

The Tax Payer's Convention.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, May 10, 1871.

At 12:15 P. M., the Convention assembled, and was called to order by President Porter. The journal of the previous day's proceedings was read and confirmed.

The Executive Committee reported upon the resolutions of Mr. F. W. Warley, exhorting the people of the State to refrain from all acts of violence, and to look to the law and other proper agencies for the redress of their grievances; the co-operation of the citizens of each County with the Governor, in the appointment of County Officers, and that the people hold primary meetings and petition the Governor and the Legislature to repeal all useless and obnoxious laws—recommending that the same be adopted.

Judge A. P. Aldrich offered the following: Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with the President, shall have it in charge to prepare the interests represented by this Convention at the interval of adjournment—to examine the current legislation, and to report thereon at such times as they may think proper. Also, that a committee of five be appointed by the Executive Committee to prepare a truthful and condensed history of the condition of the State, now and then, and that the same be printed and distributed.

Mr. Simmons offered a resolution, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Governor, in regard to the postponement of the collection of the tax in November, and that they report to this Convention, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

Col. Wm. Wallace offered the following: Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to cause to be printed and distributed, a tract containing a full and complete account of the State, as it is, and as it should be, and to cause to be printed and distributed, a tract containing a full and complete account of the State, as it is, and as it should be, and to cause to be printed and distributed, a tract containing a full and complete account of the State, as it is, and as it should be.

Whereas, crimes hitherto unknown in South Carolina, viz: embezzling of public funds and bribery in the Legislature, have become so frequent as to make the Government a by-word and reproach in the eyes of a civilized world—considered, as they have been, almost openly in the presence of the Executive and the Attorney-General of the State—whereby it is to be seen that all offenders are brought to justice and where, these violations of law on the part of those occupying high places in the Government, committed almost openly and with impunity, begot a spirit of lawlessness throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be instructed to find out and prosecute all such offenders, and that a committee of five members of this Convention be appointed to aid that officer in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. A. B. Woodruff of Spartanburg, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Eleven to report as to the propriety of proposing some plan, through the Governor or otherwise, by which the law requiring all official notices to be published in certain papers be repealed, or so modified as to remove said restriction.

Mr. B. C. Smart, of Beaufort, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Executive Committee:

Recognizing our obligations as delegates of this State, in voluntary convention assembled, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will be most conducive to social harmony, mutual co-operation in and support of the Government, and confidence in the financial condition of the same. Resolving, also, to accept in good faith the assurance of his Excellency the Governor that he will render any aid in his power to facilitate such object and that any plan which this Convention may adopt, consistent with our system of free government, will receive the earnest attention of the General Assembly. Appreciating his suggestion as to the proper mode for remedying existing evils, to wit: to secure for the State the services of citizens whose experience and personal character would furnish a sufficient guarantee for wise legislation and judicious expenditures of the public funds. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Convention be, and they are hereby, requested to nominate a committee, to consist of not less than three nor more than ten competent persons, who shall make and cause to be made a thorough investigation of all the liabilities of this State.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to render any aid in his power to the accomplishment of this object, and as an important agency exists in the State of New York, a visit to which would entail much expense on the members of this committee, this aid be extended to embrace transportation of this committee.

Resolved, That the officers of the various departments be, and they are hereby, requested to give the committee access to all sources of information within their power.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to subject to the call of his Excellency, and its chairmen, all the members of the Executive Committee, and to the members of this committee, the Executive Committee shall, by conference and communication with his Excellency the Governor, whenever by him desired, assist him to secure the services of citizens to fill the various offices of State and County.

Resolved, That we are opposed to repudiation, and hope that the result of the arrangement herein provided for will secure the prompt payment of all lawful obligations: Provided, however, That we distinctly reserve the right to further action on this point until after the reports herein contemplated are made.

Mr. B. H. Wilson offered the following: Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to devise some plan by which the necessary expenses of this Convention shall be provided for.

On motion of Gen. Chestnut, it was Resolved, That the Executive Committee be allowed to continue in session during the holding of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, at 7 P. M.

Evening Session. The Convention met at 7 P. M. Mr. F. W. Warley, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That this Convention representing the tax-payers of the State of South Carolina, and authorized to speak for them, solemnly declare the intention of the people to resist, by all lawful means, the payment of any debt hereafter contracted by the present State Government, or by any subsequent government, in which the tax-payers are not represented.

