THURSDAY JULY 14, 1881.

re-election as Senator from New York. He allowed Conkling to fool him out of to carry him back.

Since the bright moonlight nights have again put in their appearance our comet has become quite a small affair. Indeed, it would scarcely be noticed if one did not know where to look for it.

of 1881, raised by M. Houseman & De-Witt, and consigned to T. W. House, was received at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday 9th inst., and sold at the Exchange on Monday for \$825 to A. Harris & Bro., who consigned it to Lehman Bros., New

The heat in Chicago during the past week has been fearful and the death rate extraordinary. On last Sunday there were eighty-three deaths in the city, the largest number of deaths that has ever occurred in one day in that city. The majority of them are ascribed to the hot

Conkling still holds his own at Albany, despite the desperate prejudice which has recently grown up against the stalwarts all over the country. His plan is doubtless to carry the whole question before the people of New York, where he will either be triumphant or destroy the Republican organization in that State.

The shooting of President Garfield has given the country so much to talk about that the existence of a comet has been almost forgotten. By the way, it is a little strange that some magician has not sought to extenuate Guiteau's crime by showing that he did the shooting while under the influence of an evil spell imposed on him by the comet. Such a suggestion would be in keeping with the views of the superstitions.

The people of Spartanburg county have voted a subscription of seventy-five thousand dollars to the Spartanburg and Greenwood Railroad, which, with the seventy-five thousand voted in Laurens, gives them the amount deemed neces sary to ensure the road. The majority is thought to be about thirteen hundred in favor of the subscription in Spartanburg county. The people of Spartanburg are inbilant over their railroad prospects.

continues to improve. Up to Tuesday night, which was the eleventh day, no evidence of mortification or gangreen had appeared, and the physicians in charge are becoming more hopeful .-They are satisfied that the ball passed through the President's liver, and hope at the proper time to locate and extract it without injury to the patient. The President will not be entirely out of danger for several weeks yet, but each day that unfavorable symptoms fail to appear renders his recovery more safe. The country has cause for great gratitude

According to a trustworthy account in the Providence Journal, a member of the Rhode Island militia, and wearing its the Fourth of July : "I am for assassination in Europe. I believe in assassination when and where it is needed. I sanctify the acts of the Nihilists in assassinating the Czar of Russia, and I say, God bless them for it." If this had emanated from some Southerner, the whole have held it up as an evidence of the disloyalty and ruffianism of the South. As it is no special notice is given it. By the way, the recent violent occurrences up North may force our Republican friends to let us alone and attend to their

The Republican members of the New York Legislature have not been able to agree on candidates for the United States Senate. At first the Conkling party wanted a caucus, but could not get it, and now the other side have become desirous of having one. Sixty-eight Republicans attended their call for a caucus, and nominated Congressmen Lapham and Miller for Senators in the places of Conkling and Platt. The nomination, however, has failed to secure an election. Conkling's friends stick to him, and in the Platt vacancy they divide out between other candidates. The Democrats stick to Kernan and Potter, and hence there is no election, and no probability of one soon. The dead-lock bids fair to just until after the next election for members of the Legislature, when the people will have a chance to express themselves upon it.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have voted to present Mrs. Garfield with \$250,000, as a tribute to her worth and the estimation in which they wold her. and also as a means of relieving the President's mind of any uncasiness as to the future maintenance of his family in case of his death. This sum is being made up by voluntarily subscriptions all over the country in sums of five dollars or over, and it is thought the amount raised will exceed the sum indicated. If presented from the whole country the evils of such a gift would not be great. but if given from a few individual; it might become a precedent for corruption in the future. In case of the President's death there would be no impropriety in the acceptance of the token, but if he recover it should be rejected, unless it it comes from a very large number of contributors, so as to remove any personal inducence that might be exerted in consequence of it. If the present can be made to impose an obligation to the public, it is unobjectionable; but if it impose an obligation to a few men it is extremely offensive to the purity of the civil service of our country. For these reasons we think it better that Congress

should provide from the public treasury for the families of Presidents who may need the nation's assistance.

Platt has been unfortunate. In going to Albany to lobby for a re-election to the Senate, he formed the interesting ac quaintance of a fair dame, which led him to prefer room 113, at the Delevan House, to his own room, 89. The halfbreeds found it out, and determined to get up a sensation against the stalwarts that would overshadow the recent bribers disclosed against them, and to accomthe Senate, but found his friend unable plish their purposes they hired the servants of the hotel as spies to report the friend. Then, by the aid of step-ladders, they used the transom light over room 113 to accumulate their evidence, after which they proclaimed the scandal so publicly, and with such completeness of detail, that it completely overwhelmed poor Platt, and drove him from Albany and out of the race for the Senate. Republican politicians do not hesitate to commit any crime in the decalogue. Mr. Platt now wishes, no doubt, more than ever that he had not resigned from the

