SIX MONTHS.

Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

There was a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Anderson in the Court House on last Tuesday afternoon to hear the report of the delegates from this place to the railroad meeting in Winston, N. C., on the 22nd ult. The meeting which the Democratic party is handled. young men. was largely attended, and evinced a great interest in the proposed extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad. The report of the delegation was heard, and the meeting provided the arrangements for such surveys by this point as may be necessary. Anderson is fully alive to the importance of securing this extension. and with the inducements which she will offer feels hopeful that she will be able to obtain the road.

RAILROAD MEETING IN WINSTON.

The meeting of the President and Di rectors of the North Carolina Midland Railroad, which is in reality to be an extension of the Virginia Midland, in which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has a large interest, took place as announced in Winston, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April, and was largely attended by delegations from points in North and South Carolina. From this State delegations were present from Yorkville, Union, Spartanburg, Gaffney, Greenville and Anderson, each looking after the interest of their respective localities. The Board of Directors, of which Hon. John S. Barbour, member of the present Congress from the Alexandria, Virginia, District, is President, held their meeting privately, and admitted one delegation at a time, hearing the propositions they had to submit, and then taking up another until all of the points interested we. . illy heard. At the conclusion of the hearing, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors locating the road as far as Mocksville in North Carolina, and directing surveys of the different routes from that point to Shelby, in North Carolina. The charter of the company ends in North Carolina, and therefore they took no action towards locating in this State, beyond passing a resolution authorizing the President to have surveys made in this State along such routes as he deemed best, provided the points along such routes would defray the expenses of such surveys. The previous organization of the company was continued, and Col. J. B. Yates was elected Chief Engineer of the company. After a session of two days the Directors adjourned, and President Barbour and party visited Augusta and returned via Atlanta, at which point he is now stopping. In Augusta he was assured of the completion of the road from Spartanburg to Augusta at an early day, the trains to be running to Greenwood by the first of September, and the remainder to be completed in a very short time. President Barbour expressed himself as greatly pleased with Augusta, and advised the city not to sell its stock in the road, but to continue its ownership and control

The prospect for Anderson in this railroad venture is very encouraging. Our commercial importance, the energy and prosperity of our people, and the excellent geographical position of the town is such as to invite the location of the road this way. To go from Spartanburg to Augusta by Anderson would only be some sixteen miles further than to go by Greenwood, and would be through a for Brady and his friends in the matter much richer country, and one where the local business would be much greater and surer, for there would not be so many competing lines of road touched upon it. To go from Shelby to Greenville and President and his administration to such Anderson to Augusta is said to be only some eight or ten miles further than to revenge. He has expressed himself to go by Spartanburg and Greenwood. the administration Senators as desiring Now, when Anderson is reached, the that Gorham should be withdrawn as extension would be some sixty miles the caucus nominee for Secretary of the nearer Atlanta, so that on the Spartanburg route the extension, by losing sixteen miles on the road to Augusta, would gain sixty miles on the road to Atlanta; and on the Greenville route, by losing transpired. Thus another family quarrel about eight miles to Augusta, they would has arisen in the first two months of the gain still about sixty on Atlanta. These facts give Anderson a considerable this rate there will be very little peace advantage in location for a diverging and harmony in the Republican party, point to Augusta and Atlanta, but if the company, for other reasons, should take Spartanburg as a diverging point, then Anderson offers very great material however, will gain by the conflicts which advantages for the continuance to At- are brewing, and the republic will be lanta. It is on the shortest and best line, safer than with a united administration and in one of the finest sections of the South. It is a fact, attested by commercial men of judgment and experience, that the cottons grown in this belt of country rank in the very best grade of upland cottons, commanding an easier sale and higher price than those grown in the lower counties. The distance from Spartanburg to Atlanta by Anderson can be made at least thirty-five miles nearer than the present Air Line route, and the difference in grades and curves will be equivalent to a still greater saving in power and time, so that we may safely claim that this line to Atlanta could easily be made at least two hours shorter from Spartanburg to should be shown that such crimes can-Atlanta, which would secure for the new route the passenger travel and the United States mails between the East and the Southwest.

The people of Anderson, however, will not depend alone upon these natural advantages to secure the coveted extension. They are so fully awake to its importance that they will work vigorously to bring the road this way. Already surveys have been provided for, and at the proper time very substantial material contributions will be offered to protect our interests, and secure the realization of our hopes. There is a harmony and unanimity among all of our citizens which augurs well for

President Garfield has at last become wearied of the Senatorial deadlock, and ing its continuance in order to prevent the confirmation of Judge Robertson.

Having made this discovery the Presi-Having made this discovery, the President on last Monday, through Sena'or themselves.

