

TERMS:
ONE YEAR, \$2.00
SIX MONTHS, \$1.60

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JOHNSONS & QUATTLEBAUM,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Conwayboro, S. C.

JOS. T. WALSH,
Attorney at Law and
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
Will practice in the courts of Marion, Horry
and Georgetown,
Office at CONWAYBORO, S. C.
Nov 13, 1874-75.

T. F. GILLESPIE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his care.
CONWAYBORO, S. C.
June 2, 1874.

J. POLAR & HART,
Commission Merchants,
152 FRONT STREET,
NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments
Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Orders receive Prompt Attention.
Unexceptionable references given North and
South.
J. R. POLAR, J. H. HART,
of N. C. of S. C.

J. P. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
MANUFACTURER OF NAVAL STORES
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
FORWARDING AGENT.
Special attention given to the buying
and selling of Ton Timber.
BULL CREEK, S. C.

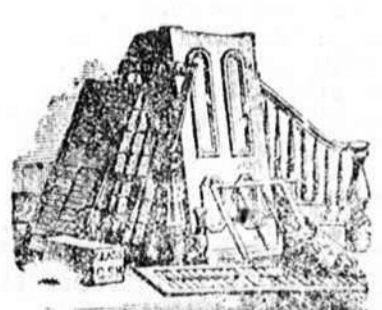
J. C. BOOZER
WITH
EDMONS T. BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
MEN AND BOYS'
Hats, Caps & Straw Goods,
Ladies Misses and Children's Hats,
No. 43 HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
Nov 13, 74.

\$30,511,638.60.

Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Co.
Total Assets.....\$30,511,638.60
J. M. JOHNSON,
Agent, Marion, S. C.
C. P. QUATTLEBAUM,
Ast. Agent, Conwayboro, S. C.
Feb 12-75.

Encourage Home People and
Home Enterprise.

Geo. S. Hacker,
CHARLESTON, S. C.



THE ONLY DOOR, SASH AND BLIND
Factory owned and managed by a Carolinian
in this City. All work guaranteed. Terms
Cash.
Always on hand a large Stock of Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll and
Turned Work of every description. Glass,
White Leads, and Builders' Hardware. Dressed
Lumber and Flooring delivered in any
portion of this State.
March 11-75.

PROSPECTUS.
The Journal of Commerce.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22, 1876.
On the first day of May, 1876, "The
Charleston Publishing Company" will issue
the first number of a Daily Morning News-
paper to be called "THE JOURNAL OF COM-
MERCE."
This newspaper, as its name indicates, will
devote a large portion of its space and influ-
ence to the development and extension of the
Local Commerce of the City of Charleston, and
the general improvement of the material
interests of South Carolina.
In politics, THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
will be Democratic.
Three editions of THE JOURNAL OF COM-
MERCE will be printed—a daily, a semi-weekly,
and a weekly. The editions will be deliv-
ered by carriers to city subscribers, or sent
through the mails to non-city subscribers,
post paid, at the following rates:
Daily, strictly in advance, \$8 00
Semi-weekly, in advance, 4 00
Weekly, in advance, 2 00
For subscriptions, or rates of advertising,
apply or address "THE CHARLESTON
PUBLISHING CO.," No. 143 East Bay,
Charleston, S. C. apr 22.

Horry NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

VOL. 8. CONWAYBORO, S. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876. NO. 35.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

BY J. NEVY.

He who seeks on earth repose
Is bereft of common sense;
Soon the day of truth would close
In the night of indolence.
Mind hath much to learn below;
Knowledge hourly must be sought;
Ever seeking truth to know,
Wisdom comes with work and thought.
He is not the friend of man,
Nor his own—it cannot be—
Who pursues a selfish plan,
Basking 'neath his own fig tree.
He's a noble man, who seeks
'Mid the world's joys, toil and strife,
Right; and giveth, as he speaks,
Thought to thought, and life to life.
Ever, in his onward way,
Beauty, grandeur, he desires,—
Or in Summer's azure day,
Or in Winter's stormy skies.
Blest the mind to which is shown,
That there is—on earth, in heaven—
Ever something to be known;
'Tis the greatest blessing given.
Every mind must mind employ,
Ever must receive and give;
Still to learn is to enjoy,
And enjoying is to live.
Nature is an ancient college,
Free to all its open portal.
Make thyself a man by knowledge,
And then hope to be immortal.

OUR RADIX LETTER.

The Smashed Coal Ring—A Thrilling Ad-
venture—A Statement Under Oath—The
French Artisans—Value of the Black
Creek—Philadelphia—New Jersey Day
Young China—The Silk Worms.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
New York, August 29, 1876.