The attempted assassination of Presi lent Garfield has had a very different effect upon the country from that which hate and oppression. The President still lives and the indications are that a beneficent Providence will preserve his life for some great and good purpose which will bless this land and remove the sorrows and troubles which have grieved and injured us for more than twenty years. Already there has sprung up a kindlier feeling and a closer union of sentiment and interest between all parts of our common country, and we have every reason to hope for better times ahead. God, who doeth all things well, will yet confound the evil doers of our land by bringing blessings and peace out of the act from which they hoped to reap a harvest of discord that would aggrandize

If President Garfield recovers, the wretch who has committed the grievous crime that has so startled the country and given to all classes so much of anxiety will be punished simply as an ordinary criminal under the laws of the District of Columbia, whose code provides:

Section 1150. Every person convicted of manslaughter or of any assault with intent to kill shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offense, for a period not less than two nor more than eight years, and for the second offense for a period of not less than six nor more than fifteen years.

The shouling of a Besident is no

The shooting of a President is no greater crime than shooting a private citizen, and the punishment for it is no greater. This is an omission in our law. An assault upon the President with intent to kill is a crime of such heinous nature, and its consequences are so grave, that it should be punished with death so long as the death penalty is inflicted for any crime, for its injury to the country and to society is greater than the murder of a private citizen. Such agitators are the basest of traitors, and there is no treason which could be more injurious to the institutions of our government. It will not do simply to protect against such contingencies by providing persons to Him who controls the issue of life or course; but it is only a part of what should be done to secure the country against anarchy. The effort to kill a President should be made a crime of such gravity as to deter men from conuniform, used the following language at templating its commission, and the party a militia banquet held in Newport on who commits it should be put beyond the power of ever attempting a similar crime again. This should be done both to rid the country of the desperate criminal and to afford an example to deter others from following his example. Of course, Guiteau's case must rest upon the law as ic stands now, but Congress should enact press of the Republican party would a more vigorous provision for punishing those who seek to kill the President.

Providing Against Anarchy.

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette says: "A prociamation has been already written and signed, convening Congress in extra session, so that should unfavorable symptoms present themselves in the President's condition and his physicians fear fatal results, it can be issued at once and a President protem, and a Speaker of the House be elected, and the country thereby be provided with a President, even should there more Guiteaus appear, which is hardly possible."

Murder and Suicide.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 10.

At 2 o'clock to-day James Clyburn, aged about ni-acteen, shot John Sheorn at the latter's house with a double barreled shot-gun. Sheorn lived only a few minutes. Clyburn entered Sheorn's house with the gun and fired one shot, dropped the gun and ran off. Sheorn picked up the gun and fired the other barrel at Clyburn, the contents touching the back of Clyburn's head. Clyburn fled, and being hotly pursued pulled a pistol and shot bimself, the ball going within a half inch of the heart. Clyburn was arrested and is in Jail. He is reputed to be a desperate character, having been in two or three bad scrapes before. A woman of ill-fame is at the bottom of it.—Special Dispatch to News and Courier.

Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 11, Gov. Foster has sent the following tel-egram to the Governors of the States and Territories:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 10.]
To Harris M. Plaisted, Governor of Maine:
The present indications strongly encourage the hope that the President will recover from the effects of the horrible attempt on his life. It must occur to all that it would be most fitting for the Governors of the several States and Territories to issue proclamations, setting apart a day to be generally agreed upon, for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessed deliverance of our President, and for this great evidence of His goodness to this Nation. If this suggestion meets your approbation, permit me to name the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio as a committee to fix upon a day to be so observed. Please reply.

[Signed] Charles Foster.

Tobacco Culture in Upper South Car-

MR. EDITOR: The first tobacco plant ig and tobacco factory operated in South Carolina was carried on by Maj. R. A. Maxwell, on his plantation on Cane line, and the factory has long since been now residing in Pendleton, the best ausubject. I, being a near neighbor to the movements of Mr. Platt and his fair Major at that time, was induced to culti-

