

especially in Nashville and Memphis, it has created a panic, resulting, as always happens in such cases, in large additions to its mortality. The fact, then, must be recognized that the country is undergoing another visitation from a disease which, because of the ignorance prevailing in regard to its causes and prevention, is more dreaded than any other.

The first and most important duty at this time is to show how easily the disease can be controlled, and this duty is happily performed by the circular of the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association which we publish this morning. This document comes from a source entitled to credit as we find it signed by well-known physicians residing in all parts of the country and its chief merit is that it puts in popular shape, so that they may be available for general use, facts which have long been familiar to medical science. Nothing is better known than the local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera, and these are told in plain language by the committee, so that they may be understood by all. The causes of the disease have been given the means of its prevention are clearly pointed out, cholera is distinctly a disease of filth and its chief preventive, therefore, is cleanliness. Claimed by those who have given it most study to be infective in its character yet numerous instances are upon record where its progress has been completely checked by ordinary precautions. It is true that the contagium of cholera, planted in a favoring soil will produce an epidemic growth, but it is also a truth that seeds of no disease can be more thoroughly and quickly extinguished. Sanitary science has made a grand advancement during the last few years and has conferred many benefits upon mankind but in nothing has its progress been more marked nor its blessings more valuable than in relation to the cause and prevention of cholera. It has shown that the most dreaded of diseases need excite no more alarm than measles, and the circular to which we have referred will be of inestimable public service at the present moment, as it is an epitome of an itinerary service upon this subject.

There is no excuse for New York or any other city or town east of the Alleghenies being smitten with cholera as any epidemic for there is yet time to take the necessary sanitary precautions to avoid the danger. Of late years the people have become better educated in hygienic duties, and there has been a much more efficient organization of health boards than ever before. This is more especially true of New York, where the people have been freed by the authorities to pay some regard to sanitary requirements, and where our Board of Health now fully emancipated from political control, is giving ratifying proofs of its efficiency. The death rate during the present year, including the statistics for last week, shows that the City is in remarkably good condition but it is also true that much remains to be done in order to make it entirely secure. Although our streets as a whole are tolerably clean, our surface drainage is defective, our sewers full, our tenements to a great extent still unclean and unventilated, and many nuisances remain to be abated. These admitted evils present ample opportunity for the energetic exercises of all the powers possessed by the Board of Health and it will be expected by the public to fully perform all the duties devolved upon it by the gravity of the occasion. Forewarned it is forearmed, and the board will be without excuse if it does not prevent both panic and pestilence.

— An end always to be kept in view. Divided.

COMMUNICATION.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY OF GEORGETOWN.
To the Editor of the Missionary Record.

Will the spirit of oppression never cease to exist, among those who in days past, were wont to lord it over not only the Anglo-African, but, all who, hailing from a colder clime, were taught to believe as a part of Christianity, "That of one blood God made all men to dwell on all the face of the earth?"

During the reign of the slavery era; such a spirit was not any wonder, but; after the mighty conflict that for years deluged this fair land with the best blood of the nation, such a spirit is not in keeping with liberty, even in the visiting of the Churches of these Southern Democrats especially in this section of the South. A short time ago a white lady from the North, came to Georgetown to assist in educating and elevating the colored children of this place, she came well recommended. A short time after her arrival here, she attended the Episcopal Methodist Church; remarks were made to the effect, that if she visited there again; she would be waited on, and assign a *her place*. Last sabbath she visited the Episcopal church, and politely asked the Sexton Adam Dunmore, to show her a seat. He is a colored democrat, about the only one in the place, so he four pews at the back part of the church are reserved for colored people, he showed her in one of these, because she taught the colored school; his son being one of her pupils, whom she had taken great pains to improve, the pew was occupied by a colored member of the church; not wishing to show any disrespect, to her she retained the seat. There are several pews in the church set apart for strangers; any of which he might have shown her, on being asked why he did so he replied, "I asked two of the members if I did right; they said yes, if I had done otherwise, they would have discharged me on Sunday morning, so much for *free Democracy*, to show how consistent such practices, are with the precepts unmentioned from that same palpit, let me cite some of the exercises of the morning, one of the lessons read was from the 10th chap. of the Acts of the apostles, "Peter's vision." Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him.

Mr. editor have not the colored people suffered enough at the hands of Democracy in the past; not to be ready to sell their God given rights and liberty, for a mess of pottage; I can make some allowance for white skinned democrats; but none for black ones, who will all the colored people awake to their own interests, not for the present merely, but, for the great future. — JUSTITIA.

