

A LETTER ON THE LATE DUEL.

CAPT. W. L. DEPASS EXPLAINS AND DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT.

He indignantly repels the imputation that he is a man who is responsible for the death of Col. DePass.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 20.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:—I received your issue of July 10, asking for a suspension of public opinion in relation to the death of Col. DePass. I was preparing a statement for the public which would vindicate me in the minds of the most doubtful from any responsibility for the death of the deeply lamented Col. DePass.

I propose now to give that statement, and will say right here that it will not only do what I have said, but will entirely exonerate me from the horrible charge of which I have been the victim. I have been most busy and energetic in trying to build up a public opinion against me, by which they intended to deprive me of my honor and of an honorable reputation. I have been most busy and energetic in trying to build up a public opinion against me, by which they intended to deprive me of my honor and of an honorable reputation.

Much, however, is due to my friends and acquaintances who have not been hazy in their judgment, and to the public, that my connection with this entire matter should be given, and with this view alone I publish it.

When the injunction was granted and signed by Judge Mackey, as aforesaid, there was no such clause in the margin of the body of the complaint as the following: "And the plaintiff alleges that the said defendant, Robert G. Ellerbe, is a man who is responsible for the death of Col. DePass."

I have read the complaint in the margin of the body of the complaint as the following: "And the plaintiff alleges that the said defendant, Robert G. Ellerbe, is a man who is responsible for the death of Col. DePass."

ELLERBE, November 3, 1879.

I further certify that when I granted the order of injunction in said case, upon motion of the plaintiff's counsel, W. L. DePass, Esq., there was no such marginal clause as the above in the margin of the complaint.

I further certify in addition to the above, that I did not know, at the time I granted the order of injunction, that the said defendant, Robert G. Ellerbe, was a man who is responsible for the death of Col. DePass.

I desire, however, to say here that while I did not know, at the time I granted the order of injunction, that the said defendant, Robert G. Ellerbe, was a man who is responsible for the death of Col. DePass.

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THE MARGINAL CLAUSE.

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AN OLD SUIT REVIVED.

A Probability that the Bill will Get a Chance of the Short-Cut to Justice which Some Lawyers Know How to Take.

The case of the State of South Carolina against Corbin & Stone, (both of which was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas here to-day, Judge Hudson presiding, promises to be long and interesting. There does not seem to be any very sanguine hopes of recovering the \$23,000 which the counsel have pocketed in the way of fees, for the reason that neither of the defendants are known to have anything valuable in the way of assets, but the pleadings of the evidence will doubtless throw some light upon what has heretofore been considered a very dark and mysterious transaction.

The suit against Corbin & Stone upon the collection by Corbin & Stone of the Oak Point Mines in 1876. Corbin & Stone, it seems, were employed by the State Chamberlain being Governor, to undertake the suit against the comp. to recover the amount of royalty alleged to have been paid to the firm in 1876.

The four largest cities in the United States, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago, have a total population of 1,118,684. In 1870 their population was 2,211,200. They have, therefore, increased about a third in the ten years. If they keep up their rate of growth ten years longer, their total population in 1890 will be over four million, or an average of a million each.

London, therefore, contains about as many people as New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington together. Though the latest census in 1875 in London was 2,211,200, and the population is now put at 2,620,868, a total which is probably within the actual figures. The aggregate population of the six American cities which are mentioned in the census of 1875 is 1,118,684. And even ten years from now, if London continues to grow at the rate of increase which it has shown during the last eight years, it will have a population equal to that of the greatest cities put together. It will contain over four millions of people.

These comparisons are not only interesting; they are valuable also. They may tend to subdue a boastful spirit not only in our own country, but in other countries, and they help to form some conception of the magnitude of the greatest city the world has ever seen.

Assuming a continuance of its present rate of growth, London will contain in a century a population equal to that of the six American cities which are mentioned in the census of 1875. And even ten years from now, if London continues to grow at the rate of increase which it has shown during the last eight years, it will have a population equal to that of the greatest cities put together. It will contain over four millions of people.

Moreover, the perpetual aggrandizement of great cities cannot be an unmitigated blessing to any country.

Garfield a Bible-Reader.—We learn what we deem of growing certainty that there is, or should be, on file in the War Department a letter from a Rev. Mr. Bayliss, during the war a chaplain in one of the Union regiments of Kentucky, who was granted a pension for services on account of injuries sustained in the Southern Methodist church at Cateburg, Ky., by the forty-second Ohio regiment, whose Colonel at that time (1863) was James A. Garfield, now Republican candidate for the Presidency. The allowance, the facts in the case being plain, was granted. In connection with this mutilation of the church in question, it is moreover stated that Col. Garfield also suffered a severe injury, and that the amount which included even the burial of the Bible and hymn-book of the band on the ground that it was a Southern Methodist church. There are responsible claims, however, that the Bible and hymn-book were not explained or proven by parol testimony.

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THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The New York Tribune, the official Garfield organ, has not mentioned the name of Arthur editorially since his death.

The Boston Herald, of Connecticut, says that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will go for Hancock "as sure as the sun shines."

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) says that ex-Senator Hancock, a candidate for Governor, will look on the Republican ticket in Indiana continue to come in. The Indiana Democrats should go watchful.

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