

HERRY NEWS.

T. W. BEATY, Editor.

We are in no wise responsible for the views of our Correspondents.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

[For The Herry News.]

A DECLARATION OF TAXPAYING WOMEN.

"And the Lord, God took the man, and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it." "And the Lord, God said, it is not good, that man should be alone; I will make him a help meet." When they sinned the Lord, God said to man, "In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat thy bread." Now ease-loving man didn't like, to dress and keep the garden, with only the assistance of a woman—so those men of physical strength, and mental capacity to rule, subverted the weak and docile, and transmitted them, with their children, as an inheritance to their descendants.

The Christian era introduced teachers with new ideas and principles. A new commandment was given unto man, "To love one another—do unto others, as they would be done by." New doctrines that made slow progress in the stoney, selfish hearts of the powerful.

Not until the close of the twelfth century do we find the idea of governing by representation to prevail among the nations of Europe, and then only in a limited degree.

The Barons of England declare, that the objects of a political society are, the equal distribution of justice; and the free enjoyment of property; they demonstrated to King John, that the "divine right" of a king was limited, by forcing him to grant them the right to elect twenty five members of their own order, as conservators of the public rights. The Barons needed the concurrence of the people, so they privileged them in each county, to elect twelve knights, (a knight was a young servant privileged to bear arms) having thus guaranteed their liberties, they suffered themselves to be lured, into partial security.

Grafty, ambitious, cruel-hearted men then, "borrowed the livery of heaven to serve the devil;" with gentle, persuasive sayings they won upon the credulity and devotional sentiments of the people; they persuaded the people, that they were Christ's vicegerents on earth; that to bestow on them was giving to their Master; the people bestowed on them large sums; till they were possessed of lands, and erect monasteries,—build halls,—to those meadow and wood, as game preserves, which were reserved exclusively for the pleasure and palate of the church dignitaries; their keepers patrolled stream and pond for a fish purpose,—the people took their corn and wheat to be ground, and their cloth to be lured at their mills, from a devotional sense of duty, allowing them to fix their own rates of toll and tithes; until the common law of England—custom, was firmly riveted upon them. "Frodoe in his Annals of an English Abbey," relates instances, when the Abbot, by the law of custom, claims men as his "born bondmen;" and the courts decide in his favor; thus spiritual lords were more oppressive and tyrannical, than the secular lords had ever dared to be. The people were awakened to their condition they got handmills, and said they would grind, in their own houses; that they would have their cloth lured, where it could be done cheaper; the "taxed" violence; the case was carried to court; again justice and law was on the side of power and established authority; the people were obliged to take their corn, wheat and cloth to the Abbot's mills; and to take presents of wine, to appease his wrath,—this was it a succession of struggles, between the laity, and their spiritual lords, until the time of Henry VIII; when with a mighty blow he banished monkdom, from his kingdom; Tyranny and oppression still lingered; but the people had learned to think for themselves; if they could not successfully resist they could flee from it. America offered an asylum. Delicate women share the perils, hardships and privations of a pioneer's life, to the enjoyment of freedom and liberty of conscience. As soon as the colonists began to flourish England claimed the right to lay impost on the necessities of life, which the

colonists stoutly resisted; the women joined with the men in courageously accepting the issues of the times; on those issues was founded a mighty country,—the fundamental principals of Constitution are, Taxation without Representation is unjust—all have an equal right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

The women of the country, true to these glorious principles, had their sympathies enlisted in behalf of the slave; their writings, sayings and doings, had much to do with the final result;—emancipation of the colored race; to that race was freely given, the right of representation in the government,—the right of a common jury;—the right to be elected to positions of honor, trust and profit.

Russia liberated her serfs. Holland and Brazil did likewise with their slaves. Spain the last bond hold is being towed into the line of progress.

Thus far the men have done well among themselves in carrying out the principals of the "new commandment."

