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An Independent Journal.

VOL. 6.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.

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world, for there is no region of the globe into its 20th year, enjoys the widest circulation of which it has not found its way, and none any weekly newspaper of the kind in the where it has not been targely and highly prized. of a bloated, seedly drunkard. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the or strong drink as a beverage. Shun cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is it as you would a pestilence. 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 still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtres, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of first respectability recomend it as a most effectual prepa, ration for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruses, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentary 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 Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by People of all Professions, will find The Scin-, the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity, A year's number contain 832 psges and As an external medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

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TEMPERENCE.

The Social Glass.

O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as others see us. Twould from many a blunder free us, And foolish notion.

I once knew a man, who was a very cleaver sort of a fellow, remarkable for the kindness of his heart and willingness to do a friend a favor. But like many others, he was in the habit of taking a social glass. At first, it was mainly to please his friends, and to keep from seeming unsociable. He had no fears of becoming a drunkard or even of liquor injuring him. After fut and scape in water-color by the celebrated a while he began to like it; as he drank at first to please his friends, he prepared to deliver them together with a soon began to drink to please himself. two of which were thought by his

> its hurting him. prosperous. In a little while he be- Glass." The latter is inimitable, and gan to lose his customers, business ought to be republished by some of became slack, and this gave him more the temperance societies to promote time to be with his "friends," and of their cause. Being intimately accourse he drank more frequently.

drifting toward the vortex of ruin, and that a further account of Parson please do it quick!" it. But he could see no danger; and million raeders of THE SUN.

almost to themselves. His clothes became dilapidated and

and he drank on. Having lost his

customers, he began to lose his friends.

One and another shunned him, until

thread-bare. His face was red and bloated, and his whole personal appearance was disgusting.

One Sabbath morning he stood with several country officials, in a saloon. Each held a glass in his hand ready to drink when the word was given. Just as our hero was turning his glass up, he espied his image in the looking glass that stood back of the counter. There he stood, ragged and dirty, his eager hand clutching the brandy-glass—a feeling of disgust came over him. He turned, and along the street went a troop of nicely-dressed children on their way to Sabath school. With a trembling hand he sat the untasted liquor down on the counter with the exclamation, "I will never drink a gain!"

"What is the matter?" exclained several at once.

Pointing to the looking-glass, he said, "I now see how I look," Then pointing to the street, he said, "See there-those children are on their way to Sabbath school. What sort of an example are we setting them? Here is the county judge, and there is the sheriff, and here is a lawyer, and here am I, all on this holy Sabbath day in a public saloon drinking brandy. Gentlemen, you may do as you please, but not another drop will I ever take.'

Bravely has he kept his pledge. His business is on the increase. His friends again respect him and he has the appearance of a gentleman, instead

No one is safe who ever drinks w

"I can Nover be a Drunkard."

In our youth we had a very dear friend who often used this expression. He was a proud boy and a prouder man. He was fond of what the world calls pleasure, and finally rushed into the vortex that leads to rum. Social in his nature he was often tempted at parties to take wine, and berated his friends who refused when he accepted. And when, in his calm moments, these very friends would warn him of his danger, he would reply, "I can never be a drunkard."

The habit grew upon him, and after a while he commenced taking his dram regularly. Ashamed of his habit, and fearful that his family, and friends would discover it he used cloves and Thirty Years are certainly a long enough other articles to destroy the smell o his breath. Often remonstrated with by watchful friends, he would deny that he had gone to any excess.

> The writer removed to Texas and returned to his old home where his friend lived, about seventeen years afterwards, and the first time he saw him he was down on the sidewalk drunk, and a year afterward he was found dead in the same street.

> Young men, beware! There is not one in ten thousand that can always be moderate in drinking. If you touch at all you are in danger. The devlish ingenuity of man has truely given you the means of destroying the smell of liquor upon the breath, but not of saving you from a drunkard's fate.

TWO SINGULAR CHARACTERS.

The Author of the Little Hatchet Story and his Eccentric Son.

I From The New York Sun. To the Editor of The Snn.