ABBEVILLE, N. S. C. June 21

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me a small space in your valuable paper, that your many readers may know how we are getting along up in this part of the country, I was appointed here by Bishop Campbell, from the South Carolina Conference held at Georgetown, I will say that the Lord has been with me, since I came here, I went to work and with the help of God on the first Sunday I received two members into the church, and one on probation, and almost at every time that I open the doors of the church, I receive from two to ten and sometimes as many as fifteen, the number received since I came here is 60, we are glad to

MISSIONARY RECORD

say that our church will be painted soon, our sabbath school numbers one hundred and ten scholars we have a great work to do, pray for us that the work may prosper.—J. H. WALLACE.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Lincoln Light Infantry, of Charleston South Carolina.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That James J. Young, Eli Gaskins and S. T. Lunar, and their successors and associates, be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Lincoln Light Infantry, of Charleston, South Carolina.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have the power to use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to make all necessary by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land; and to have succession of officers and members conformable to such by-laws; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of this State; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved January 25, 1873.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Bowen Killeman Company, of the City of Charleston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That Joseph J. Grant, Francis McNeely, Joseph C. McNeil, and John Houston, and their successors in office, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the Bowen Killeman Company, with a capital stock not exceeding five thousand dollars, with the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in any Court of competent jurisdiction; to have and to use a common seal, and the same to alter and amend at will and pleasure, and with all other rights, privileges and immunities that are now secured by law to like incorporate bodies.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall be taken and deemed a public Act, to be taken in evidence without being specially pleaded, and to continue in force until repealed.

Approved January 25, 1873.

AN ACT to incorporate the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club of Charleston South Carolina.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That Francis L. O'Neill, Philip Fagarty, Thos. E. Hogan, D. W. Erwin, and Robert F. Tongley, of Charleston S. C. and their associates and successors in office, be, and they are hereby, constituted and declared a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club, of Charleston S. C.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation, here by created and established, shall have succession of officers and members according to its by-laws; and shall have power to make all necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land; and to have use and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any of the Court of this State; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all other liabilities, incident to bodies corporate; and it is hereby empowered to take, retain possess and enjoy all such property as it may acquire by purchase right, devise or bequest, or in any other manner whatsoever, and the same, or any part thereof, to sell, mortgage or convey at the will and pleasure of such corporation; *Provided*, That the value of property, real and personal, so held, shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be taken and deemed a public Act, and shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved January 25, 1873.

AN ACT to Change the Name of Henry Hash to Henry Hash Shiver.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That the name of Henry Hash, an orphan fifteen years of age, be and the same is hereby, changed to Henry Hash Shiver.

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT to allow William H. Wynne to Change his Name.

Whereas William H. Wynne, of Anderson County, has, by his petition, properly

attested, signified a desire that leave be granted him, by the General Assembly of this State, to change his name to William H. Brockman; therefore,

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT to Amend An Act Entitled "An Act to Grant, Renew and Amend the Charters of Certain Towns and Villages Theirin Mentioned"

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That Section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act to grant, renew and amend the charters of certain towns and villages therein mentioned," be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out, on the 5th line, the words "on the 1st Monday in March, 1871," and insert the words "on the fourth Monday of April, 1872"

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT to Make Appropriation for the Payment of the Balance of the Salary of the Members of the General Assembly, Salaries of Subordinate Officers and Employees, and the Expenses Incidental Thereto.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That for the payment of the balance of the salary of the Members of the General Assembly salaries of subordinate officers and employees, and incidental expenses, the sum of five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated.

SEC. 2. That for the payment of the current printing of this session of the General Assembly, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be expended in accordance with an Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions, Journals, and other papers of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. That the Clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to each member of their respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of salary remaining unpaid.

SEC. 4. That the subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly shall, in like manner, be furnished with pay certificates in such amount as shall be fixed by that branch of the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong; *Provided, however*, That the pay certificates for services rendered, common to the two Houses, shall be countersigned by the President of the Senate, and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. That such certificates shall conform to the provision of Section 23, Article XI, of the Constitution of the State; and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the Clerk of the House, for all members of that body.

SEC. 6. That the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said certificates at his counter, on any other claim or claims whatsoever, and to send the certificates as his own; and he is also authorized and directed to retain in the Treasury sufficient moneys from taxes to meet the demands of such orders, and certificates.

Approved January 28, 1873.

AN ACT to Require State and County Officers Elected by the People to Qualify within Thirty Days after Receiving Official Notification Thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That from the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of each and every State, and County, officer elected by the people to qualify within thirty days after receiving official notification thereof; and upon the filling of such bond, and qualifying according to law, he shall enter upon the duties of said office.

SEC. 2. If any officer, elected by the people, shall fail to qualify and enter upon the duties of his office, as required by the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit the office to which he shall have been elected, and the Governor is authorized to order an election, to be holden within ninety days to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT to allow William H. Wynne to Change his Name.

Whereas William H. Wynne, of Anderson County, has, by his petition, properly

attested, signified a desire that leave be granted him, by the General Assembly of this State, to change his name to William H. Brockman; therefore,

Approved January 29, 1873.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That Wm. H. Wynn, of Anderson County, be allowed to change his name to William H. Brockman, and that, from and after the passage of this Act, the said William H. Wynn shall be known and called William H. Brockman.

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT to Extend the Time for Officers to Qualify.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That all officers elected at the recent election be, and they are hereby, allowed twenty days from the passage of this Act to qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices; and on failure to qualify within the specified time, their respective offices shall be declared vacant by the Governor.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved January 29, 1873.

