invited to send delegates to the Summer

of Horses." On Motion of Mr. Roche the Secretary was instructed to notify the Executive Committee of the State Grange and each of the above named societies and request them to co-operate in the Summer meeting and to send delegates to the same. On Motion of Mr. Thompson the State Agricultural Association of Georgia was

We learn that it is the purpose of the committee to make great improvements in the fair grounds, which, when completed, will make them among the finest, if not the very finest, in the United States. In the premium list will be a prize

offered for the best specimen of ensilage, not less than twenty or twenty-five tons. -Register, 4th,

Killed by a Bursting Gun.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 6 .- Mr. George W. Daniels, who was one of the parties to the Rose-English homicide about a year ago and was acquitted when Rose was convicted, was killed last night by the explosion of his gun. He left the city about 11 o'clock last night with Mr. Fred. Friday with the intention of spending the night in the country and going hunting to-day. They walked and had reached a point about five miles from the city beyond the Arthur plantation, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the night, and were crossing an old field. Daniels had been during the walk occasionally shooting his gun in the air, reloading as he went, and of March, 1879, that Buford attacked his at this point fired again. The gun exploded in his hands, mutilating the left hand and driving a piece of the barrel about an inch into his cheek under the left eye, killing him instantly. It was tract of land in Henry County, adjoining known that he had just jumped across a ditch, and mud was found in the muzzle of the gun. It is, therefore, believed that in crossing the ditch he stuck the barrel in the earth, and that the barrel being thus stopped up caused the explo-sion. The gun was blown into fragments. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Mr.

> rate circumstances. General News Summary.

Daniels was about 38 years old, and left

- The total estimated value of the exin law what he had always been in fact, ports from Georgetown during the past year was \$2,281,530. - Several arrests have lately been made in Spartanburg County for carrying concealed weapons. - Cold, rainy weather has killed a good number of cattle and sheep in

Louisiana this winter. - Francis Hahn, near Greenville, has six hundred gallons of home-made wine

worth \$1.50 per gallon. -- The debt of Memphis, Tenn., is about one-third of the value of all the real and personal property in the city.

- The Presbyterian congregation in Greenville have resolved to build a new church with a seating capacity of 600. - Mr. M. A. Vandorford, Policeman, was shot and killed by a drunken desperado named Yarboro at Salisbury, N. C.,

ens Courthouse only two stores and three lawyers and two law students.

- Three years ago there were at Pick-

picked up by the State courts on charges of perjury and riot. - The gin-house of Mr. J. A. Mitchell

near Mount Willing, was destroyed by fire on the night of January 19. The fire was incendiary, and the loss about - A valuable chalk bed has been dis-

covered on the Wilkinson place at Summerhill, three miles from Aiken. It belongs to Mr. Julian Yates and is valued at \$5,000. - At a recent meeting of the New York Agricultural Society it was claimed

sugar might be made from an acre of cornstalks. - The Tennesee Radicals, with the assistance of low tax "Democrats," have elected the Secretary of State and Comptroller, the straightout Democratic incumbent of the Treasurership being re-elected.

by a speaker that a thousand pounds of

- At Baltimore, about midnight of Wednesday, the boiler of the pleasure yatch Carrie, of Philadelphia, exploded, making a complete wreck of the vessel and killing three white men and a colored - The Lancaster Ledger : Our County

has been fully represented in all the wars which have taken place on this Continent since the year 1492. Fifteen of the Florida veterans are still living in this country. - The introduction of Amercan street cars into Rio de Janeiro has produced a

cents; and one for those who wear shoes - Miss Parnell, a sister of the Irish agitator, and Mrs. A. M. Sullivan, the wife of the member of Parliament from Meath, are forming a Ladies' Land

- The death rate among cattle in

- In White Hall Township, Abbe ville County, the darkies have an organization known as the "Laborers' Protective Union." The full-grown members purpose to demand \$100 and rations for the year's services, and for "half-grown" boys, \$5 a month. They propose to reg ulate by force those who attempt to disregard this rule.