Sir: I noticed in a recent number of your paper an extract from Weems's "Life of Washington," and quite a flattering account of the author. You did not name his other productions, He loved it, still he did not think of friends to surpass his history of Washington. I refer to his "Life of Mar-He was a basiness man, and quite ion," and his "Drunkard's Looking quainted with the Weems family for

some of them began to talk to him of Weems might be interesting to the

maternal ancestors, who emigrated city. from Scotland in the early settlement of this country, during the reign of Charles II. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland at the same time, and settled in Anne Arundel county. Mason L. Weems being a second son, his father, who favored the English notion of primogeniture, made him a parson, and being intimate with the Washington family, he was through that means installed at Poblick parish in Virginia. It was there he wrote his lives of washington and Mariou, and his "Drunkard's Looking Glass." It was customary with him to make long journeys through Virginia in his coach, which was generally filled with books which he offered for sale, He dealt not only in his own works, but also those of many others, including the infidel writers Thomas Paine and Voltaire. On one occasion he was childen by a friend for selling such poisonous literature, whereupon he replied: "If I sell the poison I sell the

'Saints' Rest.' " Parson Weems was and excellent preformer on the violin, and he a ways travelled with his fiddle. When called to marry a couple he would afterward play for the dance, and it was his delight to see the young peo ple enjoy themselves in innocent amusements. He was and exceeding. ly handsome man, as is shown by his portrait now in the picture gallery of one of his descendants, a great favorite with the ladies, and was welcome wherever he went.

antidote too, for here is Baxter's

Parson Weems's son, the member of Congress mentioned in your article, I knew personally. He has been dead many years. He was a greater oddity than his father, and only served one term in Congress, being politically killed by John Randolph, Weems made every effort to be latimate with that eccentric Virginian, but was invariably met with a haughty reserve. Finding his friendly advances consant y rebuffed, be made it a rule to oppose Randolph in debate, and to vote igainst every measure he brought be. fore the House. One day Randolph offered some amendment to a biil, and stated he would withdraw it if op. posed by "either a friend or an enemy." Weems jumped to his feet immediately, and in his usual impetous style opposed the measure. After he had exhausted himself, Randolph rose in his seat, and in his usual squeaking voice said, "Mr. Speaker, I said I would withdraw my amendment if opposed by a friend or an enemy. The gentleman is neither, sir-I shall there. fore let it stand." This brought down the house, and effectually extinguished poor Weems.

After his term in Congress Weems thought be had a call to preach. He commenced by preaching at the funcrals of his deceased slaves. He tried his hand at the camp meetings, but being known as the hardest swearing man in the country he was invariably led out of the ground and ordered off. quiet on his farm, preaching to his netheir children. His manner of divorstand the candidates in the middle of the road, and in the presence of his other slaves order them to walk off in opposite directions until out of sight looked back it was a perfect job, and of its arduous duties on the hontier," but if there was a lingering look behind from either of the parties they tis forces of she United States." would have to come together again and try to be reconciled.

ex-Congressman. One day he was som offence. He had the offender tied up, and between the stripes inflicted long lectures on the slave's misdeeds. At last the negro got tired of the pro-

Weems was considered by his neigh bors deficient in mental capacity. He Mason Lock Weems was born in entertained peculiar views, especially system of recruiting, and a constantly Anne Arundel county, Maryland, at on religious matters, and was indicrousthe old family mansion called Lock ly aristocratic in manner and sentiment, diers, who never had a thought of rehe and his boon companions were left | Eden. Lock was the name of his resembling his lather only in eccentri-

NO. 7

Mathews County, Va., Jan. 28, 1874. Tobacco at the West.

In a recent trip through the West, ny attention was constantly drawn to the immense consumption of tobacco by chewing. This mode of using the earn double and treble the pay of a narcotte poison is more damaging than soldier, and he will not submit to the is susceptible in this way of constant use. A man smokes two hours a day, time of peace composed of Americans. He chews fifteen hours. The sunken l men of the West are largely attributed to chewing.

leaving out the inconceivable filth which covers the floor of the car, hall, pew, sidewalk, everything, leaving out the sickening odor of the breath, in brief the unparalleled nastiness of of the indulgence, we cannot shut our pay rolls and disappear. And is it for fluence of the habit. Tobacco is an immensly powerful poison. If a boy ten years of age, who has never used tobacco, take into his mouth a piece as large as a pea, and simply chew it, without swallowing a drop, before he has finished simply squeezing it between his teeth, he will break out into a cold, clammy perspiration, his pulse will flutter, he will vomit, and fall down upon the floor, he will seem, for two hours, as though he were going

on, but in numberless ways are trans- during 13 weeks. mitting the deadly influence to their

How any man, who knows that every condition of the parent, whether it be an gnimal or a man, must influence for good or ill the offspring, can consent to become the father of children while his system is so dominated by this powerful narcoctie, that an abstinence of twenty-four hours nearly sets him erazy I can't conceive.

Only God can fully measure the magnitude of this evil, first, in its influence upon the present men of the of the great West of the foture.

Dio Lewis in To-Day.