Dawes, wrote a letter to the Republican caucus, asking the party to proceed to executive business, and calling on the Greenwood by the first of September, friends of the administration to vote for an executive session at once. This extraordinary letter has had the effect of a Road last Summer some of the heaviest dynamitic explosion in the Republican camp, and the confusion is probably as and considerable damage had been done great as that which exists in a routed army. The party was in a hopelessly divided condition before the reception of but subsequently obtained one hundred, this letter, and now the crisis has burst and has certainly done extraordinarily upon them. The President has decided to give Mr. Conkling no further time to pletion at such an early date. The surfortify for the fight over Robertson, and prising success of this Road is a high the battle will begin. Where the end tribute to the sagacity and financial abilwill be, or who is to be victorious de- ity of Col. Verdery, the President of the pends largely upon the wisdom with Road, who is one of Augusta's rising The struggle will be interesting, and in all probability will have a very potent influence upon the future course of politics in the United States.

Postmaster-General James has gone to

overhauling the management of the

postal service, and as soon as his atten-

tention reached the star route, or country

mail route branch of the department,

the utter corruption, extravagance and

profligacy of its management was devel-

oped to so manifest an extent as to

necessitate the resignation of Mr. Brady,

the Second Assistant Postmaster-Gen-

eral, and also the thorough investi-

gation of the whole business. This is to

the credit of the present Postmaster-

General, though it is a heavy load for the

Republican party. As is always the

case the accused parties have friends,

and strong friends, in the Repub-

can party, and they do not mean to be

easily over-ridden. They have not only

sounded the warning of a vigorous

defence, but threaten war upon the

administration, accusing the President of

endorsing their schemes, and also threat-

ening the country with another rehearsal

of the Credit Mobilier, and other scan-

dals, with which Mr. Garfield has already

been intimately associated in the public

mind. That there will either be a relax-

ation of the investigation, or a very

interesting fight in the Republican party

may be put down as certain, and in

either event the matter is almost certain

to result in very substantial party bene-

A Committee from the Republican

Senate Caucus called on President Gar-

field last week to help them out of their

fight, which is every day increasing their

party complications, and promises them

no beneficial results, because they can-

not hope to end it until the Democrats

are ready for them to do so. The com-

mittee, however, received no assistance

from the Chief Executive, as he was

unable to suggest any plausible mode of

acking down. The greatest difficulty

low seems to be the fight between the

two factions of the Republican party.

Conkling will not consent to any pro-

gramme that will probably have Robert-

son confirmed, and the administration

will yield to nothing that will render his

rejection probable. The committee sug-

gested to the President that if it would

and promote party harmony, but the

tion could be entertained, and the com-

despaired-of contest, and the weary ses-

than it had in the beginning. This is

one time that the Democrats have re-

dealt the Republicans the severest blow

that has been given them since the war.

The Washington Republican, of which

Mr. Gorham is the editor, is the organ

of charges of corruption in the manage-

it has not only defended Brady, but has

with all of his faults. The Democrats,

would amount to five thousand dollars.

should all of the participants engaged in

the crime be brought to justice. This

Carolina shall be ruled by mob law dur-

It is said that the worst disgusted man

President Garfield. He has been most

persistently tormented by the army of

and outside of his party, and in trying

to please each of them has disgusted both.

Such is the reward of what men call pro-

motion, and Gen. Hancock to-day is

doubtless happier in defeat upon Govern-

ng his term of office.

fits to the Democracy.

BUTLER KEEPS HIS WORD. A Logical Demonstration of the Maho

It is announced that the Augusta and

Knoxville Railroad is to be running to

which is a much earlier period than we

had supposed possible. When over the

work along the whole line was untouched,

to work finished by the heavy rains. The

company only had fifty convicts then,

efficient work with them to secure com

WASHINGTON, April 28. The Vice-President having laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the election of Senate officers, the usual motion was submitted by Senator Pendleton to go into Executive session, and met with its unvarying fate, being lost by a vote of yeas 20, nays

Senator Butler then took the floor, premising his speech by reading from the Record the report of the colloquy which occurred between himself and Senator Burnside on the 20th inst., during the course of which he had stated that if he not by irrefragible evidence establish the fact that there had been a bargain he would resign his seat in the Senate. In endeavoring to do so he desired it to be understood that with the motives and purposes and intentions of senators as individuals he had nothing to He was not here to impeach the motives or to call into question the individual integrity and honesty of senators. The senator from Virginia (Mahone) had said that no man could search the human heart. That was true, but mon were held responsible for their acts to society, and it his duty as senator to criticise the legitimate public acts, public votes and public utterances of all men who belonged to the public. He made no charge against the senator from Virginia. He had nothing but the kindest feeling for that senator, but when that gentleman and his friends rose and charged the Democrats with revolution and treason, it was his (Butler's) duty in vindication of himself to account for the course which he was

