THE KNIFE AND TOMAHAWK.

BY A WESTERN MAN.

About thirty miles below the present city of Pittsburg, stood an encient fort, known as Fort McIntosh. It was built by a revolutionary general of that name in the summer of 1778. It was one of in the summer of 1778. It was one of the line of forts, which was intended to guard the people who live south of the Ohio river, from the incursions of the savages to the northward. This fort was one of the favorite resorts of the great Indian spy and Lunter, Captain Samuel Erady. Although his usual headquarters was Pittsburg, then consisting of a rude fort and a score or two of rough frontier tenements.

was Pittaburg, then consisting of a rude fort and a score or two of rough frontier tenements. Brady had emigrated westward, or rather had marched thither in 1778, as a lieutenant in the eighth Penusylvania Regiment, under the command of Gener-al Richard Broadhead, of Easton. When in the spring of 1779, McIntosh retired from command in the West, Broadhead succeeded him, and remained at Pittsburg until 1781. Shortly after his advent to the West, Brady was brevetted Captain. Brady had served at the siege of Boston, fought at Long Island and White Plains, gone through the whole of the terrible campaign of Trenton and Princeton, suffered at Valley Forge, distinguished himself at Germantown and Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death a Paoli. But his tastes led him to the erratie mode of warfare known upon the frontier. Indeed the early education upon the upper Susquehanna had incul-cated and developed those tastes from the very earliest boyhood. Hating an Indian with that instinctive hatred, which is be-gotten in the bosom of the white race, by long years of contest and outrage, a bitter intensity was imparted to the feeling in his case by the murder of his father and a younger brother by the Indians, under trying and terrible circumstances.

his case by the murder of his father and a younger brother by the Indians, under trying and terrible circumstances. Having premised this much by way of introduction, it brings us to the open-ing of our story. On the 21st day of August, 1779, Brady set out from Fort McIntosh, for Pittsburg. He had with him two of his trusty and well-tried followers. These were not attached to the regular army as he was but were scouls and army, as he was, but were scouts and spies who had been with him on many army, as he was, but were scouts and spies who had been with him on many an expedition. They were Thomas Bev-ington and Benjamin Biggs. Brady re-solved to follow the northern bank of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this, upon the ground, as Brady well knew, that the woods were swarming with savages. Bra-dy, however, had resolved to travel by the old Indian path, and having made up his mind no consideration could deter him from carrying out his determination. Bevington had such implicit faith in his ability to lead that he never thought of questioning his will. Quite a discussion arose between Biggs and his captain at the mouth of Beaver river, about a mile above the fort, and where they must cross the Ohio, if they continued on the northern side. Biggs finally yielded his objections, and they crossed Beaver and proceeded with the habitual caution of woods-men who fully understood their businces. They had started early, and by rapid traveling

understood their business. They had started early, and by rapid traveling they had reached, ere noon came, the last piece of bottom land on the north side of the river, just below what is known as the Narrows. Upon this bottom a pioneer, more daring than most others, had built a cabin, and opened a small spot of cleared land. He had planted it in corn, and it gave promise of a most abundant harvest.

by or cleared and. He had platted it in corn, and it gave promise of a most abundant harvest. But as they approached the edge of the clearing, just outside of the fence, Brady discovered "Indian signs," as he called them. His companions discovered them almost as quick as he, and at once, in low tones, communicated to each other the necessity of a keen watch. They slowly trailed them along the side of the fence toward the bouse, whose situation they well knew, until they stood on the brow of the bluff bank which overlooked it. A sight of the most terrible descrip-tion met their eyes. The cabin lay in a mass of smouldering ruins; from hence dull blue smoke rose in the clear August sunshine. They observed closely every-thing about it. Brady knew it was cus-tomary for the Indians after they had fired a settler's cabin, if there was no im-mediate danger, to retire to the woods mediate danger, to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch for the approach

not returned. In a few-minutes he almost at the same instant. came. He reported that the trail was large and broad; the Indians had taken no pains to conceal their tracks—they simply had struck back into the country All were slain by the three spice, ex-cept one. He started to flee, but a rifle