The pleasantest occurrence I have
to chronicle this week, not so much to
the parties immediately concerned per-
haps, but certainly welcome to every-
body else, is the final breaking down
of the great coal combination which
for four years past has monopolized the
trade in anthracite coal, controlled its
mining and transportation, and regu-
lated the prices for the country to
suit its own convenience. The stringen-
cy of the times has been squeezing
various of the members of this ring,
which is mainly composed of railroad
corporations for some months, and at
last brought such a pressure upon them
that carrying their share of the burden
of the ring's load became too great a burden.
The results were increasingly frequent
secret breaches of agreement in the
cutting of prices, and now the whole
thing has fallen to pieces by its own
weight. It is therefore a ray of sun-
shine thrown upon the prospect of the
approaching winter that fuel will be
within the reach of more people than
for years past.

The most unpleasant one is about
mosquitoes. Now is the season when
the New Jersey marshes and Long
Island sands breed these vampires so
large that many of them have to take
the ferry boat to get across to this
city. This may seem a little strange or
even exaggerated to parties residing at
a distance, but all such must remem-
ber that it is a newspaper man's duty
to tell the whole truth unflinchingly,
even though he thereby jeopardizes his
reputation for strict veracity. Still I
should be sorry to have even one of
your readers lose confidence in me, so
I will try and neutralize any ill effect
which might result from the above
statement by repeating one which was
told me in confidence this morning by
a friend of mine, also a journalist.
This statement, which was made under
oath (that is, accompanied by consid-
erable profanity) runs as follows: My
friend relates that on retiring to bed
last night after the few glasses of beer
which he says his physician has pre-
scribed as a tonic, he sunk at once into
a refreshing slumber. But a few
minutes had elapsed, however, when
he was roused to a semi-conscious con-
dition by feeling something walking
over his chest. Supposing it to be
only the dog he made a pass at it,
which caused the weight to be remov-
ed, but which started a peculiar noise
—something like a tug whistle, only
not so steady. But the beer had a
strong sedative influence and so my
friend just sunk off again to a confused
dream about Levy's coming down
from Gilmore's and sailing around his
room on a cornet which kept up a
droning blast of supernatural power.
The next thing he knew, something
took hold of him with a pair of red hot
pinchers and hauled him half out of
bed. A wild blow in the dark releas-
ed him, but started up the cornet
again. Then he realized as fully as
the beer would permit, that he was
dealing with a New Jersey mosquito.
Of the remaining horrors of that night
my poor friend could not bring him-
self to speak. Suffice it to say that
when morning came he found that he
blacked both his eyes, flattened his
nose and brought out one cheek to
look like the mumps; and being still a

little dazed with the battle and the
beer he got up and had himself arres-
ted for assault and battery. But the
immigrant from Jersey only laughed
carelessly, stretched himself once or
twice, kicked a pane of glass out of the
front window and sailed over to a
neighboring tree to get a little rest
and practice the scales awhile just to
keep his voice in trim.
I remarked to my friend that I
thought his mosquito tale was the
saddest thing I had ever known, but
he must have misunderstood me for
he replied that for sadness it wasn't a
circumstance to the mosquito's other
end.

I have given the story just as it was
told to me, and I submit to any un-
prejudiced reader, if of the two he
wouldn't rather believe my
modest assertion about the ferry
boats?

The officially accredited delegation
sent by the French government to in-
spect the Centennial in the interests of
the various trades in that country, ar-
rived at this port early in the week
and were received with much cere-
mony by a committee of resident French
workmen who presented an address of
welcome and did the honors of New
York previous to their departure for
Philadelphia. The delegation num-
bers over fifty men representing every
leading industry of a civilized country.
They are all keen looking, intelligent
men, who will carry back a fund of in-
formation well worth the cost of their
trip. We now want to see the artisan
excursions of other great powers, and
will promise them abundant satisfaction
with their journey.

Appropriately enough, just at the
commencement of a revival of the
spectacular furor, comes a legal de-
cision recalling to notice the estate of
Charles M. Barras, author of the re-
nowned "Black Crook," who was kil-
led by the cars a few years ago, while
his many-legged offspring was still
running with great success. Mr.
Barras left about \$70,000, which was
chiefly, if not wholly brought him by
this one piece.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

I dislike to make any unpleasant
comparisons, but very much on the
principle that "every dog has his day,"
so every one of the original thirteen
states is to have its own special jollifi-
cation on the Centennial grounds.
Thursday was New Jersey day and
the little state did herself credit. It is
not much of a walk from any part of it
to Philadelphia, so everybody went.
The Pennsylvania road did the fair
thing in the matter of reduced fares,
and alone carried nearly 10,000 patri-
otic Jerseymen to their destination.
Altogether some 25,000 attended,
including Gov. Bedle and staff. The
order of exercises included an approp-
riate address in Judge's Hall, and a
banquet to which ample justice was
done.

