

HORRY NEWS.

T. W. Beaty, Editor.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

Rice Beer.

It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany. This beer is said to be of a very clear, pale color, of an extremely pleasant, mild taste, foaming strongly and yet retaining well its carbonic acid.

We have heard that, during the war, a very pleasant tasted spirit was distilled, (about Wilmington, N. C.) from rice ground in the hull, and that the yield per bushel was greater than that extracted from any other cereal known to distillers.

Annual Meeting, School District No. 1, Bayboro' Township.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John W. Graham to the chair, and the appointment of E. P. Pitman Secretary.

Its object was explained by Mr. J. S. Elliott, one of the Trustees, who offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the voters of Bayboro' Township in annual meeting assembled, hereby vote, and authorize the School Trustees of this District, to assess and collect in the usual manner, by the County Treasurer, the following Tax in aid of the necessary fund for the maintenance of Schools in this District for the year 1871—to wit: One Real Estate and Personal property, two (2) Mills on the dollar, and on each Taxable Poll in addition to the State Poll Tax—Twenty five cents.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the public welfare demands a liberal support of the Public Schools, and that the present Board of Trustees will merit the approbation of the Tax Payers, only in proportion to their zeal and energy in the discharge of their duties, and in bringing the Schools of the District, to as full a state of efficiency, as the Taxable ability of the people will warrant.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this Meeting to the Horry News for publication.

The meeting then adjourned. E. P. Pitman, John W. Graham, Secy. Chairman.

STATE ITEMS.

Gov. Scott has appointed Mr. Nash, his Assistant private Secretary.

The Darling in Index advocates the establishment of a national bank at Darlington Courthouse.

EARLY CORN.—A boll of Sea Island cotton, fully matured, was picked on the plantation of Captain Habicht, James Island, on Thursday last.

A company has been formed in Laurens to explore the mineral resources of that county. It is supposed the northern portion of Laurens abounds in gold.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Spartanburg, South Carolina, to begin business with a capital of \$30,000.—Daily Union.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.—A handsome specimen of the new crop of Carolina rice was on exhibition yesterday at the office of Messrs. Porcher & Henry, Atlantic wharf. This sample is said to exhibit a more advanced state of the crop than ever before known, and was from the plantation of John W. Lewis, Esq., Ashpole.—Daily Republican.

PHOSPHATES.—There has been shipped from Bull River to European ports since January 1st, up to July 1st, 10,337 tons of phosphate rock by the several companies in that locality. There are now lying at Bull River eleven foreign ships to be laden with the material. One of the ships registers 1197 tons.

LAWYERS MAY DIFFER AS WELL AS DOCTORS. At least we judge so from the following short paragraph in the Darlington Post: "Major Spain is studying the Code. He thinks it a panacea of nonsense, and not a panacea of wisdom, as Judge Law would have it."

INDIGNATION MEETING.—On Friday last a large number of the best citizens of Marion C. H., met in order to express the sense of the citizens on the recent action of the Governor in pardoning the rioters. After some few remarks it was unanimously resolved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, with in-

structions to report at as early a day as practicable. The Chairman appointed Messrs. W. D. Johnson, J. O. Wilson, A. Q. McDuffie, James C. Mullins and W. J. McKelver. By resolution of the Chairman, Maj. S. A. Durham, and J. M. Johnson, Esq., were added to the Committee.—Crescent.

RESISTANCE TO OFFICERS.—On Monday a drunken negro resisted and struck the policeman attempting to arrest him. He also struck a citizen who was called by the policeman to assist in the arrest. In the struggle, a sword cane held by the citizen was smashed by the negro, who ran against the point of it and then submitted. The wound was not dangerous.

The same fellow has before been heard to say that no white man should take him. Such fellows are to be made to feel that it will be dangerous for them to resist an officer of the law. The courts ought to sustain an officer in using any force that may be necessary to subvert a refractory prisoner and prevent a riot; else there is no need of policeman or of criminal law.—Savannah News.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE NEW YORK COTTON TRADE.—The Cotton Exchange is examining locations for a month's storehouse for cotton to lessen the expense of carriage. A supplying storehouse for 100,000 bales will probably be erected at Brooklyn, on a dock where ships can unload and load.

A terrible storm occurred on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador on the 23d ult., destroying three hundred and fifty-three fishing smacks, twenty-three dwellings, and forty stores. A million and a half of property was destroyed, and ninety-three lives lost.

In digging a well near Moundville, Illinois, the other day, a piece of wood was found at a depth of thirty feet. The piece resembled cedar, and was nearly sound.

Narrow gauge railroads, of which we have been hearing so much of late, are soon to be practically tried at our very doors. To Georgia belongs the honor of breaking ground in this new enterprise. We learn from the Columbia Star that the contract for building the first twenty miles on the North and South Railroad was given out last week. A gauge of three feet was adopted.