What were the evidences of the bargain? First. The senator from Virgina (Mahone) was elected to the Senate as Democrat. Second. His purpose to vote with the Republicans had never been announced until his vote had disclosed that fact. Third. Following that vote he had had been assigned to the chairmanship of an important committee by the Republican caucus. Fourth. This had been followed by the nomination of Riddleberger for sergeant-at-arms. Fifth. George C. Gorham, an earnest friend of the senator, had been nomina-ted as secretary. Sixth. He (Mahone) had appointed Gorham's brother-in-law as clerk of his committee. Seventh. The nomination by the President of Mahone's political friends to Federal offices. Eighth. The senator had voted on every motion with the Republicans. Ninth. By such votes he was carrying out the will of the Republican caucus. Tenth. He had moved his seat to the Republican side of the Chamber. Eleventh. The Republican caucus refused to transact public business until Gorham and Riddleberger were elected. overtures have already come from them difficult than is expected to force up-hill twelfth. The senator still claimed to be to confess, and by their revelations place the business which naturally gravitates ination of Judge Robertson, that such a Democrat and voted with the Republi- the government in possession of imporcans. Thirteenth. Riddleberger was heretofore offensive to the Republicans.

action would relieve the complications Fourteenth. The senator from Ohio President replied that no such proposi-(Sherman) avowed that anything that would beat down the Democratic party was justifiable. Fifteenth. The Demomittee went off to renew their already cratic senators had been assailed because they voted as their consciences dictated. sions of the Senate again drags itself in order to divert the attention of the along, with no better prospect of a close country from the unlawful alliance. Sixteenth. Instead of inviting an investigation of the charges, the senator from Virginia and his friends sought to mained firm, and in doing so they have to prevent free speech and legitimate discussion by threats and denunciations. Seventeenth. The reason assigned for the coalition vas that the senator from Virginia was in favor of a free ballot and and a fair count. Free ballot and a fair count, continued Senator Butler, when at the last election the State of Indiana was

colonized with negro voters from the ment of the star route postal service, and South, in order to nullify and neutralize the Democratic vote of that State! He then proceeded to reply to portions very plainly and vigorously attacked the of Mr. Frye's speech, regretting that gentleman's absence. He repelled the assaults made by that senator upon the an extent that Mr. Garfield is bent on State of South Carolina, asserting that the people of that State were living in peace and harmony. Was this insatiate crusade upon the South never to stop? If secession had been a mistake and crime how egregiously had the South suffered Senate. The President also went so far for it. If the maintenance of slavery as to say that he would feel it to be a had been a crime, how the revenges of personal insult for Gorham to be elected time had settled with her for it. there never to be a stop to tantalizing, Secretary of the Senate after what had misrepresenting and calumniating a people who had a problem to deal with has arisen in the first two months of the such as no people ever had before since new administration's experience. At civilization had dawned upon the earth? Instead of helping to solve that problem the Republican party had thrown obstacles in their way, and then cursed and anathematized and misrepresented and President Garfield will prove more disastrous to its prospects than Mr. Hayes, them because they acted with the Northern Democracy. There was not in the heart of any Southern man a scintilla of hostility to the colored race. He trusted that God would strike him down and paralyze his right arm if he ever had a a particle of hostility to that kind-hearted race, which had protected his wife and Governor Hagood has offered a reward | children during the war. It was a base calumny on the manhood and honor of of two hundred dollars a piece for the Southern men to say that they oppressed arrest and conviction of the parties the weak and lowly and humble born. engaged in the recent lynching of the Senator Hale said that he would not annegro woman charged with barn burning swer in detail Senator Butler's speech. His colleague (Frye) would when he rein Laurens county. There were some turned be amply capable of taking care twenty-five persons engaged in the affair, of himself. and consequently the reward offered

Senator Hale then replied briefly to some points of senator Butler's speech

The Star Route Frands. decided step on the part of the Governor A table of the Star routes, which are is a proper and commendable one. The now the subject of investigation, shows lynching was an outrage, and the public the manipulation of ninety-three routes out of 9,225, whereby the annual cost of the ninety-three routes was raised benot be committed with impunity. Gov- tween July 1, 1878, and January 1, 1880, ernor Hagood does not intend that South | from \$727,119 to \$2,802,214. The regular appropriation for Star route service for ne year ending June 30, 1880, was \$5,-900,000. Of this amount \$2,802,214 was absorbed by the ninety-three routes embraced in the table, leaving \$3,097,786 for the remaining 9,132 routes. The n Washington is no less a personage than frauds seem to have been mainly in connection with the routes in Louisiana. Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Neoffice seekers, and abused by men inside braska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado. New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and California. The rates of increase obtained by contractors in many of these cases are enormous. One route in Indian Territory was swelled from \$6,000 to \$150,000; one nor's Island than Mr. Garfield in victo-rious occupancy of the White House in Wyoming from \$11,000 to \$90,000; one in Colorado from \$3,800 to \$8,133, etc., etc. Washington.
In considering the aggregate increased pay shown by the table, it should be borne in mind that the increase extends cancussing as to the best means of back- over the remainder of the contract term, begins to see that Mr. Conkling is favor- ing down from their fight over the offi- the full term being four years. AssumMISERY LOVES COMPANY. paign.