a copt one. He started to flee, but a rifle shot by Biggs rang merrily out upon the might air and closed his career. The women and children, alarmed by the con-test, fled wildly to the wood i but when all had grown still and they were called, they returned, recognizing amid their fright the tones of their own people. The whole party took up their march for McIntosh at once. About sunrise next morning the sentries of the fort were surprised to see the cavalcade of horses, men, women and children, apno pains to conceal their tracks-they simply had struck back into the country so as to avoid coming in contact with the spies whom they supposed to be lin-gering along the river. The whols four went down to the cab-in and carefully examined the ruins. After a long and minute search, Bra-dy declared in an authoritative manner that none of the inmates had been con-sumed. This announcement at once dis-pelled the most harrowing fears of Gray. As soon as all that could be discovered had been ascertained, each one of the party proposed some course of action. One desired to go to Pittsburg and ob-tain assistance-another thought it best to return to McIntosh and get some vol-unteers there-Brady listened patiently to both these propositions, but arose quickly, after talking a moment apart with Biggs, and said, "Come." Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail and began pursuit in that tremen-dous rapid manner for which he was so famous. It was evident that if the savhorses, men, women and children, ap-proaching the fort. When they recog-nized Brady, they at once admitted him and the whole party. In the relation of the circumstances

afterwards Bevington claimed to have killed three. Thus Brady, who claimed nothing, must have slain at least six, whilst the other two slew as many. The

a bitters there--brady instende patiently to both these propositions, but arose quickly, after talking a moment apart with Biggs, and said, "Come." Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail and began pursuit in that tremen-dous rapid manner for which he was so f amous. It was evident that if the sav-ages were overtaken, it could only be done by the utmost exertion. They were some hours ahead, and from the number of their horses must be nearly all moun-ted. Brady felt that if they were not overtaken that night, pursuit would be utterly futile. It was evident that this band had been south of the Ohie and plundered the homes of other settlers. They had pounced upon the family of Gray upon their return. When the pursuit began, it must have been two o'clock. At least two hours had been consumed by the spies in mak-ing the necessary exploration about the house, ere they approached it, and ex-amined the ruitas. Not a word max

had been consumed by the spies in mak-ing the necessary exploration about the house, ere they approached it, and ex-amined the ruins. Not a word was spoken upon the route by any one. Their leader kept steadily in advance. Occasionally he would diverge from the track, but only to take it up again a mile or so in advance. The Cap-tain's intimate knowledge of the topog-raphy of the country, enabled him to anticipate what points they would make. Thus he gained rapidly upon them by proceeding more nearly in a straight line toward the point at which they aimed to cross Beaver River. At last, convinced from the general direction in which the trail led, that he could divine, with absolute certainty, tho spot where they would ford that stream, he abandoned it and struck boldly across the country. The accuracy of his judg-ment was vindicated by the fact, that from an elevated crest of a long line of hills, he saw the Indians, with their vic-tims, just disappearing up a ravine on the opposite side of the Elever. He counted them as they slowly filed away under the rays of the declining sun. There were thirteen warriors, eight of whom were mounted -mother woman, besides Gray's wife was in the cavalcade, and two children besides his—in all, five child-ren. The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and

children besides Inis—in all, five child-ren. The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and Bovington; although Brady made no comments. The moment they had passed out of sight, Brady again pushed forward with unflagging energy, nor did his followers hesitato. There was not a man among them whose muscles were not tense and rigid as a whip-cord, from exercise and training, from hardship and exposure. Gray's whole form seemed to dilate into twice its natural size at the sight of his wife and children. Terrible was the vengeance he swore.

was the vengeance he swore. Just as the sun set, the spice forded the stream and began to ascend the ravine. It was evident that the Indians intended It was evident that the Indians intended to camp for the night some distance up a small creek or run, which debouches into Beaver River, about three miles from the location of Fort McIntosh, and two below the ravine. The spot, owing to the peninsular form of the tongue of land ly-ing west of the Beaver, at which they expected to encamp, was full ten miles from that fort. Here there was a famous spring so deftly and cunningly situated in a deep dell, and so densely inclosed with thick mountain pines, that there was little danger of discovery! Even they might light a fire and it could not be seen one hundred yards.