A lesser but no less interesting event
of the week is the visit of over 100
young Chinamen, who are at school in
various institutions about Hartford,
Conn., and Springfield, Mass. They
range from 8 to 15 years of age, wear
a blue uniform and are chaperoned by
Commissioner Yung Wing. They all
speak English and show intelligence
and curiosity in no way below the
average of their years. All of them,
down to the minutest urchin, wear
pig tails, of which they take no less
care than Ab! Whazizamee, that fat
smooth faced heathen, who presides
over the Chinese Exhibition in the
Main Building and who, so says rumor,
will bear off a beautiful young American
bride at the close of the show.

These youngsters keep industriously
at their sight-seeing and carry away
with them a more intelligent impres-
sion of the Exhibition than thousands
of our countrymen, who go through it
in a superficial desultory way. Yung
Wing of the Commissioners alluded to,
and taken to the American restau-
rant for a good dinner at the expense
of the Chinese Government, which, in
fact, sent them here, proposes to pay
all their expenses during a fifteen
year study, and take them into its
own employ.

Appropos to the rise in silk to which
I referred last week, the silk worms at
Agricultural Hall are attracting in-
creased attention as representatives of
the large class of strikers whose action
in refusing to turn out their full quota
of work this season brings wailing to
every economical home.

These little fellows here don't act as
though they were among the disaffec-
ted, but are working like beavers.
The glass case containing them, which
stands in one of the extreme aisles is
about four by five feet and holds
thousands of worms. From a cord in
the corner hangs a great cluster of
gathered cocoons, small, yellow, egg-
shaped and hairy. In another corner
stands a bush full of cocoons, hanging
just where the animals upon them.
Over the bottom of the case are
strewn branches of the mulberry tree
which furnishes the sole food of these
creatures, and their method of eating
is as curious as everything else about
them. Crawling on to a leaf, the silk
worm— which looks like an ordinary
caterpillar, only smaller—hangs his

head over the edge and in drawing it
up shaves off a thin strip of leaf as
smoothly and easily as a sharp plane
works on a pine board. This strip
swallowed, the operation is repeated
till the worm has had its fill. With
the young worms this point is not
reached till they have eaten about
twice their own bulk. To show every-
thing in connection with these pro-
cesses there are also displayed a few of
the silkmakers in their chrysalis state—
and ugly enough they are to be sure.
Like the cocoon, the chrysalis is
nearly egg shaped, more than one
half being hard brown and motionless.
The remainder, which sets in this
brown case like one joint of a telescope
in another, is plentifully endowed with
joints and on being disturbed, squirms
and wriggles in a way that, as I heard
one lady express it, "makes your back
crawl." Finally, over a slight frame
work in the remaining corner lies a
bunch of the finished strans of silk,
golden, glossy and strangely belying
their wormy origin.

Radix.

Letter from Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25th, '76.
The following is a letter of Gen.
McClellan to a friend in New York.

CORNER, CANADA, Aug. 16, 1876.
My dear Sir: Your very kind letter
of the 10th has reached me, and I
quite concur with you.

Deeply impressed by the gravity of
the issues involved in the approach-
ing Presidential election, believing
that the honor of the country and the
well being of the people depend in no
small degree upon the result, I feel
compelled to depart from the reserve
that has become habitual to me, and
express the earnest convictions that
press upon me.

Under a constitutional government
the formation of political parties is a
necessary consequence of the diversity
of human minds and interests. Sen-
timentalists in their closets may dream
of an ideal Republic, all of whose
citizens are perfectly wise, virtuous
and, consequently, unanimous; but
such a dream can never be realized on
this earth, and we must recognize the
fact that political parties are not only
necessary, but beneficial, acting as
they do as checks upon each other.
Experience has shown, in all constitu-
tional countries, that when any party
possesses uninterrupted power for a
very long time, especially when the
minority is too weak to interpose any
efficient check upon the actions of the
majority, the tendency is that the
leaders become careless and reckless,
forget that there is any power to
which they are responsible, look upon
office as a personal possession and re-
ward, rather than a public trust, and
learn to regard their tenure as per-
manent. So, too, the legislative
bodies become inclined to a system of
extravagance, which engenders cor-
ruption, facilitates the formation of
rings, and finally destroys the prosper-
ity of the people.

