



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY KEITH, HOYT & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

VOLUME VI.—NO. 32.

Professional Cards.

S. P. DENDY,

**Attorney and Counsellor
AT LAW,**

AND

Solicitor in Equity,
Will practice in the Courts of Law and Equity,
in the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,

Walhalla, South Carolina.
Nov. 1, 1870 3 ly

THOS. M. WILKES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Equity.

—ALSO—

United States Commissioner,

For the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for South Carolina.

OFFICE ON THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

WALHALLA, S. C.
July 22, 1870 40 ly

J. P. REED, } W. C. KEITH,
Anderson C. II. } Walhalla.

REED & KEITH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Equity,

Have renewed their Co-partnership in the practice of Law, and extended it to all Civil and Criminal business in the Counties of Oconee and Pickens.

ALSO,

ALL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS,
Office on Public Square.

July 18, 1869. Walhalla, S. C. 41 ly

S. McGOWAN, } R. A. THOMPSON,
Abbeville, S. C. } Walhalla, S. C.

M'GOWAN & THOMPSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WALHALLA, S. C.,

Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

The junior partner, Mr Thompson, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville and Anderson.
January, 1870 17

JOSEPH J. NORTON,

Attorney at Law,

WALHALLA, S. C.

All business for Pickens County left with

J. E. HAGOOD, ESQ.,

PICKENS C. II.,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
October 26, 1868 4 ly

J. H. WHITNER, } WHITNER & SYMMES,

WHITNER & SYMMES,

Attorneys at Law,

WALHALLA, S. C.

Office on the Public Square.
February 1, 1870 16 ly

S. D. GOODLETT,

Attorney at Law

AND

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
HAS LOCATED

AT THE

NEW TOWN OF PICKENS, S. C.
Nov. 10, 1869 7 ly

EASLEY & McBEE,

Attorneys at Law, &c.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE

Courts of the Eighth Circuit.
OFFICE AT NEW PICKENS.

W. K. EASLEY, } F. B. McBEE,
Greenville C. II. } Pickens C. II.

March 16, 1869 23 ly

ALX. S. ERWIN, } O. C. BENTLY

Athens Ga. } Clayton, Ga.

ERWIN & BENTLY,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP
IN THE COUNTY OF RABUN,
STATE OF GEORGIA.

Oct 5, 1869 62 ly

POETRY.

Be Gentle With Thy Wife.

BY CARRIE WILLIS.

Be gentle! for you little know
How many trials rise,
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! Weary hours of pain
This woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm,
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle! none are perfect—
Thou'rt dearer far than life;
Then, husband, bear and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife

Death of the King of Pain.

A WONDERFUL QUACK—HIS CAREER— GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The story of the "King of Pain," otherwise a quack doctor, named McBride, who was well known in various portions of this State, some years ago, is told at length by an Indianapolis correspondent of the New York Evening Leader. He was a tall, graceful young fellow, with much hair and an unmistakable appearance of quackery in his looks and actions; but he made money very fast. His "King of Pain," as his worthless stuff was labeled, was warranted to cure anything from toothache to consumption. He went about with it in an exaggerated wagon and with an accompaniment of music, scattering his small bills with much looseness and arranging the crows that curiously followed him. He was known, the correspondent tells us, from the coast of Maine to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. He got along excellently as long as he attended to his legitimate, or rather illegitimate business; but finally he acquired a passion for gambling. He was lucky with his first ventures, which were made in Indianapolis, and this turned his head, so that at times he would abandon his business altogether, and remain at the faro table day and night. We quote from the account:

On one occasion he began a gambling excursion in Chicago, then came on here. In both places he was fortunate, and followed up his luck in Louisville and Cincinnati. His wagon and six followed him wherever he went, but he gave hardly any attention to that business. In the two cities we have mentioned he still went on pursuing his luck, which pursued him. When he went on a Mississippi steamboat to proceed to New Orleans he had some \$30,000 in pocket, which he increased sailing down the river. He arrived in New Orleans, where he again backed the tiger, but here his luck seemed to desert him. He played his money and gradually lost it. After his money was gone to the last cent, he played his watch and jewels, of which he had a great number, and lost them. Then he played his wagon and horses and lost them. After that he borrowed as much money as he could possibly get together and played that, and again lost, until he was "laid perfectly flat." For some time he wandered about the Crescent City, living from hand to mouth. Then he made a little stake, and, apprehensive of losing that, took a berth in a steamship to New York. There he opened some place on Broadway, where he made another pile of money. He began patronizing the green table again, and his luck turned to him. It was there that one day I saw him give a poor girl with whom he came casually acquainted, a roll of bills amounting to \$3,700, upon condition that she would leave the city and turn to a virtuous course of life. I was present at the time, and remonstrated with him on his rather extravagant piece of generosity. He answered, "I won it in four nights, at faro, and if I can do a worthy deed with the infernal money, why shouldn't I? I'll make up for it in devilry before another week passes." And so he did. He was a habitual lounge in houses of ill fame, where he would spend hundreds of dollars in a night. Then he would go to playing again, and perhaps some drinking the next day, and in all this turmoil and excitement found time for business.