vato the weed in a small way, and in the meantime watched very closely his superintendent's, Mr. D. Lester, a Virginia tobacconist, manner in dealing with and cultivating the crop, &c. This experience, added to what I have since seen and closely observed in North Carolina, Virginia and many of the more Northern States, makes me think I know something about the culture of tobacco. That tobacco is a crop that can be successfully and profuedly grown in upper South Carolina is no question to-day. Mr. Maxwell's tobacco was sought after in preference to the best brands then in the market in this community. He grew several varieties, including the fine Spanish segar and smoking tobacco, as well as the chewing varieties. Tobacco is also a very prolitable crop in the more mountainous and colder regions of our State, as well as to cultivate on new grounds that have just been cleared. In the latter case tobacco is the only paying crop that can be grown. Tobacco is the only thing that we can mend the missing hills in our catton rows with, the shape or the bulk of the stalks being similar to only thing that we can mend the missing hills in our cotton rows with, the shape or the bulk of the staiks being similar to those of cotton; and by setting out to-bacco plants in the missing hills in our cotton fields, any farmer could make enough tobacco for his own use, and in many instances have a considerable amount for sale at a very trifling cost, as it costs no more to cultivate the cotton with a fell row than to cultivate it with the missing hills. While it is true that tobacco is a very profiable crop when siderable extent in order to diversify their crops. The reasons are as follows: First, Tthere is considerable art in enring and handling tobacco that can only be learned by experience. Second. In order to cure a large crop of tobacco, it is neces-sary to have a barn built for the purpose. Third. There is not enough difference in the two crops in favor of the tobacco to justify the necessary expense of barns and skilled hands to show us how to manage the tobacco crop. Fourth, It manage the tobacco crop. Fourth, it does not give relief from that injudicious practice of continued clean culture of noed crops that causes our cotton lands to waste and wash so badly that we can see on every side. Fifth, Tobacco is a strong on every side. Figh. Tobacco is a strong feeder, and exhausts the land more rapidly than cotton. The proof of this exhausting power is that there is thousands of tracts of baren lands in Northern North Carolina and middle Virginia that bear witness to that effect. I have seen hundreds of across of beautiful lying cotton lands in one body in Virginia which, I was told by their owners, used to be very fertile, but now they would scarcely pay for cultivating them, and the greater

I was told by their owners, used to be very fertile, but now they would searcely pay for cultivating them, and the greater portion of them were thrown out. This condition of their lands, they say, was brought about by the continuous cultivation of tobacco. The proof of this you may see in the number of old dilapidated tobacco barns to be found on all sides. To look at these dilapidated tobacco barns and the beautiful lying, once fertile, but now baren, lands before you, and to think that man has chewed and spit out upon the ground in waste, burnt and puffed out upon the air in waste—in the way of luxary—the fertility of these beautiful lands is enough to make one shudder and wish he had never indulged in the weed. However, man will use the weed, and will have it at almost any price or sacrifice. I predict for Buncombe, N.C., the same condition as that of Northern North Carolina and middle Virginia, if they persist as they are in the continuous cultivation of clean crops in tobacco. The cry of these farmers who own these baren tracts of land in North Carolina and Virginia to-day is not whethar tobacco is a moneyed or a seemingly paying rop or not, but it is a similar cry to that of the owners of the baren lands of South Carolina, viz: "What shall we do to renovate our worn out lands f" The only difference in the two States is that Virginia has ruined her lands by the continuous culture of tosuch contingencies by providing persons to take the place of the President in case of his death. This should be done, of his death. This should be done, of States is that Virginia has ruined her lands by the continuous culture of to-bacco without a proper rotation, and South Carolina has ruined and is still. th Carolina has ruined, and is still

South Carolina has ruined, and is still ruining, her land by the continuous cultivation of cotton and other hoed crops without the preper rotation.

Taking this view of the subject, I would suggest that tobacco is not the crop to introduce in any considerable extent in order to diversify our crops and bring in money in the Spring and Summer, &c., but the crops that will bring in money at the above stated times, and, at the same time, improve our lands, are the small grains, grasses and stock raising and their sources, such as wool, mutton, butter, milch cows, beeves, hay, &c. I know of some farmers in this county whose income from the above source is much larger than their cotton crop, which insures that the lands are all the time improving from the manure from the stock and the rest the land gets while in small grain and the grasses. We hear a great deal about the prosperity and good farming of the New England as well as a number of the Northern States. A trip through these States will show to the cose observer that the secret of their success and improvement does not lie in continuous clean culture of the one crop error A trip through these States will show to the close observer that the secret of their success and improvement does not lie in continuous clean culture of the one crop, as is our practice, but it is in the judicious diversifying of their crops, in which the grasses take a prominent part. You will find the abominable "dry land ditches" noticeably absent, not because they would not be of use if they done as we do—continue year after year in the heed crops, which makes our land so open and loose that even our best mode of "guard drains" cannot keep them from washing—but the small fibres of the small grain and grass crops keeps them differently loose and porous, and at the same time keeps them from washing, and the shade that the land gets in these rotations is very beneficial to the soil.

In conclusion, I would say to the farmers of Anderson that you have as good a country as that of New England, and that there is no good reason why our farms should not be as rich and productive and profitable to us as theirs are. I am very sure if we would do as they do—practice less of the "skinning farming" and rotate our crops—ail would improve; and when we have done our full duty in this line and our noble term of office as a farmer has expired, we can console our selves with the good conscience of knowing that the "world is better off by our having lived in it."