The only sure remedy in such a case,
is that the people shall, through the
ballot-box, place the former opposition
in power.

That our country is now in the con-
dition just described is proved by the
universal and pre-emptory demand for
complete reform by the people, with-
out regard to party.

Among Democrats there is no doubt
as to the manner in which the change
should be accomplished.

With many Republicans the ques-
tion is whether they can trust the pro-
fessions of their party, or whether
they must take the disagreeable step
of breaking away from old political
associations, by leaving the party un-
der whose administration all the evils
of which they complain have grown
up, and act with the Democrats, who,
from the force of circumstances, must
necessarily be reformers.

I have the highest respect for the
personal character and intelligence of
the Republican candidate for the
Presidency, and believe him to be an
upright gentleman; but it seems to me
quite impossible that he can change
the organization and policy of his
party.

The leaders who control and shape
its policy would be the same after his
election as now, and it is idle to hope
for any change in them, or under
them.

It is now abundantly evident that
had not a Democratic House been
elected in 1874, it would have been
impossible to unearth the various in-
stances of maladministration that
have come to light, and it is equally
clear that until the Government passes
into the hands of the Democrats, we
shall never know the whole truth,
whatever it may be; and we need to
know the truth as to the past, that it
may serve to guide us in the future.

Believing, as I firmly do, that every
consideration of honesty and sound
statesmanship, every true national
and individual interest, demands the

prompt inauguration of a policy
which shall, in the briefest practicable
time, reduce every governmental ex-
penditure to the lowest point comen-
surate with honor and efficiency;
regarding the reform of the civil ser-
vice in its broadest sense, and with
it the enforcement upon office-holders
of the conviction that their only busi-
ness is to perform their public duties,
and not to manipulate party, as an in-
herent part of this reform; satisfied
that it must be accompanied by finan-
cial measures steadily directed to-
wards the resumption of specie pay-
ments within the shortest possible
period, I cannot for a moment doubt
that these all-important ends will be
best, and in fact only, attained by the
election of the candidate of the Demo-
cratic party.

But questions of finance and reform
are not the only ones which affect our
present and future.

The recent war settled forever cer-
tain vexed questions; for example, the
asserted right of secession has disap-
peared in a sea of blood; slavery has
been abolished, never to reappear; to
the negro has been given the rights
of citizenship and suffrage. We have
nothing more to do with these results,
save to accept them frankly, and
watch that they remain intact. After
inquiries and tribulation, the States
not long since arrayed in arms against
the general Government, have re-es-
tablished their relations with the Union,
and regained their autonomy.

Generous courtesy towards a fallen,
but most gallant foe, and selfish policy,
alike demand that we should leave no
just thing undone that will restore
peace and well-being to the South,
re-establish fraternal feelings in the
hearts of all our people, and cause our
recent enemies to be proud of and love
the Government of the Union and its
flag. The welfare of the North is in-
separable from that of the South, and
our country can never attain its full
force and vigor until peace, prosperity
and kind feeling reign throughout its
broad domain.

I believe that this end can best be
reached by respecting the autonomy of
the individual States, so long as they
respect the obligations of the Federal
compact.

Allowed to govern themselves, public
opinion, self-respect and a regard
for their own interest will certainly
suffice to induce the Southern States
to place good men in office and to en-
force the laws. While of the opinion
that Federal interference should never
be resorted to, except in the cases pro-
vided for in the Constitution, I also
think that, if any outrages are commit-
ted upon the rights, persons or prop-
erty of any citizen, whatever his
race, whether white or black, and the
State authorities neglect or hesitate to
do their duty, the General Govern-
ment should urge and aid them in
every legal way to enforce order and
justice, and should use all its legiti-
mate influence in that direction.

But I have sufficient faith in the
honor and ability of our Southern
brethren to believe that, when left to
themselves, they will well know how
to enforce just laws, and secure the
rights of the humblest of their fellow
citizens.

In Mr. Tilden I am confident that
we have a candidate possessing all the
requisites that the exigencies of the
time demand. In a long career he
has given the surest proofs of ability
and integrity. It is a very easy thing
to preach reform to an opponent, but
a very different affair to carry it out
in one's own party.

Mr. Tilden has had the rare
courage and ability to do. Against
great obstacles he commenced and car-
ried through the Herculean task of
fighting corruption and pursuing the
plunderers in his own party, and it is
almost superfluous to say that the
courage, energy, untiring persev-
erance and acumen he displayed in those
memorable contests, prove that he
possesses in a most eminent degree the
qualities so much needed in our Chief
Magistrate in the present crisis of our
affairs.