Mr. Robert Adams, of Richland, offered the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas taxation without adequate representation is an anomaly in a true Republican government; and whereas the tax-payers of the State of South Carolina are now laboring under the intolerable burden arising from

non-representation in the legislative councils of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Governor a suspension of the collection of taxes for the year 1871, until the adjournment of the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the necessities of the tax-payers of South Carolina imperatively require such a suspension of the collection of taxes.

Referred to the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. T. Y. Simmons, it was Resolved, That this Convention of the property-holders and tax-payers of the State of South Carolina do hereby deem it our duty to declare that the bonds heretofore issued, without legal sanction, and he so called sterling loan or any other bonds or obligations hereafter issued, purporting to be under and in virtue of the authority of the State, as at present constituted, will not be held binding on us; and that we recommend to the people of the State, in every manner and at all times, to resist the payment thereof, or the enforcement of any tax to pay the same, by all legitimate means within their power.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to warn all persons not to receive, by way of purchase, loan or otherwise, any bonds or obligations heretofore issued, purporting to bind the property or pledge the credit of the State; and that all such bonds or obligations will be held to be null and void, as having been issued corruptly and imbecillity.

At 11 P. M., the Convention adjourned till 12 M. to-morrow.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, Publisher.

Thursday, May 18, 1871.

The Rev. C. S. Beard, Chairman of committee to arrange time, and place of next Teacher's convention requests us to say that the committee will meet in the Commissioners' office on Saturday, the 27th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. S. Lancaster, Capt. J. B. Lyle, B. B. Chapman and J. B. Williamson are the members of the Committee. A punctual attendance is requested.

We notice another sensational fabrication in the Union, purporting to be written from Spartanburg to "some one" in Columbia. It bears unmistakable impress of the motives that induced the concoction of the story it relates. It has no signature, and we believe it is equally destitute of truth. It is too infamous and pitiful to notice. That persons whose chief business is to fabricate such letters should go unhurt in Spartanburg, is good evidence of the forbearance of her citizens, or the misguided policy of the mysterious Klan.

In the advertisement of the County Board of Examiners, appointing Trustees of Public Schools, which we published last week, the following changes should have been made: In School District No. 1, J. W. Wingo, ought to have been T. W. Wingo. In District No. 8, R. M. Smith, ought to have been W. J. Bennett.

Homicide. TITUS COOPER, a colored man who lived in the neighborhood of Glenn Springs in this County, was shot and killed a few days ago, by a colored man, named GEO. WILLIAMS. The cause of the homicide arose from a dispute about matters connected with their work on a plantation where they were employed. TITUS was a negro of good character—honest and industrious. GEO. WILLIAMS, (or GEO. CARL), has not been arrested. He is supposed to have gone to Haywood Co., North Carolina, where his brother is living.

The Election Law. The Columbia Union, the most Radical paper in the State, speaks of the present Election Law of South Carolina in the following truthful terms. We must commend the Union for its candid denunciation of this infamous law. We will add, that it is not only "disgraceful," but it is the most dangerous to the peace and quiet of the State, of all the laws yet passed; and we further believe that it is the culminating Act of the Legislature in producing violence and "outrages" in the State. The first feeling of exasperation we discovered in our people, came with the operations of this law. This is the chief cause of the inflamed public mind, which existed immediately after, and since the last elections. We hope, for the peace of the State, that another election will never be held under its provisions. If an election could be conducted under the law without fraud, the distrust and dissatisfaction of the people would not be dispelled, and the result would be no better than the effect of fraud. The Union says of the law: "The report of the Committee on Election and Suffrage laws is eminently proper and just. There is no disguising the fact that our present election law is a standing disgrace to the State. That it opens the door to fraud and corruption is beyond question. It requires a person of strong moral force to resist the temptation to elect himself to a lucrative office, when he has any opportunity to do so without being found out. This is just the opportunity which our election laws afford to men who desire to avail themselves of such privileges."

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.—We are gratified to announce that the telegraph line, now being constructed along the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, will be brought directly to Anderson. Enough wire has been purchased to complete the line to this place. After the connection has been made between Anderson and Columbia the line will be rapidly completed to Greenville and Abbeville.—Anderson Intelligencer.

A little variation by a recently appointed Chicago editor: "The peusion is mightier than the sword."

Answer to "Senex."

The communication of Messrs. CANNON and WOODRUFF to the Columbia Union, which we reprint in another column, it seems would have given a quietus to the sensational sentiments of "Senex." Plain, ingenuous and truthful in its statements, instead of affording apology for the horrid act which resulted in the death of WALLY FOWLER, yet the motive which prompted its publication seems not to be flatteringly apprehended.