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE

President—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, to March 4th, 1877.

Vice-President—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT:

Secretary of the State—Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—W. R. B. and son, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—W. W. Belknap, of Iowa.

Secretary of the Navy—G. M. Robeson, of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Interior—C. Delano, of Ohio.

Post-Master General—John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—George H. Williams, of Oregon.

LEGISLATIVE.

President of the Senate—Henry Wilson, Vice-President, ex officio.

Secretary—George C. Gorham, of California.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—James G. Blaine of Maine.

Clerk—Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Congress meets annually the first Monday in December. The present Congress (the 43rd) commences March 4, 1873.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice—

Associate Justices—Hon. Ward Hunt, of New York; Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Hon. Noah H.wayne, of Ohio; Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Hon. David Davis, of Illinois; Hon. Stephen J. Field, of California; Hon. William M. Strong, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey.

The Supreme Court holds one session annually in Washington, beginning on the first Monday in December.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SOUTH CAROLINA

Circuit Judge—Hugh R. Bond.

District Judge—George S. Bryan.

District Attorney—David T. Corbin.

Clerk—Daniel Harbeck.

Marshal—R. M. Wallace.

Terms for holding United States Circuit Court—First Monday in April at Charleston; fourth Monday in November at Columbia.

Terms for holding United States District Court—First Monday in January, May, July and October, in Charleston, for Eastern District; first Monday in August at Greenville, for Western District. [The Court held at Greenville exercises Circuit Court powers.]

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor—Franklin J. Moses, Jr., elected to serve for two years from October, 1872.

Lieutenant Governor—Richard H. Glen.

Secretary of State—Henry E. Hayne.

Treasurer—Francis L. Cardozo.

Comptroller General—Solomon I. Hoge.

Adjutant and Inspector General—Henry W. Parvis.

Attorney General—Samuel W. McLean.

Superintendent of Education—J. K. Jillson.

Superintendent of Penitentiary—J. B. Dennis.

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum—Dr. J. F. Ensor.

Private Secretary to Governor, and Ae-

ting Commissioner of Agriculture—H. D. Byron.

Legislature.

The Legislature meets annually, on the 10th Tuesday in November.

President pro tem of the Senate—Hon. S. A. Swails.

Clerk—J. Woodruff, Charleston.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. Samuel J. Lee, of Aiken.

Clerk—A. O. Jones, Charleston.

SUPREME COURT—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chief Justice—F. J. Moses, Sumter.

Associate Justice—A. J. Willard, Columbia.

Associates Justice—J. J. Wright, Summerville.

Clerk—A. M. Booser, Lexington.

Reporter—J. S. G. Richardson, Sumter.

CIRCUIT COURT.

First Circuit—The counties of Charleston and Orangeburg.

Second Circuit—The counties of Aiken, Bamwell, Calhoun and Beaufort.

Third Circuit—The counties of Clarendon, Williamsburg and Georgetown.

Fourth Circuit—The counties of Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Marion and Horry.

Fifth Circuit—The counties of Kershaw, Richland, Edgefield and Lexington.

Sixth Circuit—The counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Fairfield.

Seventh Circuit—The counties of Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union.

Eighth Circuit—The counties of Greenville, Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Abbeville.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First—R. F. Graham, Charleston.

Second—John J. Maher, Blackville.

Third—John T. Green, Sumter.

Fourth—C. P. Townsend, Columbia.

Fifth—R. B. Carpenter, Columbia.

Sixth—T. J. Mackey, Chester.

Seventh—Montgomery Moss, Newberry.

Eighth—Thomson H. Cook.

SOLICITORS.

First Circuit—W. B. Blythe, Charleston.

Second Circuit—P. L. Wiggins, Beaufort.

Third Circuit—Samuel P. Atkinson, Georgetown.

Fourth Circuit—D. D. McColl, Bennettsville.

Fifth Circuit—J. H. Runkle, Columbia.

Sixth Circuit—W. H. Braxley, Chester.

Seventh Circuit—W. H. Fleming, Spartanburg.

Eighth Circuit—Abner Blythe, Greenville.

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Interesting to Colored Soldiers WHO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED.

Out of Their Country. The following circular, says the Louisville, Ky., *Commonwealth*, which has been sent to all Congressmen, has been handed to us for publication by the member from this District:

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, March 15, 1873.

Be it known that I have honor to inform you that a colored soldier or sailor, or other legal representative, who have received notice from the Treasury Department that certificates have been issued in settlement of their claims for pay bounty, prize money, &c., and who have not received the amount due them, or who now bear a prominent, without further expense to claimants, so soon as this office shall have learned the Post office address.

Therefore, I respectfully requested that you will inform claimants with your reach, and request them to send their names, with post office address, and the designation of the company and regiment in which the service was rendered, to the Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington D. C.

It should be distinctly understood that a claimant need not send his or her name, unless he or she shall have been notified from the Treasury Department that a certificate in his or her favor has been issued, this office not having to do with cases prior to that action.

Your aid in the matters indicated, will not only benefit the colored claimants, but prove advantageous to the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Adjutant General.