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August 1881

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COURT OF COMMON PLES COURT OF COMMON Flats Eather Massey, Plaintiff, ag-inst John Sur-sey, Franklin G. Maaney and Associated in et al., Defendent J. F. M. Masswill of at addi-Relief, de-Completing to Served. To the Defendent J. F. M. Masswill You are hereby summoned and regulats which is ailed in the onice of the difference court of Common Fleas, at Anderson et al. and to serve a copy of your answer to the difference and to serve a copy of your answer to the difference of the court of the day of weak series if you fail to answer the completed wasdet completed to court for the relief days and to be court for the plaintiff in this setting apply to the Court for the relief days and to mead court for the relief days and to mead and a court for the relief days and to mead and the plaintiff in this setting apply to the Court for the relief days and the difference of the day of the days of the days of the difference of the day of the days of the days of the difference of the day of the days of the days of the difference of the day of the days of the days of the difference of the day of the days of the days of the difference of the day of the days of the days of the set days of the d

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[SEAL] JNO. W. DANIELS, C. C. P. & G.R.

To the Defendant J. F. M. Massay: Take notice that the complaint in this together with the summons, of which the ing is a copy, was this day filed in the day Clerk of the Court of Common Picel for ha County, in the State aforesaid on the inter-county, in the State aforesaid on the inter-

T. C. LIGON of H. G. SCUDDA Plaintig's As

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August 25, 1881

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AND

mediate danger, to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch for the approach of any member of the family who might chance to be absent when they made the descent. Not knowing but that they were even then lying close by, he left Bevington to watch the ruins, lying un-der cover, whilst he proceeded to the northward and Biggs southward, to make discoveries. Both were to return to Bevington, if they found no Indians. If they were too numerous to be attacked regularly, Brady declared it his purpose to have one fire at them and that should be the signal for both of his followers to make the best of their way to the fort. All this rapidly transpired, and with Brady to decide, was to act. As he stole cautionally round to the northern side of the inclosure, he heard a voice in the distance singing. He listened keenly and seon discovered from its intonations, that it was a white man's. He passed rapidly in the direction whence the sound came. As it approached he hid himself behind the trunk of a large tree. Pres-ently a white man, riding a fine horse, came aiowly down the path. The form was that of Albert Gray, the stalwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built him a hone miles away from the fort, where no one would dare to take a family, except himself. Brady wore as he almost always

family, except himself. Brady wore, as he almost always did, the Indian garb, and had war paint upon his face. Ho knew that if he showed himself upon the path, Gray would shoot, taking him to be an Indian. He theretaking him to be an indian. He there-fore suffered Gray quietly to approach his lurking place. When the time cance, he sprang forward ere the settler could have time to prepare, drew his tomahawk, and seizing him dragged him from his horse. As he did so, he whispered to him: "I am Captain Brady, for God's sake be quiet."

and tomahawk. The knife must be placed in the left hand and the tomahawk. The knife must be placed in the left hand and the tomahawk is the duty of securing their areas. He was to begin the work of slaughter upon the right frontier life, ceased at once to struggle. The horse had been started by the sudden onalaught, and sprung to one side. Ere he had time to leap forward, Brady had caught him by the bridle. His loud snorting threatened to arouse any one who was near. The captain soon southed the fightened animal into quiet. Gray now hurriedly asked Brady what the danger was. The strong, vigorous spy, turned away his face unable to answer him. The settler's already excited fearm were thus turned into realities. The manly form shook like an aspen leaf, with emotion—tears fall as large drops of water over his branzed face. Brady perimited the indulgence for a moment, whilst he led the horse into a thicked close at hand and tied him. When he reatured Gray had sunk to the earth and great tremublous convulsions writhed over is a stored the was ready, Brady is our and all was still. water over his branzed face. Brady per-mitted the indulgence for a moment, whilst he led the horse into a thicket close at hand and tied him. When he raturned Gray had sunk to the earth and great tremulous convulsions writhed over him. Brady quietly touched him upon the shoulder and sald, "Come." He at once arose, and had gone but a few yards until every trace of emotion had appa-rently vaniabed. He was no longer the bereaved -husband and father—he was the sturdy, well-trained hunter, whose ear and eye were acutely alive to every sight or sound, the waving of a leaf or the crackling of the smaller, twig. Ha desired an proceed directly toward

