

**THE HORRY NEWS,**  
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**T. W. BEATY, Editor.**  
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# HORRY NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

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(News and Courier.)  
**"The Approval of Congress."**  
 The Congress has to-day precisely the same right to interpose its authority for the preservation of the essence of Republican institutions in South Carolina that it had in 1867, when it declared that the Civil Government in the Southern States should "be, in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States, to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same."

The first Civil Government established in South Carolina after the war was formed under the proclamation of President Johnson of June 21, 1865, which proclamation emphatically declares that it is issued "in obedience to 'the high and solemn duties' imposed upon the President 'by the constitution of the United States,' and for the purpose of enabling the people of South Carolina 'to organize a State Government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in their rights of life, liberty and property.'" An election was held of delegates to a constitutional convention, the persons voting being those who had taken the amnesty oath and were qualified to vote under the laws of the State. The convention met in September, 1865, and framed an organic law. The State Legislature met, as required, on October 25th. There was in the action of President Johnson a bold avowal of the power of the Executive, under the Constitution, to prescribe the terms upon which a State might be readmitted to the Union. And this view is borne out by the subsequent conduct of Congress, which body did not approve of the organic law of 1865 and the laws passed by the General Assembly, and, therefore, abolished the civil government in South Carolina. This was done by the Reconstruction Act of March 2d, 1867, which declares that until the people of "the said Rebel States shall, by law, be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same." And in the act of March 23d, 1867, Congress declares that the State shall be admitted to representation, if the provisions of the act have been complied with, and the State Constitution, as adopted, "shall be approved by Congress."

Every public office in South Carolina to-day is held under, and every law on the Statute Book is derived from, the State Constitution framed under the reconstruction laws in 1878, and "approved by Congress." It was the approval of Congress which gave vitality to the government of the State. Until the approval was had, the constitution and the body politic lay dead. The power of Congress, as expressed by the approval, was higher than that of the people of South Carolina, as expressed in the organic law which their representatives framed and which they adopted. And what Congress did it can undo. The authority which made can unmake. It is evident and indisputable that, as an act of Congress gave effect to the State Constitution formed under the conditions which Congress prescribed, the same body can now require, as it did before, the organization of a State Government whereby the citizens "shall be protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." The authority of the United States—that is, of Congress—is "paramount," and we hold that Congress has the same right that it had in 1865 to "abolish, modify, control and supersede" the State Government, and that the necessity for its intervention is as great now as it was six years since.

In the Chase poisoning case last week, says the *Saginaw Courier*, the principal witness was Benjamin Colvin, who proved fully up to the exigencies of the case. When asked by one of the counsel whether he did not have some trouble with Chase, he answered: "Not more than I had with you, sir when we were playing draw poker, and you stole four jacks and beat my 'flush,' skinning me out of \$64." This reply set the whole room in a laugh, in which his Honor, the Court modestly participated.

**Immigration.**  
 The following Resolutions embody the plan adopted by the taxpayers convention for the encouragement of white immigration to this State.

**Resolved,** That this Convention do at once establish a bureau of immigration, to consist of one commissioner for the State at large and one commissioner for each county in the State, to reside at or near the county seat.

**Resolved,** That the said commissioners of immigration shall be elected by this Convention as soon after the adoption of these resolutions as may be found convenient.

**Resolved,** That this shall be the duty of the commissioner at large, in connection with such assistants and agencies as he may see fit to establish and appoint in the City of New York and elsewhere, and of any other means which in his own judgment may be calculated to effect the object, to induce, promote and encourage white immigration to this State. He shall also, publish a statement of such advantages as the State offers in soil, climate, productions, social improvements, &c., to the industrious, honest and frugal white immigrant, no matter from what State or country he comes.

**Resolved,** That the said commissioner assisted in the several counties by the local commissioners, shall be specially charged with the protection of the immigrants in the proper selection of their lands, in the procurement of transportation, in the guarding them against fraud, chicany and speculation, in the temporary location, and in making all such regulations and provisions as may in any manner be necessary or conducive to their welfare.

**Resolved,** That it shall be the duty of each county commissioner of immigration to call a meeting of the citizens of his county who are in favor of white immigration, to be held at the courthouse of his county on the first Monday in March proximo, and lay before them the subject of a permanent organization to act in concert with and as an auxiliary to the commissioner for the State at large, and to take such further steps as may be deemed advisable to promote the object in view.

