

T. W. BEATY, Editor.

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# HORRY NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

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## THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious mineral substance but is

### PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

### Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a Family Medicine,—and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

### EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced with-out fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

### IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

### MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZELEN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA  
Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

### How to Make Farm Life Attractive.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently, work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmer should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments and expose themselves needless to cold.

4. By adorning the home. Books, papers, music and reading, should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. There should be fewer descensions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable.

Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

Chickens Hatched in July are said to make far better layers than those hatched in any other season of the year. Early-hatched chickens commence laying in September and continue until cold January weather, when they discontinue until spring.

On the other hand, when hatched in July or August, they begin in February and continue until October. July chickens will average 50 or 75 more eggs yearly than those hatched in March.

A contributor to the Gentry Gentleman writes that eight Bramas have always been my most profitable and favorite fowls; but with great reluctance I am obliged, after three years' trial, to place the Partridge Cochins at the head of the list.

As layers they excel any Asiatic breed I have ever known, and as market fowls they have no equal. They are very hardy, mature early, and make short-legged, yellow-fleshed, heavy-brested fowls.

PICKLE FOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—A very common pickle for hams is made by dissolving one pound of coarse salt with four ounces of sugar in as little water as possible (sugar-house syrup may be substituted for the sugar.) This pickle is boiled, skimmed, and poured, when cold, over the hams already well rubbed with salt and packed in a barrel.

### Successful Farming.

Judge F. M. Wood, of Barbour County, Ala., is reported as having cultivated, the past season, one acre of "poor, sandy land," on which the only fertilizer used was 80 bushels of cotton seed, with the following results: He sowed it in January, with oats, from which he gathered 4,606 pounds in the sheaf, and, at \$1.50 per hundred weight, realized \$69.09.

In June he planted corn, and among it, at the suitable time, sowed peas. He gathered 14 1/2 bushels of corn, worth \$1 per bushel; 8 1/2 bushels of peas, worth \$1.50 per bushel; and 466 pounds of fodder, worth \$1 per hundred pounds; the total amounting to \$101.82.

These crops having been all harvested, the land is now in rye for winter pasturage.

### A New Use for Old Cans.

Old tin cans—fruit, vegetable, or oyster cans are nuisances. Throw them in the fire, and let them unsolder. They will spring open about one inch. Punch holes through each of the four corners, large enough. Take a piece of twine, put through the holes and tie them together. Set it on a piece of board or single, cut just large enough for it to rest upon. Fill up the can with prepared soil, and you have a suds-pot, or can, to start flowers or other plants in.

When your plant is large enough to put out, dig a hole large enough to set the can in, take away the bottom, set the can in, cut the strings, and the can springs open, slip it up over your plant, fill up with dirt, and your plant won't know it has been disturbed.

The old way we sometimes ruin the plants by jarring the pots to loosen the dirt, so that it will come out. With the cans I have never lost any, nor even checked their growth in the least. I even start poppy, larkspur, &c., in them.

### Alexander H. Stephens' View on the Civil Rights Question.

According to programme, the Civil Rights bill will be the first thing after the morning hour in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is to open the debate.

In order to guard against any mistake or misrepresentations of his views, Mr. Stephens has for the twenty-second time in his life, prepared a written speech. In the address Mr. Stephens states, first, the grounds upon which he does not oppose the bill; and, next, some of those upon which he does oppose it.

In this order of division he declares, first, that he is not opposed to the bill because of any disinclination to have awarded to the colored race the full enjoyment of all their civil rights. He is not opposed to the colored race having the amplest justice done them as equals before the law.

Second, his opposition springs from no prejudice against race, color or previous condition of servitude. He is for equal justice to all. Third, in the administration of justice, which he maintains to be the real source of peace, harmony in all societies or States, governments, in his opinion, should not be influenced by the common yet pernicious dogma of the "greatest good to the greatest number," but the higher, better rule of the greatest good to all without detriment or injury to any.

In stating his reasons affirmatively for opposing the bill, according to his method of treating it, Mr. Stephens assigns but two. First, the want of constitutional power to enact it. On this head Mr. Stephens goes into a full discussion of the powers conferred by the new articles of the amendment of the constitution as they stood, and without any inquiry as to how they became incorporated into organic law.

He quotes largely from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered at its last term, known as the Slaughter House cases, and also from another decision afterwards made by the same Court at the same term, which, he maintains, fully sustains him on the constitutional question.