Let us go back 434 years before Christ, and see what has been demanded all this time for woman. We will refer to the Bible story of King Ahasuerus, and queen Vashti; the "king made a great feast, to his nobles, princes and servants; on the seventh day, when the heart the king was merry with wine, he commanded to bring Vashti the queen before the king, with the crown royal, to show the people, and the princes her beauty; for she was fair to look on;" like a modest, gentle, virtuous woman she "refused to come;" an innate sense of delicacy rebelled at the idea of putting herself on exhibition, simply to gratify vanity, had she known the necessity of protecting her own interests, without doubt, she would have conquered a natural repugnance at appearing before a crowd of intoxicated men, and like a brave woman have filled her place;—a woman's place wherever duty, and the protection of her own interest calls her. The king said to the wise men, who knew law and judgement; what shall be done to queen Vashti? now those mighty men, were courteous, gallant and devoted to the fair sex, just as are the men of to-day; but they did not accord to queen Vashti the same law and justice that they would have claimed for themselves; she was not tried by a select number of her own class,—had the ladies, princesses and gentlewomen of Persia and Media, rendered verdict in her case,—do you suppose the king would have sentenced her to banishment? were those nobles, princes and wise men anxious to protect, the rights of their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, when they said, "thus, shall there arise too much contempt and wrath;" or did they show a determination to protect their dignity, and self gratification at all hazards? their verdict was banish queen Vashti; notice their reason for law and judgment "when the kings decree, shall be published, throughout all his empire, all the wives shall give their husbands honor, both to great and small;" in the light of the liberty of the times, are the men willing to accept a forced honor?—if their conduct, is such that it will not command respect and esteem, is it for their temporal or spiritual good, that their female relatives, should be forced to teign honor?

The march of progress imposes on woman the task of dressing and keeping her own garden,—it imposes on her the task of doing her full share, towards supporting the general garden with all its subdivisions; state, county and town, in each of which we find great grinding mills of debt and appropriations; we don't propose to discuss the merits, or demerits of these debts and appropriations; we simply assert that we had no voice in contracting the debts, or donating the appropriations; but are forced to bring our toll and tithes; the founders of the debts and appropriations fixing the rates and charges. We find far salaried offices, reserved for men, as game preserves, and we are taxed to preserve the game, and not allowed to partake of the feast. We find tax collectors zealously patrolled, that no woman, may get as much as *vece juror's* ticket, yet we are taxed to keep those bills in a running, healthy condition. It is not right that we should be forced to dress and tend the vine that men may drink the wine.

Women have been efficient "help mees" in effecting the liberty of man-

kind; they have sufficient intelligence to appreciate the blessing of liberty; they have sufficient discretion and judgment to use it with moderation, equity and honesty; why should it be withheld?

Let a committee be appointed to examine the assessing records of this county, and let us know what portion of taxes is paid by women; then let us withhold our tax money, and demand a *pay back "grab,"* or be allowed the right of representation; the right of a common jury; the right to be elected to positions of honor, trust and profit.

Taxation without representation is equally unjust for women as for men; women have as good right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as have the men,—custom and established authority, no more gives the tax collector the right to take our tax money, than it gave the spiritual lords, of past times, to take the toll and tithes of the laity.

In Barbarous times, the weak and timid needed the protection, and defence of the strong and powerful; but men, and timid women, gladly yielded, for the maintenance of valiant men, on whom they depended for the defence of their lives and liberties. Who asked no more in return, than a bare subsistence—honor was their compensation and glory. In the light of today, grievances and differences between nations, are to be decided at an international conference, by arbitration, such is the ideal condition of the civilized world. The object of an enlightened government is to protect the life, liberty and property of every inhabitant; the strong and powerful are needed in the agricultural, mechanical and commercial industries of the nation,—their honor and profits in advancing and protecting the interests of those industries; they are a valuable man to their calling, and to their honor is due;—then we have a miserable class of "vagabond gentlemen," whose calling is to use big, swelling words, and high wrought sentiments in regard to the prerogatives of man,—their only pursuit is to prey upon the hard wrought earnings of the industrious; their vanity, cruelty, greed and ignorance is intolerable;—their greed is insatiable; we leave our readers to determine what is their day, we determine, that we are not willing, to be taxed, for the worship of Juggernaut.

SPECTATOR.

A MERELOTE APPEARANCE.—On Sunday last about one quarter before two P. M. an immense mermaid passed over this place. In the open air it sounded much like the rumbing of an empty wagon driven rapidly over a rough road. In doors people thought the diabolisms were on fire; one person who was crossing a stream of water at the time saw the light reflect from it in the water but we could hear of no one who saw it. The direction seemed to be from east to west, and the noise continued at least one half a minute. A gentleman, who was riding at the time, stated that his team were so badly frightened that he was compelled to dig round hold them; the horses seemed completely terrified. It was noticed that several more east and west of this place. *Walterboro News.*

It is not to be expected that the holders of genuine South Carolina bonds will consent to have them sealed fifty per cent, along with the bogus stuff in which Patterson and his friends are interested. It is high time for the carpet-bag Legislatures of the South to learn that, while fraudulent indebtedness may be discarded, genuine bonds, for which dollar for dollar has been paid, are sacred obligations and not to be trifled with. *N. Y. Sun.*

Confiscation.