We think we know "Senex," and conclude that he had rather engender than allay public excitement. Instead of endeavoring to promote peace, his purpose is to beget strife. In our last issue we denounced the deed referred to, in as strong language as we could command, and now, while we would in no manner extend, we use the criminality and inhumanity of the offence, it is proper to state, that in a conversation a few days since, two of the sons of a deceased said that the killing of their father was to gratify the revengeful feelings of some persons who entertained malicious feelings towards him; that it was not on the score of his political views, nor do they think it was done by the Ku Klux.

Taxpayer's Convention. This body adjourned on Friday last, until again called together under a resolution adopted by the Convention. We have published on both sides of this issue as much of their proceedings as our space would admit. From these proceedings our readers can see the tone and spirit of the body assembled, and judge of the moderation and prudence of their deliberations. The moral effect of the Convention will certainly be worth something to the State.—Perhaps they did not adopt as definite action upon the question of taxes as many expected; but the counsels of wise and patriotic men controlled its deliberations, and no doubt did all that they regarded prudent and sagacious. We will publish a condensed report next week of the balance of the proceedings, which their length excludes from this issue.

As many will be anxious to know what disposition was made of the question of paying taxes this fall, we will state that a special committee, directed by the Convention to confer with the Governor of the State in relation to the postponement of the collection of taxes in November ensuing, reported as follows:

That impressed with the conviction, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in view of the fact that the people of the State are called upon to pay the taxes for two separate years in one, of the justice of the season of relief proposed, they have had an interview with the Governor, who has authorized them to state to the Convention, that while the various offices will be open in November for the reception of taxes at that time, for such of the citizens as may be then prepared to pay them, yet that the period for their payment will be extended to the first of March, A. D. 1872, within which time, if payment is made, no penalty will be attached.

To complete the examination of the accounts of the Financial Agent in New York, the Finance Committee of eleven, was authorized to sit during the recess of the Convention, and to send a sub-committee to New York for the purpose of completing such investigation. The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of the cumulative system of voting, or such system as would protect the rights of minorities, made their report, favoring the cumulative system. This report met with earnest opposition from Ex-Governor MANNING, who thought it a sort of declaration of weakness, to the other element to ask them to yield their influence to control one-third of the State. The report was finally adopted, after considerable discussion. These are among the most important proceedings of the Convention, not yet published.

The dome of the capitol at Washington is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 168 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than that of Bunker Hill, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church tower of New York. It is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron weighing 8,000,000 pounds.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Both Houses passed a resolution declaring Jewell deceased. He will be inaugurated on Tuesday, to which day the Legislature has adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Clouds of grasshoppers are destroying the crops in Los Angeles County.

The citizens of Arizona have killed eighty-five Indians and captured twenty-five children. These Indians had been prosecuted at Fort Grant, but in return stole property and murdered citizens.

SCRANTON, PA., May 10.—Three laborers been found dead in a swamp, beaten and kicked to death, and other outrages have occurred. The police and military are in strong force, but the irritation is great.

BUFFALO, May 12.—An emigrant train bound West collided with a freight train. Five children killed and fourteen adults killed and wounded. The Sisters of Charity cared for the wounded at their hospital.

Large numbers of Texan cattle are being driven northward to market. Over 150,000 head are now on the hoof in different herds.

New York last week received the cargo of silk worm eggs worth \$500,000, which has been en route from Japan via California to Europe.

The thirty-six English sparrows imported at Richmond, Va., in 1863, have multiplied so much that they now, with their progeny, number over 500.

The supervisor of Georgia and Florida reports the arrest of counterfeiters of five dollar pieces, at Lakeside, Fla., and their machinery seized.

A verdict of \$104,000, and the full amount claimed, was returned in New York the other day, for the government, against Charles Lillenthal, tobaccoist, charged with taking false returns of sales.

A Boston woman was sentenced to the house of correction for six months, last week, for stealing coins from a dead woman's eyes. Fact.

The Strawberry Festivals.

On the evenings of the 4th and 9th instant, the ladies of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, assisted by representatives of the various churches, gave one of their splendid strawberry entertainments, the following notice of which has been kindly furnished us by a friend who was present.

Messrs. CONVERS & Co., opened their magnificent store-room, on Main Street, to them for the occasion, and not only kindly rendered their personal assistance but contributed as did all our citizens, most generously to the banquet. Descriptive language is inadequate to produce a proper conception of the grace, beauty and splendor of all the interior arrangements. On either side of the long aisle, and at regular intervals, columns were reared, entwined by flowers, cedar, ivy and laurel so tastefully interwoven as to entrance the eye and fascinate the most casual observer.