- The new courthouse at Aiken will be an elegant and commodious structure and will cost \$12,733. It will be completed by the contractor in time for the September term of Court. The financies of the county are in a very healthy condition, and the board will be able to meet every bill with the cash as it falls

The New York Evening Post says; Mrs. Barnwell Rhett, widow of Senator Rhett of South Carolina, and the widow of a former Mayor of New Orleans, will both become inmates of the Louise Home at Washington, established and kept up by Mr. Corcoran, the Washington bank er, for the benefit of Southern gentlewomen who have been unfortunate.

- The school commissioner elect of Pickens County, O. T. Jones, having failed to qualify by the first day of January, as required by law and his predecessor, G. W. Singleton, having resigned the office is now vacant, and will remain so until an appointment is made by the Governor. The county board of examiners met last week and fixed the salary of school commissioner for the present year

at \$400. - The Rev. Thaddeus Salters, colored, has stood a highly creditable examination before the Board of Examiners of the Episcopal Church, and will be ordained a Deacon in St. Mark's, colored Episcopal Church, Charleston. He will take charge of that congregation. He is the first colored man ever ordained in the Episcopal ministry of this State, and highly spoken of-as he deserves to be. He is a native Charlestonian.

- Mrs. Martha Clark, wife of J. O. A Clark, of Abbeville county, died suddenly at her house on the evening of January 23d. She was engaged in preparing supper, and stepping out of the house, remained longer than was expected. In searching for her, she was found dead. Heart disease carried her off. Mrs. Clark was a most excellent woman and long a consistent member of the Baptist church. - A dispatch to the News and Courier

from Milletts, under date of the 6th inst., says: "Information has just been received at this place of a fatal shooting scrape last night, about 7 o'clock, at Stoney Bluff, just across the river. Acolored man named Israel was shot by Wilson Coker white, and died to-day about 1 o'clock. There was some difficulty about the delivery of freight by Coker, acting for the agent, and angry words ensued, whereupon Coker drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast. Israel lingered in much pain until to-day, when he died. Coker immediately left, and was seen on this side of the river to-day."

SAWING NOTICE.

WILL commence SAWING LUMBER in a few days.

All persons who want Sawing done will bring in their logs at once.

A. H. OSBORN,

Anderson, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GUANO

Feb 10, 1881

T AM AGENT for the following Fertil-THE CRESENT BONE, EUREKA GUANO and ACID, ORIENT GUANO,

TOWN MEETING!

THE Town Council of Anderson, S. C. respectfully requests the citizens of the Town to meet in the Court House on p. m., for the purpose of considering the proposition to erect a Town Hall or put a Clock in the Court House steeple.

By order of the Town Council of Anderon, S. C. THOS. C. LIGON, Feb 10, 1881 31—1 Clerk.

New Advertisements.

SCIENCE vs. EPILEPSY

DOCTOR against QUACK!! A Leading London Physician Establishes An Office in New York for the Cure of Epileptic Fits.

[From Am. Journal of Medicine.]

Dr. Ab, Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing, successfully cured by him. He has published a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York. From Am. Journal of Medicine.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Out-fit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Au-gusta, Maine.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 970 GOOD newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

GREAT SALE of BUGGIES

work is guaranteed for one year. Manufactured by the Globe Manufacturing Co.,

Feb 3, 1881

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.

stating the kind of Eggs desired, as they will be filled in the order received.

FRANK CRAYTON.

Jan 27, 1881

Valuable Real Estate.

Cunningham died seized and possessed, sit-nate in Savannah Township, Anderson County, S. C., adjoining lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, J. G. Cunningham, B. F. Crayton, B. A. Davis, et al., containing Three Hundred and Nineteen (319) acres, more or less. One-half of the Tract in state of cultivation, the other half in original forest. For terms apply to Thomas Steen & Co., Auction and Commission Merchants, Green-

Jan G. 1881 NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

from said administration.