The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, so far as they relate to the subject under consideration, he contends, are only protection against State legislation and confer no new powers upon Congress. The rights secured to the colored race are to be enforced in the

same way that the rights secured to that race, as well as the white race, under other like prohibitions in the constitution before the amendments were made—that is, not by municipal acts of Congress operating over the people of the several States, but by the judgement of all courts declaring that all such hostile State legislation is null and of no effect.

Secondly, Mr. Stephens, opposes the bill upon the ground of expediency; even if there was any necessity for the passage of any such measure, it should be left to the State Legislature. On this point he maintains that the powers claimed by the bill, even if vested in Congress had better be left to the States, in view of the whole nature, spirit and history of our government.

If there is any truth more prominent than all others in that history it is the fact that the germinal principle of all our free institutions was the great right of local self-government by the States. The great issue of constitutionalism on the one side and centralism on the other must soon be met in this country.

The dawn of a new epoch in the politics of the United States is upon us. The elements of present party organizations will soon fall into a new alignment. Of this issue Mr. Stephens maintains that whatever party, by whatever name, whether republican, democratic or any other which shall plant itself on the old Jeffersonian creed, will, at no distant day, win as signal a triumph as the same party did in 1800.—N. Y. Herald.

### The Maryland and Virginia Senatorial Elections.

Elections for a United States Senator take place in the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures respectively on Tuesday the 13th, and on Tuesday the 20th of the current month. In the former State the election is to supply the place of a Democrat, Mr. Hamilton, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

In Virginia a Conservative will be chosen to occupy the seat to be vacated by Mr. Lewis, Radical, on the 4th of March approaching.

The Virginia contest appears to be between Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Col. R. E. Withers, though the names of Hons. John Goode, Gilbert C. Walker, Thos. S. Bocoek and others have been urged by their respective friends.

Mr. Hunter's national reputation would seem to point him out as the most conspicuous representative of a State that has never we believe until now been weakly represented in the Senate of the United States.

The choice cannot fall upon a worthy man, and certainly his fine abilities were never in greater demand than right now.

The struggle for the Maryland Senatorship seems to be principally between Gov. Whyte, the present Senator, ex Gov. Swann, and Messrs. S. Toackle Willis and W. T. Merrick. Postmaster Genral Creswell, it is said, is endeavoring to form an independent combination, composed of a few Democrats and the Republicans, to get himself elected. But no such scheme can succeed in Maryland.

The chances of Governor Pinckney Whyte are thought to be the best. He is we think, the youngest, as we believe, the most brilliant of the contestants, and represents the young and progressive element in Maryland politics.—Wilming Star.

### Indications.

If the Senate Judiciary Committee remain in any doubt respecting the case of George H. Williams, let them summon Mr. Gazaway B. Lamar and ascertain from him what lawyer of Washington made to him the proposition that on the payment by him of \$40,000 cash the appeal to the Supreme Court which the Department of Justice has interposed against the decision of the Court of Claims ordering the payment to Mr. Lamar of \$500,000 or upward from the Treasury, on account of cotton claims, should be withdrawn, and Lamar thus be enabled to obtain the money.

Having got the name of this lawyer from Mr. Lamar, let the committee then examine the lawyer with a view

of ascertaining whether or no he was authorized to make that proposition to Lamar by Mrs. Williams, the wife of the Attorney-General.

If these inquiries are conducted with earnestness and judgement, the committee may possibly learn something instructive as to the propriety of confirming Williams as Chief Justice.

New York Sun.

### CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

That Landaulet—What will President Grant do About it!

It is established by vouchers in the department of justice that on January 27, 1872, Attorney-General Williams took sixteen hundred dollars from the contingent fund of the department for a landaulet for his wife; and that on July 29, 1872, he took seven hundred and fifty dollars to pay for a pair of carriage horses to draw this landaulet.

In July also, he purchased a pair of stitched pole straps, a gold slip buckle, and a new silk lining for the landaulet, and had it varnished and put other expenses upon it amounting in all to \$211.31.

In November and in December the same carriage was repaired again at the cost of the department of justice, out of whose contingent fund \$300 was taken for those repairs. It is also alleged that the same attorney-general has bought with \$500 from the money of the contingent fund, but for his private house, one side wall glass and one base table with white marble top.

Moreover, George Wilkinson is borne on the rolls of the department as a temporary clerk at \$70 a month, and Charles W. Lee as a messenger at \$60 a month, both of them being domestic servants of the attorney-general, and performing no service whatever for the department of justice by which they are paid.