Brady's Fortunate Foresight-The President's Determination that no Guilty Man shall Escape.

WASHINGTON, April 29. Gen. Brady has kept, so his friends ssert, not only all the petitions and documents bearing upon the Star route jobbery, but full minutes of all the rivate conversations held in regard to star route transactions with prominent persons such as Dorsey-people who came to him to get routes raised in the interest of their brothers-in-law and other relatives and friends. He has thus, they say, a complete written history of every Star route which he raised or made nore profitable than the original and awful contract made it, a history showing at what influential personal solicitation this was done, what were the special plans or inducements in each case, as perhaps, that it was a favor to a brother or brother-in-law, and that it would help the party, and so on. A CHANCE FOR BRADY.

If this report is true, then clearly it is only necessary for the President to squeeze Brady hard enough to get at the whole nefarious business in all its details. Brady does not mean to go to jail himself, or at least not until some other people have gone to jail first. If all that is put out by his friends here is true, perhaps, with proper inducements, he might urn informer, and if he has been careful to keep minutes of all transactions he might be a valuable witness for the government in the prosecutions which are impending. If he would tell all he knows about sham bondsmen, about sham contracts, about the system by which honest bidders were underbid by mempers of the Ring, who took contracts at ruinous rates because they knew they would be raised in a few weeks or months; if he would make public the whole system of fraud, and the names of those who were concerned in it, and how they were concerned, he would be a valuable witness.

Unless, however, private reports are false the government is going to have quite as many witnesses as it needs, and hose who come last with their offers may find themselves in the prisoner's dock instead of on the witness stand. The public should understand that the accumulation and examination of testimony inriminating individuals is necessarily low work and takes a good deal of time. But this work is getting done. The post-master general and the attorney-general are in close communication. Further removals in the postoffice department vill be made at once, and the government as already in its possession evidence which, when it is brought before a grand jury, will cause the indictment on criminals charges of several important persons and their arrest.

THE JOBBERS ALARMED

Meantime a considerable number of the jobbers has gathered here to consult as to means of defence. They are anxious, because they do not know where justice will strike first, and they seem inclined to hang together in the hope that a solid or bold front will drive off the President and the officers of justice. There are rumors that a huge bucket of dirty water is preparing to be emptied on the President's head in the hope that this will make him run off in a panic. But the jobbers deceive themselves. There is the best authority for saying that the President, Postmaster General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh are determined to go the bottom of the Star route jobberies, no matter who is hurt, and there is also good authority for the statement that while the jobbers pretend to each other to be standing together tant and decisive evidence against others on condition of their own security.

FILLIBUSTERING.

The Modus Operandi of Obstruction in the

When a debate is once begun the

brethren on both sides usually pitch in and get so wrought up against each other that at about 5 or 6 o'clock they are glad when some one bethinks himself to make a motion to adjourn, and enough on both sides to vote for it to end one more troubled day. But supposing no debate is begun after the motion to go into executive session is lost, then because something must be before the Senate in the nature of Parliamentary business, and the vote cannot be at once repeated, another Democrat will get up the following game, which serves as an alternate motion: He will say, "Mr. President, as we have done so little to-day, and as business of importance awaits our attention I move that when the Senate to adjourn it adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning," (12 o'clock being the regular hour) "and on this I demand the yeas and nays." He dosen't mean it, no more than you and I mean to dve our hair pea-green; but it serves its purpose. Then another Democrat rises and solemnly says: "As that hour would be many of the Senators, I move to amend the Senator's motion by submitting 10 'clock for 9 o'clock, and on this amendment I demand the yeas and nays." Then a third Democrat rises and says: T move to amend the amendment offered by the Senator who just rose, by substituting the hour of 11 o'clock for 10 o'clock, and on this amendment I demand the yeas and nays." Then the Vice-President has to put the amendments to vote, beginning with the last; the 79 names are leisurely called, various Senators rising to explain that they are paired. This is the formula: "I desire to say that I am paired on all questions with the Senator from - (naming the If he were here he would vote aye and I should vote no" (or vice versa.) If a Senator is away when his name is called, his colleague (the other Senator from his State) will often make the explanation for him. The roll-call being nished, a posse of delinquent Senators will straggle in from the cloak rooms, where they go to talk, or to smoke, or to talk over private matters; and they will raise their hands, denoting that they have not yet voted. The Vice-President recognizes them by this announcement of each: "The Senator from -(naming his State). The Clerk then calls his name from the roll, and he votes still standing; then, turning his heel goes back to the cloak room or wherever he lists. In this delightful pastime twenty-five or thirty minutes may easily be cansumed. This disposes of only one amendment. The next is then taken up in the same way, then the original motion, all of which are lost, as it was known they would be. That brings the business back to a point where it is in parliamentary order for some other Senator to make a fresh motion to go into the consideration of executive business, which is also lost, and thus the game goes on. Here is the "true inwardness" of dilatory motions or "fillibustering," and this state of things is called a "dead