R. D. CAMPBELL, a colored magistrate of Memphis, Tennessee, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for oppression in office. He had committed a prisoner to jail in advance of trial, and falsely stated in the order for commitment that the prisoner had been tried, and there was cause to believe him guilty of assault and battery.

KU KLUX.—A story is going the rounds that two festive Floridians were fined \$100 each for shooting at a curraway bird, the cage of which hung in the window of a private residence in Savannah. The facts are even so, but the young gentlemen were not Floridians, but citizens of New York and Boston, the aristocratic sons of sheddy. The report thus sent forth may suit their notions, but does not suit the ideas of the law-loving people of Savannah. One of the festive young gentlemen mentioned above is the nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, and the other one of an equally distinguished Northern family.—Savannah Republican.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR ROBESON COUNTY.—Mr. C. S. Reno, who has been on a visit to Raleigh for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition for the defence of Robeson county, arrived in this city yesterday. He states that one hundred Springfield rifles, with accoutrements, all in good order, together with two thousand rounds of cartridges, have been shipped by the way of Fayetteville and were expected to arrive here by the steamer Albemarle last night. They are consigned to Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson and will be forwarded to their destination this morning. We learn from Mr. Reno that Governor Caldwell expressed his willingness to furnish another installment if found necessary.—W. Star.

Miscellaneous.

Census of 1870.

The population of the United States is officially stated to number 38,347,509, of which 4,780,181 are blacks. New York State has 4,316,333; Pennsylvania, 3,454,880; Ohio, 2,604,837; Illinois, 2,511,066; the smallest State is Oregon, 86,929. A comparison with the census of 1860 shows the following results: The increase of the population of all the States and Territories during the ten years is 6,902,429, and the rate of increase is above twenty-

one and nine tenths per cent. The increase of the whole white population is 6,591,793, and the rate of increase is 24.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Northern or originally Free States is 5,277,848, and the rate of increase 27.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Southern States is 1,313,945, and the rate of increase is 16.3 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Southern States is 188,953, and the rate of increase is 4.6 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Northern States is 119,192, and the rate of increase is 22.7 per cent. The considerable increase of the white population of the Southern States has taken place chiefly in those on the northern border of that section—in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; and a diminution of the number of blacks has taken place in these border States, except in Maryland, where the increase is slight. The greatest increase in the number of blacks in the South has taken place in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and Alabama. In the two Virginias, compared with the old State, there is exhibited a loss of 18,000 blacks. In Georgia, also, there is a falling off of blacks, and a considerable increase of whites.

Sheep on a Poor Farm.

Some farmers of our acquaintance feel an antipathy to sheep, for the reason that they "bite close." We consider this their chief recommendation. They can only bite close where the pasture is short, and this is short only on a poor farm. A poor farm will necessarily be encumbered with briars, weed and brush, in the fence corners. Under such conditions, we would say to a farmer who has twenty dollars or upwards in cash for credit for it, and then let him borrow the amount if he has to pay one percent a month for the use of it, invest it in as many ewes, not older than three years, as you can get for that money. Put them this summer in such a field as we have described, and give them in addition to what they can pick up, a pint of wheat bran and oat meal daily, with free access to water and salt. They will fatten like the brims and clean them out; every portion of that field will be trodden over and over again, and the weeds will have no chance. Fodder on that field during winter and carry to them feed sufficient to keep them thriving. Get the use of a good buck in season—Southdown would be preferable—and in the spring, if you have luck (that means, if you give them proper attention and feed properly,) you will raise more lambs than you have ewes. The money will be more than doubled and the wool and manure will pay for their feed and interest. In the spring you may put that field in corn, with the certainty of getting fifty per cent. increase of crop.

[American Agriculturist.]

A Device of a Dentist.

A beautiful belle, whose mother kept a genteel boarding house in Amity street, induced one of her mama's boarders to introduce her to a first-class fashionable up-town dentist of his acquaintance, as she wanted a set of artificial teeth. Her mamma accompanied her, and directed the dentist to insert them on heavy gold plates, in the highest style of the art, without regard to expense. On the first visit the young lady's stumps were extracted, and soon she had a mouthful of gold plate and pearl artificial teeth, which added greatly to her natural charms and required grace. But the bill was not paid, and after a collector had worn out some shoe leather and exhausted his patience in trying to get pay from the mother, the dentist himself called, and passing a few minutes in general conversation, he changed the subject and talked of business. "Mamma, of course, professed to be very sorry that she was unable to pay the doctor, but would certainly do so in a few days. As he was apparently about to depart, he casually asked the daughter how she liked the teeth, and she replied that they were perfect, and pleased her very much. "Do they ever slip or pain you?" asked the doctor. "Very seldom, doctor," she replied. "Some time they pinch me a little, but I suppose that can't be avoided." "Oh, yes," said the polite dentist, pulling a pair of little nippers from his pocket; "allow me to bend the plates a little with my nippers, and it will not occur again." At the same time holding out his hand to receive them. The unsuspecting maid pulled them out and handed them to the dentist, who, instead of nipping them with his pinchers, wrapped them up in his pocket handkerchief and placed them in his pocket, and politely and firmly told the beauty that when her mamma paid his bill she could have the teeth again, and not before.