This man Williams has been nominated by President Grant for Chief Justice of the United States. Since his nomination these facts have been developed in the course of investigations by Senator Edmunds's judiciary committee. Now what will President Grant do about it?—New York Sun.

### Currency Needs.

[Philadelphia Press.] Governor Kemper, of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature on the 1st instant, referred to the currency needs of that State with especial emphasis.

He claims that Virginia has less than one-third of her proper proportion of national bank currency, and urges, with good reason, that either her allowance should be largely increased or else that the national tax on bank notes be abolished, so that the State banks may supply the pressing need by issuing currency.

From all parts of the country except New York and New England there come the same loud complaints about the arbitrary limitation of the circulating medium, but if other sections could only be as well supplied as Massachusetts they would be perfectly content.

### A Herald Correspondent Discusses a Political Move Near—Relief of the South and the Campaign of '78.

[N. Y. Herald Dispatches.] Washington, January 4

A rumor is afloat here that before the lapse of many days a Republican member of the House will submit to that body a somewhat bold and startling proposition for the release of the Southern States from their present disheartening financial embarrassments.

This proposition, it is said, will be to advance to the Southern States several hundred millions of cash, or its equivalent, and partly in consideration of the heavy losses suffered by the Southern States in the loss of their slave property.

Of course there is no hope of the success of any such scheme this side of the Presidential election of 1876; but suppose you have an ambitious Republican or two intent upon a new departure for 1876, you will perceive that, in gaining the good-will of the South, through the proposition suggested, the Republican leading off in this movement will secure some capital to build upon.

It seems to be understood here that a powerful bolt from the administration party is bound to be made for the campaign of 1876

and so if some leading Republicans during this session of Congress shall lead off in some movement for the Southern vote not to set down in the administration programme you need not be surprised.

### Williams Withdraws.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND COURIER.] WASHINGTON, January 8.

The message of President Grant to the Senate, withdrawing the nomination of G. H. Williams to be chief justice, states that it was done at his own request.

As Williams remains in office as attorney-general, the nomination of Col. Brislow for that position in another brief message, was consequently withdrawn.

The following is the letter of Attorney-General Williams, requesting the withdrawal of his nomination:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, January 7.

To the President: Sir—You were kind enough, without my solicitation, or any knowledge on my part, that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since that time the floodgates of calumny, in all directions, have been opened upon me; my abilities have been disparaged, and my integrity brought in question, and it seems that a public opinion, adverse to my appointment, has been created, which might hereafter embarrass your administration, and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench.

With a perfect consciousness that I have performed, with clean hands and upright purpose, all the duties of the various public places to which I have been called, and trusting to time and a just public, when better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination for chief justice.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

### The Printing Certificate.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, Jan. 8.

The impression is that the result of the injunction against the certificates of indebtedness issued to the Credit Mobilier Printing Company will be practically to stop the collection of taxes.

Most of the taxpayers about the city have bought certificates for the purpose of meeting their taxes, and now have no other money. The matter is much canvassed here, and this conclusion is generally arrived at, that, if the injunction should be dissolved at the final hearing, the time for the collection of taxes must necessarily be extended.

Mr. Monteith, the partner of Mr. Bauskett, the plaintiff in the case, had for a long while a claim of five thousand dollars against the State, and it is said if this were paid the suit would be stopped. How much truth there is in this rumor, I do not know.

Evans.

I'VE WATCHED YOU.—Truly hath the Holy Spirit said, "None of us liveth to himself." What a fearful reproduction of wickedness is there from the lives of the wicked. Were professed Christians equally faithful in the godliness of their lives, how far more rapid would be the world's conversion to Jesus!

Said Wm. L.—in prayer-meeting recently: "I was quite interested in the remarks of our pastor some time ago, that men were intently watching us Christians, and we should wish them to do so. But little did I suppose that any one was watching me. Yet a man met me in the street a few days ago who said, 'You know what kind of a man I used to be. But I've been watching you since your professed conversion, and I've seen a great change in you. That has led to a change in me. I, too am now, I trust, a child of God, and all through watching you!'"

Men may understand a life based upon the Word of God, when that Word is yet a sealed book to them.