**Resolved,** That it shall be the duty of the said county commissioner of immigration to ascertain from the landowners of his county what lands are to be sold or given away, as the case may be, and if for sale, at what terms, and to take down and preserve for reference a brief description and the location thereof, and report the same from time to time to the commissioner for the State at large, so that when immigrants arrive in the county they may at once be provided for. It shall also be his duty to collect such contributions in money from the citizens for the promotion of the cause of immigration as they may be willing to contribute, and forthwith turn the same over to the commissioner at large, taking his receipt for the same.

**Resolved,** That the commissioner at large shall give bond, with good security, in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, the bond to be approved by the president of this Convention, and made payable to him in trust for the benefit of all persons who may contribute any money under the preceding resolution.

**Resolved,** That the commissioner for the State at large shall have his actual printing expenses paid, and receive an annual salary of \$1,200.

**Death of a Distinguished Son of Edgefield.**

The telegrams announce that Louis T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas in the United States Congress, and also in the Confederate Congress, and a General of the Confederate Army in the late war, died on the 29th inst., in Galveston, Texas. For three or four years past, Senator Wigfall had lived in Baltimore, but went on to Texas a few weeks since on a visit, and there died. In the early part of this century, his parents removed from Charleston to Edgefield, where they previously owned a plantation owned by the late Wiley Glover, Esq., at the time of his death. Here Louis T. Wigfall was born in the year 1815. He finished his education at our own College and at Yale. Twenty-five years ago, or more, he moved from Edgefield to Texas, since which time his distinguished public career has been well known to our people. A man of supreme intellect, strikingly handsome, and splendidly fearless—an orator, a statesman, a soldier. And, what is better than all, a patriot—dying without a stain or taint, and scolding with his latest breath the new order of things. True, in life, in the grave, beyond the grave, to his native South! A type of the chainless spirit of the southern people!—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

**E. D. Elliott's Speech.**

Congressman R. B. Elliott addressed Ward Club No. 2 at Columbia, last week, the following report of which we take from the *Union*. A large number of persons were present, who were not connected with the Club, and who speak well of the address.

The speaker referred to the Tax-Payers' Convention; he believed that a great mistake had been made in thinking that it was a place where Sumner was to be found. It was the duty of the Republican party to accomplish the objects they sought for. He referred also to his course two years ago, and that he had been before the people, pledging honesty and fair dealing.—How well this administration had performed those pledges, the people could judge of. So far as he was concerned, he had carried out every promise and every pledge. He had found out early that he had no part or lot in that administration; that he was a stranger in his own camp. His conscience approved of the course he had pursued.

As to the selection of candidates for the next election, he submitted that now was the time to begin to select men who would reform the abuses in the Republican party. It was a duty to do it; that the salvation of the party depended upon such efforts; that there was no doubt of a change taking place in the politics of the country, and that it was the duty of his hearers to understand this, and so conduct themselves that they may have a foot hold. If you go to the North—in any Northern State—and mention the name of South Carolina, you will find the estimate that they will put upon it there.—To mention South Carolina is to merit the sneers of the Commonwealths of the North. When corruption is spoken of in other States, it was a different thing; but when it was spoken of in South Carolina, it was laid to the blame of a negro government. It was therefore, the duty of the colored people of South Carolina to demonstrate to the world that they desired an honest government. It was time that they did something to remove this stigma. There are men of ability, character and standing in the Republican party to do this. All that was needed was for a movement to be earnestly set on foot to do this. His conversations with all statesmen were impressed with the idea that something was to be done.—There must be a change, rectification and relief, and it must come from the colored men of South Carolina. This is not a boon to be conferred upon yourselves. No class of men could suffer without all suffering. It was the time when the colored people of South Carolina should place themselves in line for the battle of life. The time is fast approaching when the black man shall be regarded for his worth as a man, morally and intellectually, when they shall stand up for themselves and provide for themselves as other citizens do.