The Standing Army.

eing a couple was peculiar. He would men! This fact strikes at the very proportions. Gen. Sherman, in his effect divides the object of the exisby the turn of the road. If neither tance of the army into "the fulfilment the separation was declared complete; and "the forming of the model on which to shape the volunteer and unli-

army is on the frontier, and that its A good story was told told of the size for the work of watching and pun ishing hostile Indians should be limicorrecting one of his negro men for ted to 10,000 men. But the maintenance of 20,000 men in addition, to serve as a model for the militia of the States, is utterly preposterous in face of the fact that the entire rank and ces and petulantly exclaimed. "Massa, file of the army disappear every two if you wihippy, why, whippy at once; years and ten months. Translated by Some of his triends saw that he was the past forty years, I have thought if you preachy, why, preachy, and every man who has knowledge of mili-

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ary affairs, this fact means that we haven't a real army-that we can't have one in a time of peace-that we have only 2,284 officers and a constant disappearing mass of untrained solmaining in the service, who enlisted only to temporarily get food and clothing or escape the jail, and who run away or lawfully get back to it il life as fast as they can. The A prican who can stand the recruit's p ysical examination will not enlist unless he is desperate with trouble. He can any other, not per se, but because it restrain of his liberty. It is not possible to have the United States army in

It is a truth that the only practical cheeks and unhappy restlessness of the result of our large army is employment and pay to 2,284 commissioned officers. That is about all the country Leaving out for the moment the gets out of it. No answer can be besmeared lips, beard, and clothing, made to the decisive testimony turnished by Congressman Wheeler, that ank and file have to be renewd every two years and ten months-that the coldiers in the ranks in that amazingly short time get off for the muster and eyes to the poisonous, destructive in- this "model to the militia and volunteers," for this model to the New York Seventh, Twenty-second, and other admirable volunteer regiments, that the taxpayers of the country are called on to pay this year \$34,881,618!

The people now only demand that the regular army be reduced. There is danger that they will demand that t be abolished. - N. Y. Sun ..

Compuisory Education in Illinois.

A compulsory Education bill has to die. You will have to go far in a just passed the Illinois House of Repdrug store to find another poison resentatives by a vote of 87. - The bill which, in the size of a pea, held in provides that children between the that boy's mouth and simply squeezed | ages of 9 and 14 shall be sent to school between his teeth, will produce such as least thee menths in the year, of which six weeks shall be consecutive: The men of the West, the most vital that they shall be taught reading, wriin the world, having drafted not only ing English grammar, geography, and the great mass of the choicest young artimete; that School Dicctorsr shall men of the East but thousands of the supply books, and the Overseer of the most enterprising and determined Poor clothes, to indig ont children; that young men of Europe for its servicie the Directors shall prosecute parents with opportunities which makes one and guardians who fail to send dizzy to try to measure, are filling not | their children to school, and that they only themselves with this horrid poist may be fined from \$1 to \$5 a week

The Model Negro Farmer.

The model negro farmer buys an old mule or blind horse on a credit, rents land either for a part of the crop or so many bales of cotton, procures tools as best he can, buys corn, bacon, etc., for which he gives a lien on his crop. And then, about April, he commences to prepare for planting corn, either breaking or laying off in rows, to break out the middles after the corn is up, Corn planting over, he proceeds, sometime in May, to prepare for cotton. "Cuffee. West, but infinetly worse in its infly gwine to use juanuar? No, bless your ence upon the vast, teeming unvriads dife, I'se not gwine to buy juanner to put on other tolks' lan'. " Well, after dinner, some saltry evening, he saunters from his hut, and, after surveying his prospects, he says: Whew! sum gettin hot; time I'se plantin' my cot-Our statement that the rank and file ton." Hitches up his mule to his oneof the regular army disappear every horse cart, and off he goes to hunt cotfour years was within the statistics of ton seed. Well, after cotton planting destruction. In the debate last week then for a fish and hunt. Some June on the proposed reduction of the army. Monday morning he wakes up about He spent the latter part of his life in Mr Wheeler, who had charge of the one or two hours by the sun, and, after bill, astonished the House of Represen brakefast, he hitches up his mule to run groes, marrying them, and baptising tatives by showing that the samual round his corn; after treating his cotdepletion of enlistment was 10,100 ton in somewhat the same way, he proceeds to chopping. Then for anexistance of the army in its present other big frolic, to say nothing about going to his meetings and to town last report to the Secretary of War, in every Saturday. After this fashion has gets through the year. He then takes what little cotton to market he makes and sells it for provision bills, returns his mule to its former owner, and goes home broke, consoling himself by saving "If I didn't git my money, I'se had We too say that the duty of the a heap of freedom." He takes down his plank and fire coal, and figures

0 is naught, 5 is a figure,

All for de account, none for de nigger. He lays his plank back up in the erack, and while reaching out for the poker to pull out his potatoes from the fire, he breaks out whistling his favor-

> Nigger work hard all de year. White man tote de money, etc.