I have once seen the House of Representatives in continuous session for three

days and two nights, in just such a deadlock, taking a recess of not more than an hour and a half at a time. A great crisis justifies this sort of thing, but no ordina-

- Ben Butler expects to be Governor of Massachusetts by the following calculation: "To American parents there are born on the average one and a half votes. which go to the Republican party. To forback. They have not yet found it, and are getting things badly mixed between themselves.

for which the increased pay would run on the average getting things badly mixed between themselves.

for which the increased pay would run on the average four and half votes, which go to the aggregate of the arbitrary awards on themselves.

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I have not yet found it, and on the increased pay would run age four and half votes, which go to the aggregate of the arbitrary awards on the second run awards on the second run awards on the second run aggregate of the arbitrary awards on the second run aggregate of the arbitrary awards on the latter successful."

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The Bevelopment of the Railroad Cam-

The Railroad campaign, so far as affects the Carolinas and Georgia, develops rapidly. Three combinations are at work, and an idea of their plans can now be formed. The three combinations are : 1. The South Atlantic alliance, consist ing of the South South Carolina Railroad. Central Railroad of Georgia and the Georgia Railroad, with their branches and leased lines. 2. The Richmond and Danville system. 3. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Virginia Mid-Taking up these combinations out of

their order, we find that the Baltimore and Ohio, via the Virginia Midland, is striking out for the Southern and South Atlantic trade. The extension of the Midland Railroad from Danville to Mocksville is determined on, and connections will be made with Charlotte, or Spartanourg or Greenville. The objective point appears to be Atlanta, but Port Royal is also taken into account. There is some talk of utilizing the Augusta and Knoxrille Railroad in connection with the Midland extension, but we do not see that there is any money for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the Port Royal connection. Augusta and Atlanta can be made competing points, where Baltimore will meet the South Atlantic or Wadley-Fisher combination, and the Danville system, but it cannot be expected that freights will be drawn from the neighborhood of Port Royal and hauled by rail to Baltimore, or that Baltimore can supply the South Carolina coast with merchandise and provisions by rail. The objects of the South Atlantic alli-

ance are obvious enough. They are, to hold and increase their present business, and to effect this they will be ready to strike out for a new western connection. They can, also, reach Charlotte easily and cheaply by an extension of the South Carolina Railroad from Camden. We are not able to say whether the East Tennessee and Virginia and the Spartanburg and Columbia Railroads will work with the South Atlantic combination, or with the Danville people. What Mr. Cole said the other day about their lines ending at Columbia, making it necessary to come to Charleston by way of Florence, looks like a hostile move. It is positively asserted that persons interested in the Northeastern Railroad intend to build a line from Gourdin's on that road to Wedgefield on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. This road will be about forty "W miles long, through a level country where little trestle work will be required, and, it is thought, will cost not more than \$400,000. It will give a line from Columbia to Charleston, it is stated, only 122 miles in length, which is less than the distance by the South Carolina Railroad. Besides this, it will bring Clarendon and Williamsburg within easy reach of this market. The people in the counties through which the proposed road will pass are so anxious for it that they will give every facility to the projectors, and will use their efforts to secure a subscription to the stock by the County gov-

.The purposes of the Danville combina-

tion have not been divulged. They have

the Air-Line Railroad, the Columbia and

ernments.

Greenville Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad, as well as the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. So far as they can get the long haul for freight by taking it over their lines, coming or going, they have no use for Charleston or any other South Atlantic port. In saying this we assume that business, as far as it can be controlled, will be moved along the lines which the Danville combination are interested in, rather than along lines which they do not own or lease. But it may happen to be more towards the coast. In this event provision must be made for reaching Charleston unmolested, which can be done by way of Florence, or by the Gourdin's connection. In like manner, if the Danville people get to Augusta they can come on to Charleston by the Port Royal Railroad and Charleston and Savannah Railway. One report is that the Danville people intend to build the old Blue Ridge Road. The story is that they have already the control of the outstanding bonds of the road, on the old route, from Knoxville to Walhalla. From Anderson they would naturally utilize their own property, the Greenville and Columbia Railway. In answer to the suggestion that there is nothing to gain building the Blue Ridge Railroad by building the Blue Ridge Railroad for the benefit of Charleston, they say that there is more business awaiting such a line than the Air Line Railroad and other lines running to the Northeast could possibly accommodate, and that it would be to their interest, therefore, to divide business with the Greenville and