J. C. S.

— There were about 500 delegates to the International Sunday School Corvention, held last week at Toronto, Canada. The United States was well represented, and delegates were present from Kentacky, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, West Virginia and Virginia. Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, who presided at the last Convention, was present with a large party, and made a very stirring speech. The report of the Secretary shows that there are about 90,000 Sunday Schools in the United States, with about \$,000,000 teachers and scholars. The number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday Schools of the world was shown to be about 15,000,000. The Sunday School is certainly not a played-out institution.

— There should be kindness and appresent the sunday School is certainly not a played-out institution.

day School is certainly not a played-out institution.

There should be kindness and appreciation for our friends of the South for the good and generous words that come from them in reference to the President, It is almost ungracious to praise and suspicious bulging out of his breast which one of the officers thought indication upon the attempt at assassination. The people of the South are noted for their manifiness, their chivalry, their horror of anything that looks like covarilic or foul play. It was expected, therefore, that they would regard with shallour proper feelings the crime against Garaileld. But political feeling runs high in the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South, and the President has been credited with unusual sympathy for the South are noted for their manification. The people of the South of the month of the continue with thunder and lightning are much to be feared. Betwie fricks were found in his coat pockets, which on of the south as unuspicuous objects thought indication to the officers thought indication to be administed by the presence of growing the state of the officers thought indication to the officers thought indication to the officers thought indication

THE PRESIDENT'S FATE.

Conkling at Last Speaks.

New York, July 5, 1881.—Ex-Senator Conkline, being asked his epinion of the situation and the way some newspapers are disposed to treat it, said. "The assault upon President Garfield is an astounding assault upon the Nation. The shot fired by a madman is a shot fired at all of us. No language can overstate the enormity of the deed. There is, however, no occasion for public apprehension or excitement. Our fathers foresaw even such dire possibilities and provided for them. The Constitution points out just what shall be done in just such an emergency. The Vice-President on the death of the President instantly succeeds and the Government goes on as if no change had occurred. In this case the Vice-President is an upright, brave, able man, abundantly qualified for the great trust which Providence may have in store for him. In his hands no harm will come to the public interests. He is thoroughly parietle. To strive to array hostility or distrust against him at such an hour is unspeakably wicked and treasonable. No patriot, whatever his politics, can do anything now till the shadow passes by but bear up the hands of the Vice-President. This the Constitution and the law-abiding people of the country will all unite in doing. He will have the prayers of all good men and women. Assasination, whether by pistol or newspapers, will be stamped out by the American people with righteous and indignant accord. There being no President, no Senate and no Speaker of the House, the Vice-President is the one safeguard and reliance of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visite the content of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visite the content of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visite the content of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visite the content of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visite the content of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to vis Senate and no Speaker of the House, the Vice-President is the one safeguard and reliance of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to visidom and virtue must be the American who would increase the danger of perturbation at such a time. Sad and deplorable as the crime is, it is the glory and safety of our free institutions that the mad-man's act cannot reach beyond the individual at whom he aims. The Government belongs to the people, and will go on peacefully even in a trial like this, when grief and horror must pervade our hearts. Meanwhile, as when death strikes the head of a family, the survivors must manfully proceed, so when the heat of a Government fulls, composure and duty still remain to the Nation and to all its citizens. Mourning, as we all do, each man has his part of fortitude and firmness, and the same sense and wisdom which have led this people through greater perils will not be wanting new. Instead of bitterness and treasonable calamity, this is a time for the American people to cultivate peace and good will and to strengthen and brighten the links which bind them together. Civilization will not halt or stumble because Providence has demented one poor creature, nor because ferocious and atrocious falsehood has for a time attempted to bewilder the public sense." WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The following

correspondence has passed between ex-Senator Conkling and Atterney-Genera

Senator Conkling and Atterney-General MeVeagh:

FIFTH AVESUE HOTEL, N. Y., July 5.

My Dear Sir: In the abhorrence with which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the president, I have given thought to a matter to which your attention may or may not have turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim, murder being visited by the greatest penalty. Perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public relations had by the person slain, but in the case of an attempt to murder, a broad distinction can be made between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people.

whole people.

The shocking occurrence of Saturday, I think, demands that the definition and punishment of assaults aimed at high executive officers, whether successful or not, should be made thoroughly rigo-

Washington, July 7.—Services of prayer for the president's recovery are hold at 12 and 7 o'clock every day at the Christian church. At the meeting yesterday, Dr. Sunderland gave an account of the interview between himself and the president after the shooting. He was passing down Pennsylvania avenue at the time the shooting occurred. He rushed to the depot, and was permitted to speak to the president. He said: "Mr. President, you are in the hands of the God you have long trusted, and I say to you that the heart of this whole people will go out to God in prayer that you may be spared." "I know it doctor. I believe in God and trust myself to His hands."

Guitteau Writes to Arthur.