As the girl was engaged to be married to a well-to-do young man who had never seen her without teeth, who was expected to return to the city and lead her to the hymenial altar in a few days, that bill was paid.—N. Y. Sun.

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, who goes for economy in public expenditures, in speaking of an extravagant appropriation, indignantly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, talk about adequate compensation of public servants.—Why, sir, during the late war I was in thirty-seven battles, was wounded thirteen times in the cause of the South, and the entire pay I received was \$70 in Confederate money, and every cent of which I gave for one glass of cherry whiskey."

An Honest and Attractive Scheme.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and while the importance of fostering immigration is conceded on all hands, the great work languishes, as far as this State is concerned, for want of the cash working capital so indispensable for its prosecution. But the South Carolina Immigration Association, whose organization and aims have already had our warm commendation, is composed of five and resolute men, whose obstacles cannot balk in the execution of their self-imposed task of peopling the millions of rich but idle acres in our state with hardy and thrifty settlers from other climes. Finding that the poverty of our people gave little prospect of raising by subscription the funds needed to give an impetus to their enterprise, they have hit upon the expedient of a series of G. R. Concerts, to begin in Charleston in October, the ticket-holders of which will be participants in the grandest and most attractive drawing ever held in our state. The first prize will be the splendid Academy of Music property, which was built at a cost of \$299,000, and which, besides stores, musical bells, saloons, etc., contains the brightest and most beautiful temple of the drama in the South. The second prize will be One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash. A long list of other cash prizes makes up the grand aggregate of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be distributed among the ticket-holders. The number of tickets issued will be 150,000, and the price will be five dollars each.

There can be no doubt of the extraordinary popularity which the scheme is destined to attain. Some idea of this may be formed from the circumstance that over two-thirds of the tickets have been engaged in advance by agents at the North and in California. But the features of the drawing, which will enable it to contrast most favorably with the Crosby Opera House Lottery in Chicago, and other similar schemes, are: 1st. Its unqualified endorsement by a large number of the best known and most respected citizens in the State. 2d. The fact that it will be managed by gentlemen whose names are a guarantee that the drawing will be conducted with strict honor and fairness. 3d. The end sought to be gained, which is, that must elicit the sympathy of every friend of South Carolina and the South. The last consideration, indeed, elevates the enterprise from the rank of a private speculation to that of a project of vast public importance. We want and must have those small farmers whose labor constitutes the true wealth of a State. And if the gentlemen of the Immigration Society succeed in bringing them hither, nobody will be disposed to criticize the plan by which they accomplish the feat.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household.—Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as the physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. Hostettler's Sarsaparilla, Little's Resolvent at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this finding in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a medical agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

The Rhodive of Egypt recently had the first stone of the new port of Alexandria which, when completed, will be the finest of the Mediterranean.

CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and Its Preventive, BY J. H. SOHENOK, M. D. Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. These men died of tubercles, and these are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they been adopted.

DR. JOSEPH H. SOHENOK'S SIMPLE REMEDY. And swayed themselves by its wonderful efficacy. These men died of tubercles, and these are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they been adopted.

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD. The Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with the pills, sweetens and assimilates with the food, and is the best of all purgatives. It is the only one that does not excite the stomach, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no sore laxative, no excitation of the stomach, and no griping.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparilla Resolvent. Has made the most astounding cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that every day an increase in Flesh and Weight is seen and felt.

DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative Pills. Perfectly tasteless, they exist with out gum, sugar, or any other substance, and are the only one that does not excite the stomach, and the cure is seen to be at hand.

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Advertisement for the South Carolina Immigration Association. It features a large offer of \$500,000 in gifts to ticket holders. The gifts include a deed and certificate of title to the Academy of Music building in Charleston, valued at \$500,000. Other gifts include a grand opera house, a grand market street building, and a grand market street building. The tickets are for sale at \$5 each. The association is organized by General M. C. Butler, John Chadwick, Esq., and General M. W. Gary. The tickets are for sale at \$5 each.

New Advertisements.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this notice, a sufferer need any longer suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every pain.

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Notice to Tax Payers. The assessment of personal property for the year 1871, will be made between the first day of July and the tenth day of August, next. Tax-payers are required to make their returns to the County Auditor at his office in Conwayboro, or to his Assistants, at the following named places:

Butler, Chadwick, Gary & Co., Agents South Carolina Land and Immigration Association. Dress-making. Done with neatness and dispatch in the latest fashionable styles, and warranted to give satisfaction, at E. J. CONGDON'S, May 19, 20-17. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Under-clothing made to order, at short notice, at E. J. CONGDON'S, May 19, 20-17.