Columbia route to the seaboard, connecting at Charleston with the Clyde We see then that what is now talked of is the opening or construction of additional lines of communication with Charleston. From Augusta there is a promise of competition by the Port Royal Railroad and Yemassee, and from Columbia by way of Florence or by Wedgefield somewhat inconveniently early for and Gourdin's. Above Columbia there will be a short line from Louisville and Cincinnati, by way of Knoxville and Asheville, and a still better line is projected by way of Knoxville, Maryville and Walhalla. It is evident from all this that the Savannah Valley Railroad and Edgefield and Trenton Railroad, as well as the lines from Asheville to Alston, are of the first consequence. Those lines will be important factors in future combinations, and their construction with Charleston's help, so that they could not be absorbed by surrounding syndicates, would make Charleston secure, it seems to us, in almost any contingency .- Charleston News and Courier.

A Horrible Affair.

A dispatch to the News and Courier from Allendale gives the following account of a most horrible affair. Young Priester was a cadet at the Charlotte Military School, but left that city in consequence of having killed a colored waiter in a restaurant there. He subsequently became a cadet at the Greenville Military Institute, and married Miss Cole, daughter of a well known and highly respected citizen of this county. Priester is about twenty-three years old :

ALLENGALE, April 29 .- A desperate encounter took place yesterday near Al-lendale between William and Henry Priester, father and son, in which the former was desperately if not fatally wounded, having received five balls in his body from a pistol in the hands of his son, three of the balls in his bowels, and his life is despaired of.

Parties just from Mr. Wm. Priester's house at 7 o'clock report him in a dying condition. The exact cause of the affray has not been made known, but the cause currently reported is the inability of the young man to live amicably with his wife, and yesterday morning upon her request to her father-in-law for funds to return and getting his pistol, commenced firing at his father, shooting him twice through the abdomen, once through the thigh

and lodging a ball in his side. He then fell to beating him with the pisoland only desisted when his brother, who bad been at the store some little distance from the dwelling, ran in and parted them. The young man disappeared last night. The evidence of the wounded ing in memorial marble the story of his man was taken to-day by the trial justice, Capt. Bostick. The only witnesses o the shooting were the young man's wife and her little sister.

Redmond's Arrest.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 2. "This is Major Redmond," said 'Squire Young, the courteous sheriff as he pointed to a slender, boyish figure that lay on a bed of straw in front of the iron-barred window enjoying the cooling breeze from off the blue hills with which he is so familiar. He has a western window, and looking westward can see the distant eaks among which for several years he has been as much at home as a chamois among his native Alps. He extended a small, weather stained hand to your correspondent and asked him to be seated on the only chair in his cell, except the one by which he propped his head "Where did you get your title, Ma-

"Well, that," said he, "is a nick-name they gim me when I was a boy." But you have been in command of

"No, sir, I never was. Them's all a pack o' lies they tell about me havin' a band of men.' "What, Major, are the charges against

"They say, some'rs about a year and a half ago I was seen in a blockade stillhouse. The truth about the matter is county who has been a trying to lay his blockade stillin' on me. He got suthin' or nurther agin me. We haint got along well together for sometime now.' "Major, tell me something about your life."

"Well." said he, adjusting the chair under his head more comfortably, "I was born close to where Atlanta, Georgia, is now, in 1854. Then my father moved up to Transylvania, in North Carolina. We lived there till the war come on, and moved to Swain county. After the war was over I went back to Transylvania and lived there and farmed it till 1877. when I had some little trouble with some revenuers. They was to blame, I wasn't I left then and went over into South Carolina. That same year about corngatherin' time I married old man Ladd's gal-in the upper edge of Picken's county. I come back then in March '79 to Swain county and leased me some land on the Tennessee river, about eight miles from Charleston; but, wherever I've been I allers had a good character. The newspaper men has tole a heap o'

"Major, how did the officers capture

"Well I'll tell you," said he. "I have been a 'livin' peaceable and not botherin' nobody fur this is now gwyne' on three years. I mostly stay at home and don't hardly ever leave my cabin 'cept to hunt a little and to work in my fields. Along about the fust week in April my wife asked me to step out in squirrel. And I heard the dogs barking up on the ridge above the house; so gits the shot gun and goes up that way. But when I got in about fifty yards of my dogs-where they was a barking I seen somebody move behind the brush and cliff an' six men stepped out an hollered "halt." 1 turned around an' started towards my cabin and they kept a shootin,' and ever once an' a while I'd feel a ball hit me, and I heard 'em whizzin' by me till I got over the ridge. They run after me and overtook me about a hundred and fifty yards from my house."

"In how many places were wounded, Major?' "Seven places, an' they hurt me mighty bad this mornin', but I don't say much about it."