On the walls behind the various tables eleven in number, the twelfth a central table with its grand adornments, were rich damask curtains relieved by wreaths and every variety of festoons, from the circular to the triangular shape, and ranges of mountain resemblance. Every description of flowers from the blushing rose to the snow-white magnolia, in lovely exposure was most beautifully conceived, and the details so executed as to suggest the idea that the Gods therein might love to dwell. Surely a Poet's fancy could not grasp a more perfect creation in which to woo the muses or pour forth his songs of bliss, or the rhapsodies of his glowing imagination upon the loveliness and greenness of the ornate decorations. But around and behind these emblems of nature's beauties, there were other sources of inspiration. Woman in all her grace and beauty was there. While the emblematic rose was eloquent in idea, these were eloquent in eye and voice. The floral temple was not only a fit residence for deities but the viands were as ambrosial as the Gods of Homer could covet. Cakes of every shape and body—strawberries in large abundance of every size, ice creams and bananas constituted the repast. It was a Strawberry festival indeed. The ripeness and full grown size of this article impressed the occasion with its proper name. All enjoyed this feast and went home satisfied that it was verily, a success.

During the time the young men's musical club now and then enlivened the evening with such melodious strains as to make it the joy of fairies.

Among the other noticeable features was the beautiful splendid icing of the cakes. Spartanburg and Charleston were rivals in this other contest. While to the latter we accord the highest praise, to Mrs. A. TOLLESON, of our town, not only are the banks of the ladies due but a medal, for the taste, skill and magnificence of her handiwork in this particular. She is particularly distinguished for her delicate touches in such matters.

To discriminate between the ladies, some of whom we know exceeded a great amount of energy, labor and time in getting up this gorgeous festival distinctive compliments are due though not desired by them. Suffice it to say, that the hilarities of the evening were uninterrupted, and that the youthful swain and gray-haired man swelled the pecuniary realization to a sum of three hundred dollars or thereabouts.

Mr. Editor:—I have formerly voted the Republican ticket in part (colored ticket excepted) believing at the same time that it was for the best—but seeing that the party is totally corrupt, and unworthy the confidence of all honest men, and that I shall withdraw from said party, and cast my vote hereafter for the reform, democratic or conservative party or the white man's party, as the case may be. At the last election I voted the Reform ticket but did not vote for Governor at all.

JAMES HENLY.

Mr. Editor: As it is in fashion, I would like to say a word about a grand affair that took place at Lytton's Park School House on the 20th ult. I was one of the favored ones that was present, and can testify to the success of the affair. It was the last day of a three month school taught by that young veteran teacher, Rev. E. S. V. Briant, who always has great success. The examination was opened by prayer by the Rev. R. H. Reid. And then the Orthography class was brought forward, which acquitted themselves well. Among them was two little girls, Nannie and Laura Gossett, which is worthy of note, one had been at school forty and one fifty days, and they spelled well in three syllables; they did not know the alphabet when they entered school. Then came Arithmetic, Grammar, &c., after which the school adjourned for dinner. It was cheering to see the long line of scholars and hear the beautiful music of Neighbor's band as they marched to the table all covered with rich and beautiful viands. After the school had got arranged at the table the audience took their place and Rev. R. H. Reid asked a blessing; after which all feasted to the satisfaction of their appetites. At the sound of the drum the school assembled at the stand; then came speeches and compositions, which was very good and cheering. The following young ladies read compositions: Miss Kate Gossett, Miss Sarah M. and Emma Gossett, Miss Susan A. Solesbee and Miss Alice Gossett, all of them did honor to themselves.

The speakers did well.—Mr. Eli and R. G. Gossett did great credit to themselves. After the examination we were favored with interesting addresses from Mr. J. B. Williamson, Dr. J. J. Boyd, and Rev. R. H. Reid who portrayed the duties of both parents and teacher in a plain and forcible manner. I am bound to think great benefit arises from such meetings. I forgot to mention in the proper place the beautiful singing of the little girls, it was delightful to hear them stand up and sing like so many birds. Little Emma Bagwell proved the champion of the "sweet singers." After all was over the teacher dismissed in a few touching words and the benediction.

SPECTATOR.

The South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Ms. Editor:—Certain charges of extravagance having been preferred through the Spartan of the 27th ult., against the Superintendent of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind located at Cedar Springs, in this County, the undersigned at the request of the Superintendent have carefully investigated the management, expenses and progress of the Institution and for the information of the people of the County and of the State generally, beg leave to report through the columns of your interesting paper.