The pretence of the Ring that the taxes are no heavier this year than last is utterly false. While it is true that the rate of the tax has not been augmented, assessments have been increased to an extent that in many instances has doubled or trebled the taxes. A gentleman living in this city, who owns real estate in Marion County, has received a note from his agent that his lands have been assessed by the Board of Equalization at \$13,592, and that the amount of his taxes this year is \$271 84. Last year he paid \$137 34 on the same land. The writer further adds; "The taxes this year are double, and in some cases treble, as much as last year. There is great dissatisfaction among the people, and a great many will not be able to pay." *News and Courier.*

There is a man living in Greenville who has in his possession a receipt for the taxes on a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land paid in 1848. The amount of taxes paid at that date was fifteen cents. Last year he paid twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents taxes on the same land.

TAXES.—In reference to the tax now assessed on property, we will state that we heard a good citizen of our County say this week that he had ante-war tax receipts on the property now owned by him for fifteen cents the then tax, while now he pays between eleven and twelve dollars on the same property. There has been no new buildings or other improvements to account for this great difference. How is this for high? *Walterboro Courier.*

The Treasurer received the tax books from the Auditor on the 14th inst. The people are paying their taxes with their usual promptness. The Treasurer will be on his rounds collecting for the next two weeks, consequently the office in Walterboro will be closed until February 5th. *Walterboro News.*

"Time to Unload."

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: "Perhaps the most significant speech the President has ever made, of a political nature, was addressed last evening to some prominent Republican who called upon him at the White House. The President said: 'I begin to think that it is time for the Republican party to unload. There has been too much dead weight carried by it. The success of our arms during the rebellion, and the confidence that the Republican party was strong enough to hold up any burden, have imposed a disability on the Gulf States on the administration. I am tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take care of herself, as Texas will have to do. I don't want any quarrel about Mississippi State matters to be referred to me. This nursing of monstrosities has nearly exhausted the life of the party. I am done with them, and they will have to take care of themselves.'"

THE WRECK OF THE VIRGINIA.—The reports from the wreck of the Virginia are very meagre. The pilots say that she is sinking in the sand at the bottom of the channel, her mizzenmast, the top of which is protruding from the water, having sunk down apparently several inches. She seems to have careened very slightly, as the mast does not stand so perpendicularly as it was at first. She lies in the track of vessels going out over the main bar, although somewhat to the southward of the main channel. If the government has ever had any idea of making any attempt at raising her, which no one here supposes that they have, they should be able to commence work at an early day, as it will soon be too late.

NEW BOYS ON THE COAST.—A first class Nuu buoy has been placed over the wreck of the Steamer Virginia, sunk in eight and a half fathoms water S 4 E from Oak Island Light, N. C.—A first class Pan buoy has been placed over the wreck of the General Sherman sunk off Little River Inlet, S. C., in eight and a half fathoms water. *Charleston News and Courier.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry executions to me directed and lodged in this office, I will offer for sale at the Courthouse, in Conwayboro, S. C., on the first Monday in February next, within legal sale hours, the following property to wit: Three hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of J. N. Pearce, at the suit of James A. Hendricks, et al. The interest of John B. Bruton in five hundred acres of land, lying near Simpsons Creek on the Waccamaw Road, known as the former residence of Thomas L. Hardee at the suit of John N. Lee, et al. To be sold at the risk of the former purchaser, January 12th, 1874. A. H. SKIPPER, S. H. C.

In obedience to an order of Judge of Probate for Horry County I will offer for sale the real estate of Jonathan J. Baker at the Court House in Conwayboro S. C. on the first Monday in February next, containing fifty acres more or less bounded on the East by J. G. Baker's land on the South and West by the same, and on the North by Enoch Allen's land. Conditions of sales cash. Sheriff's Office January 12th 1874. A. H. SKIPPER, S. H. C.