The officer's version differs somewhat from the Major's statement. Officer Conley says: "We went to his house-or to and came rushing up to where we were. Redmond followed with his gun. When in about fifty paces of us he lowered his he ran towards his house. Passing the cabin he ran about one hundred and fifty yards into the woods beyond. All six of us closed in on him, and found him wounded and exhausted. We took him to his house, and the physician said he could not be safely moved on an extended trip on account of his wounds. So we were forced to try to keep him in our charge there. We anticipated an attempt at rescue on the part of his friends. We plainly told Redmond, when we saw his neighbors coming to and going from his house, that if any attempt should be made to take him or any attack made on us that we would shoot him first. This, we think, prevented his pals from the dangerous experiment. On Friday, April 22d, we carried him eight miles on a litter to Charleston among our friends. where we slept better. On the following day, Saturday, 23d instant, we started for Asheville, reaching here on Sunday. We brought him to Asheville because the several rewards offered for him designate

that point as the place for delivery of his body."

His father is said to have been a moon-shiner, and fared badly at the hands of the revenue officers and the law. Hence it was but natural that young Redmond should imbibe the prejudices of his father. His antipathy to the agents of the revenue department was not concealed. He would speak often of his successful resistance of the officers of the law, State and Federal. Flushed with victory, he became desperate and shot down Deputy Marshal Duckworth, in Transylvania county, in 1877, when an effort was being made for his arrest for alleged violation of the revenue laws. He then fled to South Carolina. But he did not there escape the sleepless eye of the law, but he managed to clude her officers. Whereupon a reward was offered, and we are informed is still offered, for his person. Once in South Carolina his wagon and team were seized under the revenue law. He escaped the small squad of officers who took his property. But in a few hours he returned with a double-barrel shot gun, and with the wild daring of a frontier desperado, quickly dispersed the confiscators of his property. Then he, with his wife, left South Carolina and came to the wildest part of the Blue

Ridge country—Swain county. Here he has since had a wide berth. His fearless and daring reputation had preceded him. To this he materially added by his open and defiant conduct. He told the credu lous mountaineers that he was "bulletproof." His immediate neighborsthrough policy—were his friends. They were afraid to be otherwise. At least, however, it was rumored that Redmond "There are not enough men in said. Swain county to arrest me." the energy and pride of the Swain county boys, and they determined to take him. The Federal Court convened here today, and Redmond will be tried some

time during the session .- Correspondence

Atlanta Constitution. A MONUMENT FOR GEN. GARY .-The Barnwell People says: "The De-mocracy of South Carolina should testify to her home, the young husband interfered their high appreciation of the distin guished political services of Gen. Gary by erecting over his grave a monument worthy of the man and of the party he has served so well. Carolinians cannot forget Gary, for his history is theirs and their heritage; and while loving relatives would see that his last resting-place is not unmarked, a grateful people should claim the right and privilege of preserv-

> - Connecticut disfranchises 22,914 of her citizens; Vermont, 16,000; Pennsyl

The 14th Session of the National

We have just read with interest the proceedings of the late meeting of the National Grange, P. of H., at Washingon City. Evidently the farmers of the United States are engaged in the great work of perfecting an organization which is destined at no distant day to wield a powerful influence over the destinies of this republic. The government of the United States has been usurped, and is being prostituted to the base purposes of the most unscrupulous corporate power known in the history of any people. By the corrupting use of money hese corporations assail both parties alike, and purchase the high places of the government for their paid attorneys As an evidence of the fact, it is asserted squads of men at different times, have that Jay Gould, the great railroad king, owns a controlling interest in two leading partisan papers of New York, to wit: the World and Tribune-Democracy or Republicanism either is good enough for these magnates, provided these organizations may be used for the advancement of the unholy ambition of these selfish and unscrupulous millionaires. They have well nigh monopolized the telethat there's a man out there in Swain graphic business of the country, and now propose to superadd the transportation of the country. With this vast power in the hands of a few men the millions of the masses will be laid under a tribute more galling and more despotic

than the Turkish Khedive. The farmers of the United States are organizing by means of the Grange to throttle and overturn this huge corporate and monied monopoly, and fight the battle at the ballot box for the control of our legislative bodies, State and National.

The Charleston Canal.

The work on the Charleston Canal is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Capt. Green, of the United States Engineer Corps, who has the work in charge, says that a cut has been made from the Ashley River eight hundred feet by seventy-five feet wide, and eight feet deep at low water. The channel now extends as far as the island near the point of the Devereux farm. The quay, which commences at the western extremity of the Devereux farm, has been built out two hundred feet towards the island. The whole length of this wharf will be one thousand feet and the work upon it is progressing at the rate of about sixty to seventy feet a week. Just at this time, however, the work of dredging has been temporarily suspended, owing to the necessary removal of the dredge to do some work on the eastern side of the city. The grading for the reception of the South the edge o' the clearing and kill her a Carolina Railroad track will be commenced next week. The track will cross the land of the late M. P. O'Connor, a distance of about 200 yards, and will then proceed through Simmons street down to and across the marsh, a distance of 900 feet, and then on to the quay, out to a point where there will be 12 feet of water at low tide. It is expected that if no unlooked for delays occur the track will be laid and everything will be in running order by the 1st of June next. The entire length of the new piece of road will be about one mile and three-quarters. Simmons street, a distance of threequarters of a mile, is already prepared for the reception of the track .- News and Courier.