the cracking of the smallest twig. He desired so proceed directly toward the house, but Brady objected to this, and they passed down toward the river bank. As they proceeded, they saw from the tracks of horses and moccasin prints upon the places where the earth was moist, that the party was a numerical or the

they might light a fire and it could not be seen one hundred yards. The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to all others, were partially, if not fully understood, by his followers. At least they did not hesitate or question him. When dark came Brady pushed forward with as much apparent certainty as he had done during the day. So rapid was his progress, that the Indians had but just kindled their fire and cooked their meal, when their meetal foe, whose their meal, when their mostal foe, whose presence they dreaded as much as that of the small-pox, stood upon a huge rock looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short dis-His party had been left a short dis-tance in the rear, at a convenient spot, whilst be yent forward to reconnoitre. There they remained impatiently for three mortal hours. They discussed, in low tones, the extreme disparity of the force—the propriety of going to get as-sistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack success was cer-tain. However impatient they were, he returned at last. returned at last.

He described to them how the women and children is within the centre of a cresent formel by the savages as they slept. Their guns were stacked upon the right, and most of their tomahawks. the right, and most of their tomahawks. The arms were not more that fifteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them, when the snor-tings of the horses, occasioned by the approach of a wild beast, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slucibers, and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an hour, until they sleep again.

an hour, until they slept again. He then told them that he would attack

them. It was impossible to use fire arma. They must depend solely upon the knife and tomahawk. The knife must be placed in the left hand and the toma-

They slowly felt for the heart of each savage they were to stab, and then plunged the fmife. The tomahawk was not to be used unless the knife proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night as they cautionaly felt and stabbed, unless it might be that one who was feel-ing would hear the stroke of the other's knife and the groan of the victim whom the other had alain. Thus the work pro-ceeded. Six of the savages were alain. One of them had not been killed outright by the stab of Gray. He sprang to his

the places where the earth was moist, that the party was a numerous one. After thoroughly examining every cover and possible place of concealment, they passed on to the southward and came back in that direction to the soot where Bevington stood sentry. When they reached him they found that Biggs had

ADGER COLLE WALHALLA. SG WALHALIIA, Su THURSDAY, September 25 dents may elect between the Chasa entific and Commercial Course, and tuition very reasonable. To expenses (except for clothing addition need not exceed \$150 per annu-students are drilled in military term Located at the base of the Elect Mountains, the clima'e is manu-For catalogue apply to JOHN R. RILEY, Chairmau of Past W. W. LEGARE, Sec. of Facilit-August 25, 1881 What the People Say of the Will ston Female College. A TENNESSEE Teacher wilts: "I "Orie Study" plan; but, wilh your nation, my prejudice vanished; ard do not hesitate to say that, if your the "royal road to learning," it is may ter than the one most generally used offering my reasons for liking you yie can not do better than refer to these i in your Catalogue." "The Fall Session will open Aug. I. For a Catalogue, address BEEV. S. LANDIK, Williamston, Add Patents and Claims PATCHES AND CIAMAN HAVING formed a coparimentify D. C., I are prepared to presente pre-all claims for Fensions, or increase of sions for Soldiers, or the widows and dren of soldiers who served in the visit2, the Indian wars, the Mexican we the late war. Also, Bounty, Bed Restoration to Pension Roll, Last iants, and all other claims against Patents secured for Inventions, Disor Designs and Trade Marks. No feet except for preliminary examination a Patent is obtained. A. M. DUFFIE, Anderson, S Murch 17, 1881 30

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THOS, M. With Notice Is hereby given the end dersigned, Administrator of Percer-tate of Thomas C. Milford, decease on the 11th day of Gotober, 183, see the judge of Probate for Anderson for a Final Settlement and discharge mid Administration. W. J. MILFORD, Mar Sept 5, 1881 9 Sept 8, 1881

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