He dwelt at length upon the question of labor, and argued that it would amount to nothing so long as directed by brute force, and not by the agencies that control it in other parts of the world. Regarding immigration, he said there was cause to be fearful of the results if labor was not made intelligent and skilled. If it was made skilled, the people of the State would prefer the colored laborer.—If this cannot be done, then the white employer will prefer to have white labor. This is the only plan. It lays with you to remedy. Men are coming into the State who are skilled, and the skilled machine will always command better rates than the unskilled. It is a practical question, and lays with the people. It was nonsense to talk about the immigrants doing anything. There may be some politics in the movement, but he was not afraid of that; it was the natural effect only that he was afraid of. These immigrants were not men who came here as slaves, or as men who were dictated to as to whom they should vote for. It was not the political effect—only the effect it would have upon industry.

Speaking of the character of the Government, he said: The negroes having been in the majority and voted the element in power, they are responsible. They have been deceived; will the people be deceived a second time? Will you permit this state of things to continue? It cannot be hidden that there is something rotten in Denmark. There must be no promised reformation, but practical reform. If there be any one in the way of that reform, he should be at once removed out of the path, and now is the time to do it. The national Republican party to-day was ready to cut aloft upon the slightest provocation for the corruption now existing in the South, and unless you do something, and that speedily, will be compelled to cut off the rotten branches. He had warned them of this more than a year ago; this was no new thing. One thing he knew, that instead of being better, it appears to be growing worse.

The question of the Tax-payers' Convention is no sore-head movement. The people have a right to petition under the Constitution, and when it came it would come from his constituents, whether they voted for him or not, and he was bound to have it properly referred. That petition will be considered; and do not allow yourselves to be misled about it. The only way you can prove that you sympathize with an honest administration of affairs, is for you to give notice to those who have maladministered affairs to quit; for you to bring forward a new set of men. It is your duty to vindicate yours, and prove to the world that you are in sympathy with those who want an honest government. He had no cause here to announce or claim upon the cause of any particular sect. But it was his duty to point attention to errors that have nearly resulted in the bankruptcy of the State. It was time that the hands that had caused these errors were stayed. It does not mean to say over another particular set of men over another, but it means to say good government. The only course would be to bring revolution and anarchy.

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**The Election Laws.**

Mr. Alfred M. Lowry, of Chesterfield, has introduced in the House of Representatives, a bill to amend the election law. It constitutes the County Commissioners, the Clerk of Court, and the Sheriff, in each county, a board of commissioners who shall, thirty days before the election, appoint managers of election for each township and precinct, two of which managers shall be from "each political party." The polls shall be open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the votes shall be counted in public immediately after the closing of the polls. Separate boxes shall be kept; one for the votes for County officers, and the other for the votes for State and Federal officers. Notice of the time and place of election shall be given twenty days in advance. A majority of the commissioners shall be sufficient to appoint managers, who may fill vacancies. The compensation of the commissioners and managers shall be two dollars a day, and any neglect of duty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The clause in relation to the appointment of two managers from each political party could not be easily carried into effect where more than two parties were in the field. This difficulty might be overcome by providing that each organized party, having a full ticket in nomination for State or County officers, should be represented in each board of managers by at least one member of that board, to be selected by the board from the known supporters of that party. Mr. Lowry's bill is a vast improvement upon the present election law, and we trust that some such bill will pass.—*News and Courier.*

**The Bar Improvement.**

As stated by us yesterday, the steam dredge has arrived, being ordered here from Baltimore by the U. S. Government for work upon our bar. The dredge was towed from the above port by the Steamer *Emma Dunn* and has been on the way one month, most of the passage being made by the southerly and easterly winds that have prevailed. The *Emma Dunn* was assisted from Beaufort to this port by the steaming "Tug" as that part of the passage had to be made by sea. The three vessels arrived here in good order notwithstanding the boisterous weather. The steam dredge is under the command of Capt. B. Kipp an experienced officer. Its dimensions are 95 feet long, 36 feet beam, 9 1/2 feet hold, draws 4 feet, and as may readily be perceived, is a vessel constructed very much on the order of a flat, the most peculiar portion of it being the exceedingly complicated character of the dredging apparatus, which consists of an immense beam, perhaps forty feet long, obliquely rising from the deck forming an acute angle with the perpendicular spar to which it is braced. The beam is calculated to move on a pivot when occasion requires, and has attached to its upper end a set of large iron pulleys through which the chain is drawn by an engine of 120 horse power. There is an immense iron grapple, weighing about six tons, which is intended for drawing logs, and an iron mud-bucket weighing 3 1/2 tons. Both these machines are of formidable appearance and are to be used in connection with the chain referred to above. The dredge is to be used for cleaning the river of logs and other obstructions, and will operate principally near Big Island. It is said to have done good service in its line both at Hell Gate and Diamond Reef, near New York City. As the dredge is without any power of locomotion, it is to be run in connection with the steamer *Emma Dunn*, or *D. P. Woodbury*, as this steamer is soon to be called in honor of a pioneer in our bar improvement. The later vessel is now equipping with an oscillating engine of great power, which is to be stationed amidships so as to work two suction dredges, which are intended to pump sand. These dredges are to