Real estate of James Belleme. In obedience to an order of the Judge of Probate for Horry County I will offer for sale the real estate of James Belleme before the Court house in Conwayboro S. C. on the first Monday in February next within legal sale hours. Five hundred acres more or less, and bounded as follows, on the North by lands formerly owned by Thos. Randall, East by land of Wm. L. Belleme, and South and West by lands of the estate of N. F. Nixon. Conditions cash. Jan. 12th 1874. A. H. SKIPPER, S. H. C.

NOTICE To Contractors.

Office Board Co. Com'rs. } January 10 1874. } The Bridge across Kingston Lake at Conwayboro, will be let for repairs under sealed proposals or by sub day in Feb. next, under the following specifications.

FIRST SPECIFICATION. Posts to be put in on Mud Sills, Braces from Mud Sill to posts, and braces to be draw bored and connected before mud sills are sunk. Mud sills must be 25 ft long and not less than 12 x 12. Twelve new posts 10 x 10, of good heart pine or cypress, Twelve new stringers same size as old stringers. Five new cap sills same size as old cap sills. All braces 4 x 6 inches. Braces must be from cap to post, and from stringer to posts well connected by tenons of 4 inches and drawn bore. The stringer must have ship lap and properly trimmed. Abutment on east side to be repaired.

SECOND SPECIFICATION. To be built as good as new, by posts driven by pile driver. Twelve new posts 10 x 10 of good heart cypress or pine. All of the material on the bridge can be used, if it is as good as now. This includes planks, braces, caps, and stringers as well as banisters. The stringers must be lapped as in specification first. Abutment on East side to be repaired, at the long span or arch, booms of timber to be properly connected with the span and each shore so as to prevent timber or flats from lodging against the bridge. Bonds will be required for double the amount of the contract, with ample security. Commissioners reserve the right to accept any or all bids, or reject the same. Proposals on any other plans are invited and a diagram should accompany the bid. All bids should be sealed, directed to Chairman Board County Com'rs, Horry Co., care of J. H. NORMAN, By order of Board J. H. NORMAN, Clerk B. C. C.

Office Board Co. Com'rs, } January 10, 1874. } The Board of County Commissioners will meet on Saturday in Feb. 1874 at 11 o'clock A. M. Take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. J. H. NORMAN, Clerk B. C. C.

Horry Lodge, No. 65, A. F. M. The time of holding the regular communications of Horry Lodge having been changed from the first Monday night of each month to the first Tuesday night after each full moon, brethren will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. R. G. SESSIONS, Secy. Jan. 6th, 1874-1m.

Regular Communication. The next regular communication of Horry Lodge, No. 65 A. F. M. will be held on Tuesday night, Feb. 2nd, 1874. By order of the W. M. R. G. SESSIONS, Secy.

Land for Sale or Rent. Offer for Sale at a bargain that plantation and tract of land, where J. B. Lane now lives, situated about 3 miles from Cool Springs, containing 290 acres, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, on the premises is a comfortable dwelling and out houses. If not sold soon it will be rented to a good tenant. T. W. BEATY, Jan. 6th 1874.

PREMIUM GHROMO. GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application. Our Ghromo "The Little Florists," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of five dollars. Chase Brothers & Woodward, SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N. Y.

Assignees' or Trustees' Notice of Appointment.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina in the Matter of Benjamin Stevens of Horry County Bankrupt.

To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of Benjamin Stevens of the County of Horry, in said District; and who was to wit, on the third day of October A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt, upon the Petition of himself, by District Court of said District. Dated at Conwayboro, the 29th day of November A. D. 1873. Samuel S. Beaty, Assignee. Jan. 6th, 1874-3L.

Assignees' or Trustees' Notice of Appointment.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina in the Matter of Samuel M. Stevens, of Horry County Bankrupt.

To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of Samuel M. Stevens of the County of Horry, in said District; and who was to wit, on the third day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged Bankrupt, upon the Petition of himself, by District Court of said District. Dated at Conwayboro, the 29th day of November A. D. 1873. Samuel S. Beaty, Assignee. Jan. 6th, 1874-3L.

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1840. Over 30 Years, 1874. SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, And after thirty years' trial, the PAIN-KILLER may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and now where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases: it is admirably situated for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest, and is justly received the most unqualified testimony of cures, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled. Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists. Jan. 6th, 1874-1m