The Choses in Action belonging to the cstate, and appraised worthless or doubtful, will be sold at Anderson C. H. on the above stated day at 11 o'clock a. m.
C. C. SMITH, Adm'r.

SEA FOWL GUANO,
AMERICUS GUANO,
The above are first-class Fertilizers, and I have no doubt are as good as is sold. Come and see me before you buy.
C. E. HORTON, Williamston, S. C. Feb 10, 1881

31

CITICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned hereby give notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., S. C., on the 3rd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement and discharge from the Estate of J. J. Acker

CALL ON BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.,

A ND BUY YOUR GOODS. Their stock is large, consisting of General Merchanchandise, say—
40,000 pounds Meat,
Two Car Loads Corn,
Two Car Loads Corn,
2,000 Steel Plows, Plow Stocks, &c., 2,000 Steel Plows, Plow Stocks, &c., \$3,500 worth Marcy's Shoes.

500 Handled and other Hoes, A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Yankee Notions, Saddlery A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Yankee Notions, Saddlery, Crockeryware, Tobacco, &c. &c., always on hand. All of which we will sell as cheaply for Cash, or on a Credit to good, reliable and prompt paying customers as can be bought any where in this country. We are still agents for the celebrated **Wando Fertilizer** and **Acid Phosphate**, and there are none better made. Price of the Fertilizer 475 pounds, and of the Acid Phosphate 375 pounds middling cotton, all told payable 15th October, 1881. Come on everybody, and buy your Supplies, Goods and Fertilizers from

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

EUTAW GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE,

THE BEST GROCERIES lawyers; now there are six stores, five | Can always be had by my customers at the lowest prices, and my stock of DRY GOODS

- The outrage mill grinds in Aiken, and the negro witnesses are being freely prices are as low as can be found anywhere in this market. I am now selling GENTS' CLOTHING AND LADIES' DRESS GOODS AT COST.

> HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, Will also be found by calling upon the undersigned at No. 10 Gravite Row, Anderson, S.C. W. F. BARR.

> > SUPPLIES

FERTILIZERS

SULLIVAN & MATTISON'S

GET THEIR

BONE BLACK FERTILIZERS. life of the people. There are two kinds of cars—one for barefooted peeple, 5

(NO CHARLESTON ROCK.)

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

League, in order to continue the work of Groceries, Plows and Plows Stocks,

See Us, Try Us, and Save Money!

SULLIVAN & MATTISON,

LOOK out for the great sale of Open and Top Buggies. They will arrive in Anderson on or about the 10th inst. The

of Cincinnati.
W. S. DODD, Waverly House.

THE Plymouth Rock is one of the finest and largest Chickens grown, and is becoming more popular as it is better known. I have a limited number of Eggs from this stock, and also from other breeds, which are pure, and which I will sell at two dollars per dozen. Orders addressed to me at Anderson S. C. will receive prompt me at Anderson, S. C., will receive prompt and careful attention. Persons wishing Eggs should send in their orders at once

SALE OF

I WILL sell on SALEDAY IN FEB-RUARY next, if not sold at private sale before that date, the Valuable Tract of Land whereof the late Rev. Thomas H.

ville, S. C., or Dr. R. F. Divver, Anderson, MRS. C. F. CUNNINGHAM, Per T. STENHOUSE, Agent.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of R. Sanders Smith, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate at Anderson C. H., on the 2nd day of March, 1881, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge

Jan 27, 1881

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

GUANO FOR 1881.

THE undersigned begs leave to call attention to the fact that he now has a supply of

Which he will sell for cash or on cotton option. Terms of Guano on time, 450 pounds middling cotton, payable Nov. 1, 1881. Acid Phosphate, 350 pounds, payable at same date. In the State analysis the Eutaw stands at the head of the list.

FOR CASH, to make room for Spring stock. A full stock of

Down to the Bottom.

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Feb. 10, 1881