We find the total expenditures of the Institution from the reopening, which was ordered in September 1869, up to November 1st, 1870, as shown by the twenty-second Annual Report, to be \$8,829.64.

Of the above amount there are the following items, which do not appertain to the annual current expenses for the fiscal year from November 1st 1869 to November 1st 1870, viz: Amount paid to J. M. Hughton old salary \$1,140.91

Amount Salaries of officers prior to November 1st, 1869, 220 08

Amount paid for books, musical instruments, &c., 200 57

Amount house furnishing and improvements, 740 84

Amount paid travelling expenses of delegates to the U. S. Convention of teachers of deaf mutes by order of Governor, 124 00

Amount paid wages of job-men, who are engaged in repairs and improvements, 160 00

Total, \$2,472 40

Leaving the amount for real current expenses of the fiscal year 1869 and 1870 to be \$6,357 24.

Twenty-seven pupils were reported as having been received. Upon a close and accurate calculation we find that twenty pupils were in actual average attendance during the entire session. This will make the pro rata per pupil to be not \$400 00, as stated but only \$308 00.

The average cost per pupil (calculation made on same basis) was in 1869 \$275 00

In 1869 the Institution paid for corn 75 cents per bushel.

In 1870 the Institution paid for corn \$1 30 per bushel.

In 1869 paid for flour, 3 cts per lb.

In 1870 paid for flour, 6 cts per lb.

In 1869 paid for bacon 14 cents per lb.

In 1870 paid for bacon 24 cents per lb.

The difference in cost per pupil between the report of 1869 and 1870 is fully accounted for in the above comparison.

No family is there supported unless employed in the Institution.

There is one mule hired by the Institution, the Superintendent owns two horses which do the travelling, marketing &c. For their services he receives nothing—the Institution feeding them. During the war, a Confederate impressment officer came at the same conclusion with Dr. Owen, viz: that two horses were not required to the regulations of impressment, to an arbitrator—one arbitrator selected by the officer himself, one by the Superintendent of the Institution. These called a third. They decided that the horses were needed. The Superintendent must have been constantly required to be in use on the place ploughing, hauling, &c. This makes the third horse, as before remarked, a necessity for marketing, &c.

We find no horses kept there at the expense of the State for "pleasure riding for the Superintendent and his friends." He did on one occasion lend the mule to Mr. Charles Neagle, to ride to North Carolina; and has, on several occasions, allowed the Matron, Mrs. Neagle, to have a horse or horses to drive to church. In doing so, the Institution did not suffer, for under the arrangement, if the Superintendent sees proper to allow his horses to do work over and above that of the Institution, it is his own risk, and not a detriment to the Institution, since the property is his own. Aside from the exceptions above-mentioned the Superintendent has no knowledge of having furnished pleasure rides to any one. Under the existing arrangement he might, in our judgment, with all propriety do so, if he desired, since the value of the property is his and not that of the Institution. The Institution owns no spring vehicles, the Superintendent furnishes these free of charge.

Repeating and painting wagon, \$42.15

Fowler, Foster & Co., for repairing a buggy which was borrowed and broke while hauling up pupils, 10.00

Balance of ordinary Blacksmithing, 52.15

Balance of ordinary Blacksmithing, \$20.12

PAID TRAVELLING EXPENSES. Paid travelling expenses of delegate to United States Convention of Teachers of Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, Indiana, \$124.00

PAID EXPENSES OF SIX TRIPS TO COLUMBIA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE REOPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, AND WITH QUARTERLY REPORTS, 89.25

PAID EXPENSES HUNTING UP PUPILS, 9.96

The Quarterly Accounts of the Institution undergo the scrutiny of the State Superintendent of Education, and those who have had accounts subject to his inspection know that he is scrupulously exacting in the matter of vouchers.

We are pleased to see the State again fostering this Institution and trying to perfect the plans and purposes of its noble-hearted founder, and to satisfy the people that she is not extravagant in her appropriations to this noblest of charities, rearing and cultivating the minds and hearts of those to whom God has denied sight, hearing and speech—let us contrast her provision with that of other States in the Union, for similar Institutions; as shown by reports on file. The estimates are made on 1869 and 1870, per pupil.