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WASHINGTON, July 7.—Yesterday morning it was reported in the hearing of Guitteau, that the president was dead. Shortly after he asked for writing materials, and these being given him, he sat down and wrote a letter addressed to "President Arthur." After extending his congratulations to him, he gave him a lot of advice as to how to start out in his new administration. This letter he asked the jail officials to forward to Vice-President Arthur. It is needless to state, however, that this request was not complied with.

The Mania to Kill Prominent Men.

The Mania to Kill Prominent Men.

Washington, July 7.—Insanity appears to be in the air here, and every lunatic in the neighborhood seems to feel himself invested with a special mission to kill somebody in high place. No less than three of these crazy would-be slaughterers have turned up in Washington, and the returns are not all in yet.

The first to make his appearance was an individual singled out, in his mind, to wreak vengeance on the stalwarts. He arrived at the front door of an aristocratic mansion on K street, and when, in response to a violent ringing of the doorbell, the servant-girl put in an appearance, he announced that he was an administration man and had come there to slay Vice-President Arthur, who, he had been informed, was then stopping in the licuse. The girl, alarmed, hastily slammed the door in his face: but before she could rouse the household he had walked off and disappeared. Information of the the occurrence and a description of the man was promptly lodged at the police station, but the police have not yet got on his track.

The second lunatic came on the scene shortly after. He dropped into the police headquarters, where one or two of the officers were drowning the noon heat away, and aroused them from their sumbers with the startling announcement

the officers were drowning the noon heat away, and aroused them from their siumbers with the startling announcement that the spirit of God had instructed him to come to Washington and kill Secretary Blaine. A couple of officers jumped to their feet and laid hold of him, seeing he was crazed. On searching him two half bricks were found in his coat pockets, and a suspicious bulging out of his breast which one of the officers thought indicated the presence of a gun, was found on

age entered the house, having in some mysterious manner passed the guards without a card of admission. He sent up a card to Private Secretary Brown, on which was the name "Bell," and the words "Urgent business." Brown did not make his appearance for a few minutes, during which time the man strede up and down the portico with an impatient air. Several newspaper correstors. tient air. Several newspaper correspondents were sitting about waiting for news, and noticing his impatience, were on the qui vive. The private secretary finally made his appearance, bearing the man's card and asked him his business. "I wish to be taken to the president's room immediately," was the somewhat startling reply. "What?" cried Mr. Brown, bending forward and scrutinizing the man's appearance, "I wish to be taken at once to the president," replied the man in a manner that implied he felt his business was important. "I have just been awakened by a gentleman who tells me the president is sinking rapidly, and desires my presence," This was enough. The private secretary realized the situation, and that the man was crazy, and calling a policeman he was marched out of the house and beyond the grounds.

nies of regular troops and a cordon of

In reply to an inquiry as to the effect will have things pretty much his own way. I do not think he can be one of the Senators himself—in fact, I feel pretty sure of that—but he will have great, almost controlling influence through Arthur if Arthur should be callthrough Arthur if Arthur should be called on to assume the Executive chair. On the other hand, among its general effects, if President Garfield lives, it will seal the political fate of Mr. Conkling effectually beyond the possibility of his recovery. With Garfield dead, Arthur would be President and Conkling would be supreme. Of course there would be great returnance, even consistion to it. It be President and Conkling would be supreme. Of course there would be great repugnance, even opposition to it. It would result in incalculable injury to the Republican party, and the Democratic party would profit by it. The Republican party would be practically demoralized. I cannot see how the material interests of the country would be seriously injured by Mr. Garfield's death. It would contemporarily have a depressing effect, and stocks would be very sensitively acted on by it. But it could not turn back the great prosperity of the country or neutralize the great achievements of the treasury administration in reference to the public debt. The administration has given a forward impulse to our prosperity which cannot be overcome for years to come. I believe the business of the country, after a brief senson of shock, would go on as usual. While I should also deplore very much seeing Gen, Arthur elevated to the Presidency, I think, nevertheless, that the duties of the offlice would be honestly discharged by him. But I don't like the political associations which it would involve. I know Gen. Arthur intigately and while by him. But I don't like the political associations which it would involve. I know Gen. Arthur intimately, and while I utterly disapprove of his course in Washington, and more recently at Albany, I have confidence in his official integrity. I trust God that he may not come

President Jackson's Escape.

rity. I trust God that he may not come to the Presidency, I sincerely hope he

The confidency of the president and with all of you every hour, as that middle wint to ops in symmetry to sake the ops in I nited States Bank and the South Carolina nullifiers. The man was taken to jail and his history and connections sou, at out, when it was determined that he was a lunatic on the subject and fixed in his determination to kill the supposed author of the difficulties mentioned. In his cell he remained tranquil and unconcerned as to the final result. After due legal and medical proceedings Lawrence was finally committed to an asylum."