In regard to all questions of finance
and reform we have the sure criterion
of his past to enable us to form posi-
tive convictions as to his future.

In his hands may be safely left the
task of awarding liberal justice to the
South, while jealously guarding the
rights of the North, and the issues de-
cided by the great struggle ended, I
trust and believe, for ever.

When elected I believe that he will
enter upon the duties of his high office
with the single purpose of serving his
country faithfully, and with no other
ambition than that of devoting every
faculty to the glorious task of render-
ing the nation prosperous at home,
honored and respected abroad. I
would like to appeal to those who in
civil life have honored me with their
friendship and support, and especially
and most earnestly to those men to
whom I have never appealed in vain
—my comrades of the war—and to
ask them to stand once more with me
in our country's cause, in a civil con-
test now, as formerly in a deadlier
struggle, and support to the uttermost
the election of Mr. Tilden to the

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at \$1.00 per square for first, an
fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.
One inch space will constitute a square,
whether in brevity or display type; less than
an inch will be charged for as a square.
Marriage notices free.
Deaths and funeral notices free.
Religious notices of one square free.
A liberal discount will be made to those
whose advertisements are to be kept in for
three months or longer.

Presidency.
I believe that the issues now at
stake are similar to those for which
we fought—the honor and well-being
of the nation.

I am very truly yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Colored Democrats will be Protected.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]
Messrs. Editors: The colored peo-
ple of St. Thomas Parish want to
know if the white people of South
Carolina intend to defend them if they
vote the Democratic ticket. They
would like to hear from the white
people at large on that subject.

CAIN HOY.

August 26, 1876.
The Journal of Commerce can safely
answer for "the white people at
large," not only of South Carolina, but
of the whole United States, that the
colored people of St. Thomas Parish,
as well as those of any other parish or
district in the South, will be effectually
protected if they vote the Demo-
cratic ticket. This is absolutely cer-
tain. The Democratic House of Rep-
resentatives in the Congress at Wash-
ington has adopted a resolution con-
demning in the strongest terms all
intimidation or violence to colored
men in voting for the candidate of
their choice. And Mr. Don Cameron
has publicly declared his intention of
having the wishes of the Democratic
House of Congress in this important
matter strictly carried out. He has
even announced that United States
soldiers will be sent to any place
where they may be needed to pro-
tect colored men in the estimable
right of voting for Wade
Hampton, or any other good
Democrat and colored man's friend,
if they wish to do so. This certainly
does mean business; for wherever
United States soldiers are stationed
there, whenever they interfere, they
will be bound by their orders from
headquarters to protect colored Dem-
ocrats from molestation by Radical
peace breakers. If any Radical, white
or black, has the audacity to deny
this we shall be glad to place his
words on record so that the people
of the United States may know how
false these Radical politicians are,
and so that the offender may be held
to account when Democracy comes in,
if it shall be found that he has com-
mitted a punishable offence. But at
places where there are no soldiers to
protect colored Democrats, the white
people intend to stand up to them and
give them all the protection and en-
couragement that they need. Gov-
ernor Tilden, the colored man's friend,
who was opposed to slavery long be-
fore Abraham Lincoln's time, and
who, during the war, told Lincoln to
go ahead and set the colored people
free, is going to be elected next Pres-
ident of the United States, and he is
pretty well determined to do his best
to punish all brawlers and turbulent
Radical fellows who attempt to inter-
fere with colored Democrats. This
has got to be a free and fair elec-
tion. Colored Democrats in St.
Thomas Parish and elsewhere, may
rest assured, that they will be thor-
oughly protected.

A Man's Life Saved by a Dream.

[Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot, of Aug 14]
Early on Friday morning, Mr.
Hall, a butcher of Franklin, Mass.,
went into his ice chest to inspect the
premises, when the door accidentally
swung back, operating the spring
lock, and the man was a prisoner in
a very small room of ice temperature,
and without means of escape. A
speedy and frightful death stared him
in the face. He shouted and thumped
upon what promised to be his coffin,
but all in vain. Now comes the mar-
vellous part of the circumstance.
When Mr. Hall's son arose on that
morning he was deeply impressed
with a dream which he had during
the previous night. He dreamed that
his father had been caught and suffo-
cated in the ice chest. Not finding
his father on inquiring for him, the
son at once proceeded to the ice chest
and found it locked. On opening it
the apparently dead body of his father
was discovered and rescued. So
near death had the unfortunate prison-
er come that it was hours before he
came to a state of consciousness, and
is still in an enfeebled condition. To
those (ourselves among the number)
who have no faith in dreams and vi-
sions, it may be difficult to account for
the connection between the son's
dream and the father's accident.