New York appropriates pro rata, \$350.00

Kansas " " " " 330.00

Columbia Institution appropriates pro rata, 434.00

West Virginia appropriates pro rata \$314.00

Wisconsin " " " " 300.00

North Carolina " " " " 336.00

Georgia " " " " 300.00

Arkansas appropriates for the support of each pupil, 300.00

making a separate additional appropriation to pay salaries which taken into the estimate makes the appropriation in this State from \$400 to \$420 per pupil. The above does not include the expenses of buildings, but shows the provisions which these States have made to have this unfortunate class of their children boarded and instructed.

It is not proper to compare the expenses of

such Institutions with those of other schools, where the pupils have all their senses. It requires in such schools a greater number of teachers, peculiar skill, and more expensive text books and apparatus to reach and develop the minds of children who cannot see and hear.

We think the employment of a physician for the Institution had better remain; as it has been uniformly in the past, with the Principal, Dr. A. A. Moore, an experienced, skillful physician, residing in the vicinity, was for many years employed by Mr. Walker, the founder, and principal, to do the practice at the stipulated price of \$100.00 per annum, which arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned.

We think the management of the Institution under its "qualified and accomplished corps of Professors is prudent and careful." The progress of the pupils show that the teaching in all its departments is a decided success. It requires no ordinary qualifications, skill and experience to reach and develop the mental powers of those who know not the signs of ideas, or the use of language; whose minds are locked in darkness; whose eyes cannot tell the difference between midnight and noonday; whose ears are alike insensible to the soft, sweet melodious tones of music, and the crushing peals of thunder. If any have doubts as to the success of the teaching in this Institution let them visit it. "Seeing is believing." The pupils will do credit to themselves and their instructors. Their countenances and behavior will evince that they have both a happy and cultivated home. The Superintendent himself a mute has been connected with the Institution twenty years, and is in our judgment well qualified for his office—a position but few are competent to fill.

R. H. REID, WM IRWIN, JOEL FOSTER.

May 13, 1871.

Sherman Against Grant.

HE DENOUNCES THE KU KLUX BILL AND SAYS DO NOT ANNEXATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1871.

General W. T. Sherman, with Col. McClure, of his staff, and Gen. Marcy, Inspector-General of the United States Army, arrived here last week on route to Texas and the Western frontier.

The arrival of the General of course created a stir among the Federal officers, civil and military, and set the Radical politicians to thinking of how they might, individually and collectively make some capital out of his visit. It was arranged that the American Union Club should tender him a reception, with toasts, music, speeches, and all the usual incidentals.

The General, when advised of the fact and invited to attend the affair, inquired pointedly if the Club was a political one, intimating that if it was, he would prefer to be excused. He was informed that it was not political in its character, but a social organization of gentlemen, many of whom were ex-officers and soldiers of Union Army. Upon this assurance he accepted the invitation, and on Thursday evening the reception took place at the rooms of the Club, 14 St. Charles street. The fact is the Club is composed chiefly of ultra Radical politicians of large experience and corresponding small intellectual force.

The toasts and speeches were what might be expected of such an organization on such an occasion, with the exception of the General's remarks, which fell like a wet blanket on the spirits of the manipulators. He declined several times to speak, and at length very reluctantly responded. It was very evident that he did not wish to speak, but "Sherman" "Sherman" responded again and again over the room, and finally, after begging repeatedly to be excused, he responded substantially as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads its cover the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic we have got to show more charity to our kindred. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the difference between the North and South were left to the armies, it would be settled at once, everything would be quiet and orderly. I so believed; and before signing the agreement with Gen. Jos. Johnston, I called together all the Generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the thing is over estimated; and if the Ku Klux Bill is over estimated; and if the Ku Klux Bill were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States, to put down all Ku Klux and other bands of marauders.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Negro Debt.

No case involving the payment of debts contracted for the purchase of slaves, has been or will be tried at the present term of the Court. When the first case was called, Judge Orr expressed his regret that he could not concur in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, and that he would feel himself constrained to instruct the Jury that debts contracted for slaves could not be collected, and that the prohibition in the State Constitution was not a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

He suggested that it would perhaps be most prudent to continue all such cases until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question should be announced. The members of the Bar approved of the suggestion, and all that class of cases was continued.

Judge Orr has a very distinguished precedent for his determination in this case. In the case of the State vs. Wells, (2d Hill, 687,) Judge Earle decided that the Congress could not confer jurisdiction on the State Courts to try violations of the criminal law of the United States. It went to the State Supreme Court; the Court reversed his decision.

[Greenlee Mountaineer.]

Snow fell to a depth of three inches Tuesday night, at North Mountain, ten miles from