Good Move.—The Superintendent of lumigration has issued the following circular: "For the purpose of facilitating the introduction of immigrants in families into the State it is proposed to form clubs in each district or neighborhood, even where the demand is large enough. Application will be made of from five to ten families. The club will find it convenient to place the necessary arrangement in the hands of one or two of its members selected for the purpose, who will attend to all the details. The families will be chosen as near the same people as possible, with the understanding that they will come together and be placed in the same neighborhood. This experience has shown will add very much to the chance of their being satisfied. They will be sent direct to their destination or as nearly so as possible. They will be ordered any time from the 1st of August to the 1st of October, so as to be in time for cotton picking and gathering the crops, which will give work to all, and lessen the expense. First class men are placed at ten dollars per month and board; women and children in the same proportion, or for usual wages for that kind of work. The cost is ten dollars to Columbia for grown hands: under five years nothing; to twelve years half price. This is advanced by the department, and is to be provided for when the application is made and paid by the employer upon the delivery of the immigrant at Columbia. All such expense is to be paid and is charged against the immigrant at not less than three monthly installments. It is impossible to fill with satisfaction orders for single men and women. In families is the only plan to get a permanent element; none are kept on hand, orders only being filled. Blank applications will be forwarded to all desiring them and their wishes looked to, All persons interested are earnestly asked to give what assistance they can in the introduction of an important element into the introduction of an important element.

Prof. Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, had this to say on the 23d of June, and so far his predictions have been verified to a remarkable degree; July, though probably entering in cool and showery in most sections, will rapidly merge into sultriness and excessive heat shortly after the 4th and 5th of this month. From the 5th to the loth excessive heat will continue, with frequent and severe storms of wind, hail and thunder during which casualities from lightning are much to be feared. Between the 10th and 15th of the month similar atmospheric conditions are likely to continue, with thunder and lightning storms of almost daily occurrence and hurricanes of heated winds. Approaching the 20th, heavy showers, often accompanied by hail, with very sultry and muggy intervals. About the 21st in the Western and Southwestern States in particular, cyclones and hurricanes and most destructive hail storms are ant to cause widespread havoc and loss of life and property. Unsettled 'and stormy weather, with intervals of great heat will occur up to the 25th of the month, after which a decided and cooler change may take place, with cool to cold nights about the 27th and 28th. Hot weather, however, will again set in toward the last day of the month or entry of August.

—Vice-President Arthur is responsible.

The "no fence" law is growing in fapolice was supposed to have secured the immates from intrusion. A well dressed, full bearded man of about forty years of age entered the house, having in some after a short illness.

- The Eaptist congregation at Abbeville are making great efforts to complete their church at that place.

- It is estimated that the citizens of Georgia have only twelve millions of dollars in railroad property, while they have thirty millions in lences.

have thirty millions in fences. - John McDade, a soldier of the war 812, died near Campobelia, Spartanburg bunty, on the 25th of June. He was in

his 89th year.

— Henry Walker, colored, was nurdered last Friday night in colleton country by Tom Tracy and Charles Simmons, both colored. They have not been ar-A negro man being left in charge

A negro man being left in charge of a planter's house in Fernando county. Florida, on June 29th, killed his employer's three children, robbed the house, and wayiaid and attempted to kill the planter himself. He has been hanged. A tree was utilized.

A tree was utilized.

— In writing to a friend about the attempted assassination of the President, Jeff Davis says: "I sincerely trust the President may recover, and that the startling event will arouse the people to a consideration of the remedy for the demoralization which a wild hunt after office is creating."

office is creating."

— It is said that while the President was being carried down to the ambulance, after the shooting at the depot, his son James suddenly stooped over and kissing him, said: "Father, I'll go and shoot the man. The President drew him down and whispered: "No, my son; that's not for you."

— Physicians who treat of the heated

that's not for you."

— Physicians who treat of the heated term advise people, as they value their lives, to abunden hard work. The newspaper men read these paragraphs, endorse them, and then labor, night and day, at imminent peril, in order that their fellow-citizens may have the pleasure of reading the news and anathematizing enitors and printers. editors and printers.

— "I put up a silent prayer to the Al-mighty that He would spare him to com-plete his work for this people. I believe those prayers, as well as the prayers, from thousands in this country which have been offered the last two days, will be an word, and that our President will WE keep one of the largest STOCKS that has ever been offered in the South, and is complete in every respect, and we propose to compete for the trade with any market in the United States. We have our new building completed, which is conceded to be the largest Grocery House in the country, and we have as Stock under one roof, which enables us to handle goods to the very best advantage.

Our imported WINES and LIQUORS are brought out by us direct in boad and we warrant our goods absolutely pure. Our OLD CROW RYE and OLD NIC CORN WHISKEY is so well known that they require no comment. We would, however, call attention to our stock of very old FRENCH BRANDY, SCOUH and HRISH WHISKEY, LAMARICA and ST. CHOIX RUMS, Maddellar and Complete the stock.