Brigham Young has ordered his missionaries in Europe to send no more old maids, they are unprofitable converts.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted at 10¢ per square for 10 lines, and 15¢ for each subsequent insertion.  
One inch space will constitute a square, whether in length or display type; less than an inch will be charged for as a square.  
Deaths and funeral notices free.  
Obituaries of one square free; over one square charged at advertising rates.  
Religious notices of one square free.  
A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept in for a term of three months or longer.

### Asking a Husband's Blessing.

Bazaar Township, Kan., September 27. A few days ago the citizens of this township were startled by the rumor that the wife of a well known Baptist preacher had gone to Texas with her husband's hired man. She had previously borne a good reputation and lived with her husband fifteen years, and was the mother of three children, aged respectively 13, 6 and 4 years.

Her husband became aware that all was not right, and a few months ago paid and dismissed the man who was the cause of his domestic unhappiness and he went, but only to a place near by, where he procured a new wagon.

Then he bought a horse of his former employer and with another horse, procured somewhere else, he rigged an outfit for Texas, as he said. When he was all ready the lady coolly informed her husband that she loved George better than herself or children, and that she was going with him.

The husband remonstrated and told her that when the reaction came, which surely would come, she would be most miserable. But nothing would induce her to be separated from George; she thrust away her little children who cling about her neck, and her husband, with a heavy heart, divided his household goods with her giving her and her paramour half of such things as they could carry.

He also told her that she could take some books from his library if she chose. She took only her Bible and hymn book. The husband expressed the hope that she might read her Bible and profit thereby.

At ten o'clock or thereabouts, in the darkness of the night, the eloping pair started off, piously requesting the deserted husband to pray that they may have a safe and prosperous journey.

### Read! Read! Read!

To the afflicted who are suffering with Cancer, Tumors, Struck, Gonorrhoea, Ulcers, Eruptions, Uterine, Liver, Skin Diseases, and all other kindred disorders.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Virginia North Carolina and South Carolina, having placed ourselves under the care of Dr. J. Miles Hunter, of Goldsboro, N. C., whose special practice for the cure of all diseases above enumerated is world wide known, beg most respectfully to say to our afflicted friends that Dr. Hunter has permanently and radically cured our diseases; and we are this day living witnesses of his scientific attainment, and cheerfully endorse his various plans of treatment in said diseases.

P. D. Story, Newmarket, Va.  
Henry Clay Smith, Snow Hill, N. C.  
Mrs. Margaret Heath, " "  
Mrs. Elizabeth Bain, Goldsboro, " "  
Nathaniel Epperson, " "  
Mrs. A. J. Heaster, Magnolia, " "  
Wright Wiggins, Edgecombe Co., " "  
Wiley Smith, Beaufort, " "

D. Coleman, Supply (Brunswick Co.), " "  
W. R. Gier, " "  
J. N. Rivenbark, Snow Hill, " "  
Andrew Miles, " "  
Mrs. Margaret DeLoose, New Hanover Co., " "  
Thomas Coleman, Bolton, " "  
Miss E. McKim, " "  
John S. Brinson, Falmlee, " "  
J. H. Williamson, Cathage, " "  
Abraham M. Mathis, Clinton, " "  
H. D. Sessions, Whiteville, " "  
R. D. Shelmy, Conwayboro, S. C.;  
Robt. Milligan, " "  
Mrs. W. W. Hardee, " "  
Miss E. Giles, Bayboro, " "  
William Church, Gallivants Ferry, " "  
E. M. Floyd, " "  
Miss E. Dinary, " "  
John Roberts, " "  
G. W. Cannon, Bull Creek, " "  
Mrs. Kenah Bryant, Marion, " "  
Mrs. B. Byrd, " "

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Oct. 11, 1873.

For the last 12 years I had on my face near the nose, what was called a Cancer Wart. Physicians called Epithelial Cancer. It had enlarged so as to prevent my washing my face, and was very sore. I had seen Dr. J. Miles Hunter & Co's circular for the cure of such diseases, and being advised to apply to them, I did so. Last February I went to their Infirmary in Goldsboro, N. C., and staid there 10 days under their treatment; and can now say to all, the cancer is well. My reasons for not sending this certificate sooner, is, I have waited to see if it would return; it has not done so, and I cheerfully send you this certificate, hoping that others may apply to you and find a cure for such maladies.

Yours truly,  
BRYANT BENNETT.  
Dr. J. MILES HUNTER & Co.

GENTS.—Above you have my certificate with permission to make such use as you may think proper to go to the public.

Yours truly,  
BRYANT BENNETT.

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