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hang out on either side of the vessel, the lower end of each being shaped like a shoe, and to drag upon the bottom. The sand taken up is deposited in buckets until dumped at a convenient distance at sea.  
 The *Emma Dunn* is intended for work immediately at the bar. The suction dredge is, however, somewhat experimental, as it has hardly been given a fair trial before. The steam dredge will have for its scene of operations to-day, and the steamer will perhaps be ready in two weeks.  
 This Legion look like wool?  
*Wilmington Star.*

**THE NEW NEGRO SENATOR.**—B. K. Bruce, the new United States Senator from Mississippi, was formerly a slave. At the war he became a porter on a steamboat; subsequently he attended school for a time at Oberlin, Ohio, and entered politics as sergeant-at-arms of the Mississippi Legislature, and when elected was serving as sheriff. Some of the Northern papers are highly tickled at the idea of a former negro slave occupying the seat in the Senate once held by Jefferson Davis.

And well they may be, for it is a triumph of the principles for which the once fair Union was overthrown, and under the highness of whose dominion the country has been groaning ever since. It is the uprising of the debased, the elevation of ignorance, venality and corruption to places once renowned for virtue and integrity; a debasing of the highest positions of honor and trust in the land. Well may the filthy radical papers at the North exult. The shafts of envy and hate shoot high, and Jefferson Davis was being marked. It is the most notable thing in the world for the radical to exult in seeing an ignorant negro seated, like a buzzard, in the senatorial chair, and by one of the greatest statesmen of the age.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Fleas have a special fancy for warm, small children and dogs. Fleas much dislike the smell of tobacco and whisky, and hence seldom trouble a smoker. In their tastes they are much like an Indian. To capture one upon a representative of the female sex, than wearing a new bonnet in a crowd for the same length of time.

A Milesian astounded a grocer by entering his shop with this request: "Mr. McGray, would you find me an empty barrel of flour to make a hen-coop for me dog?"

Might not a publican who, having been unfortunate in his business, had reopened his house, be termed a "republican?"

A negro held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to hit her on the head with an axe. The negro observing the man's eyes, in some fear inquired: "Is your gwine to hit your own look?" "Yes," "Den hold de cow yourself," said Cuffee.

A Brooklyn young man, who sat down to meditate in his sweetheart's lap, had occasion to caution her against looping her skirts with pins. He found that the consequence had a tendency to disturb his mental poise.

This is the year in which the late Sister Ann Maria Taiga of Rome predicted the Pope would die, with attendant convulsions of nature. "For three days and three nights," she said, "Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view; the people who look out of the windows for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament will be immediately struck down dead."

The proprietors of a hotel in Iowa brought an action against the editor of their village paper to recover a certain amount for meals and cigars. The editor contested the suit in as much as in return for the said dinners and cigars he had set forth the virtues of the proprietors, and the excellence of their viands, all worth a thousand dollars, for which he should have claimed no compensation had he not been charged for the dinners. The editor pleaded his own case, and the jury returned a verdict throwing the costs on the hotel keepers.

A clergyman being invited to open a Legislature with prayer, offered the following ambiguous petition: "May corruption and sin of every form be as far from every member of this Legislature as Thou art."

An epigrammatic female says that male is only male spelt wrongly. This is non-sense when every one knows that if a man is a mule, a woman is muler.

A wag, on being asked for an appropriate inscription to a founding assym, proposed, "Thus far, no farther."