We are prepared to fill sample Orders for Liquors, or will send samples of any Goods we have in stock.

SUMMER REVERAGES.-Ginger Ale, Clder, be answered, and that our Pr live to earry out the work which he be gan,"-Dr. Frank Handlen.

— "The public are naturally excited and anxious concerning the opinions of professional men, and under the circum-stances it seems to me that anything but a brief statement of facts of the case, based upon what we definitely know, is out of place. The prophecy that Gen. Garfield will get well or will die is wild conjecture. Dr. Ferak Hamilton.

- On last general election day, William Gardner, white, was severely cut with a knife by Richard Murphy, a negro of had character. Since that time Gardner has nursed a spirit of vengeance against his antagonist, and, meeting Murphy on the street in Camden on Monday, drew his piscol and fatally shot him. Gardner is in jail.

— The most extraordinary bank president is Silas M. Waite, of Brattleboro Vt. He is said to have contributed \$100,

Resistance to the new prohibitory laws of Kanasa has gone so far that while juries in the cities refuse to convict liquor sellers even upon the clearest evidence, in Atchison the Common Council, with the co-operation of its presiding officer, the Mayor, has adopted an ordinance providing for the granting of licenses to taverns and saloons. This action was taken in express ridicule and defiance of the prohibitory constitutional amendment and the laws based upon it. The temperance men have since then had a mass meeting, and called upon the And temperance men have since then had a mass meeting, and called upon the Mayor to resign, while Governor St. John threatened to call out the militia and put the laws into execution by force of arms. All this because the population of the cities is not willing to be deprived of its beer by the rural population's temperance predilections.

- A fusion movement in the coming

perance predilections.

— A fusion movement in the coming Mississippi campaign, with justice to all classes, is favored by the Vicksburg Horadal. The paramount object with us, "it says, "is good local rule and the development of Mississippi, and to secure them we want the good-will of and assistance of the best element in both races & did insure the success of a fusion ticket."

— By a singular coincidence the very we want the good-will of a fusion ticket.

— By a singular coincidence the very last letter written by President Garfield was addressed to his opponent in the last presidential campaign—M.—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. It was dated Friday, and related to an appointment recently conferred upon Col. Mitchell, one of Gen. Hancock is aides-de-camp. It was friendly and pleasant in tone and could not but have pleased the recipient. The letter informed Gen. Hancock that Col. Mitchell had been appointed assistant adjutant-general of the army, and after a pologizing for depriving the general's staff of an excellent officer concluded: "While your staff, General, loses an ornament the army gains an assistant adjutant-general of whom it may well feel proud."

BY Don't go home when you come to Anderson without coming to see us. The properties of the proud."

June 14, 1881

J P SULLIVAN & CO.

Have a Full and Complete Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER SHOES.

A NEW LOT PRINTS,

A new lot Fur, Wool and Straw HATS,

For Gentlemen and Boys.

A Large Lot, bought when they were low, which we are selling low.

500 BUSHELS WHITE BREAD CORN
Is one of our Specialties.

A pril 21, 1881

FARM WANTED!

In vicinity of Pendleton-about two hundred acres. Answer, giving full particulars and exact location,

P. O. Box 764, Charleston, S. C. July 14, 1881

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockhold ers of the Anderson Educational Association will be held in the Court House of the FOURTH SATURDAY (23d inst.) in the FO JULY, for the purpose of electing officers and attending to such other business as may be decined necessary.

J. J. BAKER, Sec. and Treas.

July 14, 1881

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON, S. C.

IF you want to buy a HAT go to A. B. TOWERS & CO.

BEST COTTONADES and CHECKS for sale at A. B. TOWERS & CO.

THE best CIDER MILLS,
The best FEED CUTTERS,
The best CORN SHELLERS,
All for sale low by
A. B. TOWERS & CO.

U MBRELLAS—A large lot of Umbrellas for sale low. Get one and keep hot sun from your head.
A. B. TOWERS & CO.

WE have a large lot of SHOES from the best makers—T. Miles & Son and Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. Buy them once and you will have no other.

In fact our Stock of Goods is complete, and we are offering them low during this hot and dry weather. June 23, 1881 A. B. TOWERS & CO.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL PIANOS & ORGANS

Piano.

WAGON SCALES.

OSGOOD'S SCALES, the BEST and

WILLIAMSTON MALE ACADEMY.

Williamston, Anderson County, S. C.

F. W. WAGENER & CO.,

Grocers and Liquor Dealers,

TURPENTINE, ROSIN,

RICE DEALERS.

in stock.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.—Ginger Ale, Cider,
Lemon Sugar, Lemon Syrups Light Wines.

CHAMPAGNES.—We are Agents for the best
imported Champagnes, and self at same prices as
the New York Agents.