A RIOT NEAR SAVANNAH, GA .-Savannah, May 1 .- A row occurred among a crowd of negroes, fifteen or more, on the bank of the canal a mile from the city. The parties were engaged a ridge about a hundred and fifty yards in gambling and a dispute arose over the distant—early Thursday morning, April cards. Pistols were drawn and a general 7. At 10 o'clock a. m. the dogs saw us fusilade followed. Patrick Reagan, a very worthy citizen, who was passing on his way to his pasture to get his cows, was struck in the heart and killed ingun as if to fire. We told him to halt, but as he was still rapidly advancing we fired. His gun fell from his hands and indignation have been aroused. Nearly fifteen hundred persons soon collected at the scene. Two negroes were arrested. The others escaped, but the police are on their track.

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby notified that Henry Green, son of Louisa Green, is under contract with me for the year 1881, and has left me without cause or consent, and those hiring or harboring him will be dealt with according to law.
SARAH McCLELLAN.

May 4, 1881 THE EUREKA GIN WHET.

THE undersigned offers the above Whet to Ginners, or will sharpen Gins at the most reasonable prices. The public are invited to inspect this valuable invention. The best mechanics endorse it, and for simplicity and thoroughness it has no equal. Call on or address E. W. SOUTH.

Up Stairs, over New York Cash St May 5, 1881 43-3m Anderson, S.C.

Assignee's Notice.

TOHN R. KAY having made an Assignment to the undersigned for the bene-fit of his Creditors, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said Creditors will be held at Honea Path, Anderson County, S. C., on TUESDAY, May 10th, 1881, for the purpose of appointing an Agent to represent the Creditors, and for such other purposes as required by law.

H. G. REED, Assignee.

Honea Path, S. C., May 2, 1881. 43-1 WANTED!

A Good Milch Cow with Young Calf, APPLY TO J. M. MATTHEWS BELTON, S. C.,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED BUTTERWORTH Thresher and Sepa rator, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, the New Economizer, the Self-Propelling Monitor, and other Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Self-Feeders Condensers and Presses, and all Plantation Machinery. Write for prices and terms.

Repairing faithfully done. Letters by mail receive prompt attention.

May 4, 1881

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels coative, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED ERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to much cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Fiesh, thus the system is mourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 2 cents. 25 Murray St., N.X.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a slight application of this DYE, It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

May 4, 1881

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY virtue of various Executions to me D directed, I will expose to sale on the first MONDAY in JUNE, A. D. 1881, at

following Tract of Land, to wit: THE ALLEN TRACT,

Containing one hundred and fifty (150) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of M. P. Tribble, the homestead and others. Levied on as the property of John J. Matti-son in favor of Sloan & Seignous, and oth-ers, against John J. Mattison, and sold st the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms of Salk-Cash. Purchaser to pay

l necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL, Sheriff of Anderson County, S. C. May 5, 1881

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Greenville, COMMISSIONS q Extre TOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having demands against the Estate of George Howard, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the

PRICES WILL TELL. LANGLEY BROS. 164 KING STRFET, CHARLESTON, - -

time prescribed by law.
CARRIE HOWARD.

Ladies' Chemise, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up. Ladies Drawers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 up. Ladies' Skirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 up. Ladies' Gowns, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 up. Ladies' Dressing Sacques, 75c, \$1.00 up. Ladies' Corset Covers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up. Gents' Shirts, to order, 75c, \$1.00, \$1 50, .75, \$2.00 each.

Gents' Drawers, 50c up. Gents' Drawers, to order, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Gents' Undershirts, 30c, 45c, 50c, 75c, Standing Collars, 10c, 15c, 20c, Folding Collars, 10c, 15c, 20c. Linen Cuffs, 20c, 25c and 35c.

Linen Cuffs, 20c, 25c and 35c.

A Great Bargain! Large lot of Edgines, from 5c up. Large lot of Insertings, f...m 5c up. Towels, 5c up. Torchon Lace, Swiss Embroidery, Linen, Cambric, Madra's and Turkey Red Handkerchiefs. All of which will be sold Cheap.

Polite and attentive Ladies to wait in the Ladies' Department.

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Cheap. April 21, 1881 41

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I still have on hand plenty of the Naassa Acid for composting.

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Anderson, S. C.

1y March 3, 1881