AGENTS FOR

AGENTS FOR

Reef and Pork Packers,
Flour Mills,
Fairbank's Scales,
Stuitz's Celebrated Tobacco,
Gullett's Improved Cotton Gin,
McCarthy's Improved Long often Gin,
Knickerbocker Holland Gin,
Jules Mumm Champagnes,
Tolu Bock and Rye,
Oriental Gun Powder,
ne 9, 1831

COTTON FACTORS.

F. W. WAGENER.

CHEAPEST on the market. Apply A. H. OSBORNE,

FOR the lext thirty days we will sell Goods for TEN PER CENT. ON COST for CASI. Come see, and buy, and

Special Summer Offer. WATSON & SON.

Cash Prices and Three Months Credit Instruction on the Organ and M 188 WHLDEN, recently Organist of the Citable Square Church, Charleston, S. C., have a removed to Williamston, desires to obtain scholars in the above branches. For urther information, address WHLDEN, Williamston, S. C.

A Little Cash Bown, and Bal-ance when Cotton comes in.

DURING the months of June, July, Ag. anos and Organs, either new or second hand, to responsible parties, at LOWEST CASH PRICES, payable. \$10 Cash on an Organ,

\$25 Cash on a Piano, And the balance in THREE MONTHS, WITHOUT INTEREST. INSTALLMENT BUYERS

To accommodate those who cannot pay all Cash in the Fall, we will, during the months of June, July, August and Septem-ber, sell at our ONE YEAR PLAN PRICE

As per Price List, and receive as follows 210 Cash on an Organ, \$25 Cash on a Piano, With one-third of the baiance in Three months, one-third in Six months, and the remainder in one year.

These offers are Good only until October 1st, 1881. L. E. NORRYCE, or McSMITH MUSIC HOUSE

June 30, 1881

HE undersigned respectfully atmounted to their friends and customers that the have moved to

No. 2 Benson House,

Next door South of their old Stand, when
they will sell DRUGS at the lowest possible
figures. Seeing is believing. Give us

Jan 13 1881 SIMPSON, REID & 00.

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys and regulation through the caring of complication through the caring of complication of the caring of complication of the caring of ections of the blood, skin or bones, treaters, without using Mercury or Poisonous YOUNC MEN who are suffering from the control of a disease that PATIENTS TREATED by

dent is Silas M. Waite, of Brattleboro, Vt. Ho is said to have contributed Site, of the stockholders. Although the concern was bankrupt, he covered up that fact by means of perjured returns, declared divided many depositors. He is about to sue the stockholders for a return of the dividend money.

— "Dog days" in South Carolina last all the year round. Here, instead of "every day. The dogs claim the soil of South Carolina by right of priority of possession, and they do not intend to let sheep range its pasture at will. The Legislature acknowledges the claim to be a valid one, and that is why "dog days" in South Carolina iast all the year round. It is a sort of canine hereditament with which cautious and conscientious legislators do not care to interfere,—Lexington Dispatch. ALL STYLES.

> COTTON PRESSES. THE SMITH PRESS---BEST MADE,

COTTON GINS,

Sample Machines on hand, and

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION 18:37" Nothing but First Class. Prices and terms equal to any FIRST CLASS

Machinery in the market. Bed If you want to be suited, both as to quality and price, TRY US.

SULLIVAN & MATTISON, Centennial Building, next to Crayton's

Don't go home when you come to Anderson without coming to see us. & April 21, 1881

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

A. B. TOWERS. & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. In Dry 000 and Brown Homespuns, fom i to 10-4 wide, Cassimers, Cashmeres, White Goods, Bleeds SHOES AND BOOTS—Miles and Bay State Shoes, the best in the market. It warrant every pair.

arrant every pair.

HATS—We are headquarters for Mens' and Boys' Straw, Felt and Wool Hats.

HARDWARE AND BUGGY MATERIAL—We keep a large line. Fine Tok Blacksmith Tools, Plows, Floes, &c.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Try some of our Perfection Flour, Molasses, Confee, Bacon and Lard. BEST MACKEREL. We make FINE TEA a specify of large assortment of Canned Goods, Fulton Market Corned Beef. Try some of the Gill Edge Butter and Magnolia Hams.
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE. A large assortment of Basilist WALL PAPERING.
We ask an inspection of our Stock of Goods by our friends and Customers. Well to call particular attention to our Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers. In Carpets, Matting and Rugs.
All persons in want of GOOD GOODS will do well to give us a call before by May 12, 1881

A. B. TOWERS & Co., No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, 34

May 12, 1881

ATTENTION.

THOSE who desire to buy STOVES, TINWARE and other HOUSE FOR NESHING GOODS, should read the following, and then call on the

June 2, 1881

My Tinware has been Reduced in Price. Cost and buy all you Need.

L. H. SEEL West End Waverly Houst