At length business grew dull in New York, and he determined to start once more on his travels in his wagon and six. In this way he again found his way to this city, where he was suddenly prostrated by his life of excitement. Only three days ago he took to his bed, never to rise from it again. Reckless, immortal, an empiric, a gambler, a rogue, but with a kind heart, he lingered on the verge of death, and last night quietly passed away. The cause of his death is supposed to be some affection of the lungs.

Financially, the career of this man was an entire success; yet he was one of the most transparent rogues that ever gulled a confiding public. He boasted publicly that he was a humbug; but his wagon was surrounded continually, often by those who had heard the boast, and after a little music and a speech they would buy eagerly. The fact is not a pleasant one; and we suppose this mention of it will be more of an advertisement than anything else for the fellow that takes the great charlatan's place.

Obstructions to the Fisheries.

This subject having been referred by the Legislature of the State, at its last session, to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, the Acting Commissioner applied to the Attorney-General of the State, as to his powers and duties in the premises. The following reply of that officer, which is as explicit as can be desired, is published for the information of our readers:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15, 1871.
John Heart, Esq., Acting Commissioner
Bureau Agricultural Statistics.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 6th inst. has been before me for several days, awaiting an opportunity for reply.

An examination of the statutes of the State since 1780 will show that the State has sought to protect, in the amplest manner, the great interest of all her citizens in the passage of migratory fish in all her inland creeks, bays and rivers.

A series of general and special enactments for the past ninety years attests this desire and purpose on the part of the State. By one of these Acts, all obstructions to the free passage of fish are declared public nuisances, and any citizen or citizens are authorized to summarily abate them. The greater part of the older Acts upon this subject are still of force, but two more recent enactments prescribe anew the laws which govern these cases.

By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, passed January 19, 1870, a board of Fish Commissioners are authorized, and their duties defined. These are:

1. To inspect all inland streams and report what obstructions ought to be removed, or what impurities are allowed to flow into streams where fish are found.

2. To report all violations of the fish laws to the Solicitors of the several circuits of the State.

The Solicitors are, by the same resolution, directed to prosecute all persons reported by the Fish Commissioners. This gives the fullest power to enforce all existing laws, and, as I have said, the laws then existing were very full and complete for that purpose. I can hardly conceive of a case which is not covered by the various Acts passed prior to 1868. But at the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed which fully re-enacts the leading features of former laws, and again offers the fullest means for the complete protection of our migratory fish. The first section of this Act forbids any permanent obstruction of any kind whatever in any of the inland waters of the State, to the free migration of fish; and further provides for a "close time" in each week, from Saturday night to Monday morning, and any person violating the provisions of this section is made liable to a fine of twenty dollars for every offence.

The second section of this Act requires all manufacturing companies, or persons erecting dams, to provide suitable fishways, and renders them liable to a fine of \$5,000 for failure or refusal to comply with this requirement. The third section of this Act makes it an indictable offence to cause to flow, or to be cast into the inland waters of the State, any substances poisonous or destructive to fish, and attaches to the offence as penalty a fine of not less than \$500, or imprisonment not less than six months. This law is now of force, and is supplemented by many of the provisions of former laws, which are also of force, and, I am sure, that as Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, you could hardly ask for more complete legal facilities for carrying out the duties of your office. You have only to ascertain any violations of the foregoing laws, and report them to the Solicitors of the several circuits wherein they occur.

In addition to this, I shall be glad, at any time, to give you any further aid in my power in rendering your administration of this branch of your official duty effective and useful. Yours, very respectfully,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Attorney-General.

SWEARING.—The most truthful and straightforward article on this disgusting habit that we have ever heard is the following, whose author's name we are not acquainted with: "It is no mark of a gentleman to swear. The most worthless and vile, the refuse of mankind, the drunkard and the prostitute, swear as well as the best dressed and educated gentleman. No particular endorsements are requisite to give a finish to the art of cursing. The basest and meanest of mankind swear with as much tact and skill as the most refined; and he that wishes to degrade himself to the lowest level of pollution and shame, should learn to be a common swearer. Any man has talent enough to curse God, and imprecate perdition on fellow men. Profane swearing never did any man any good. No man is the richer, or wiser, or happier for it. It helps no man's education or manners. It is disgusting to the refined, abominable to the good, degrading to the mind, unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society. Wantonly to profane His name, to call His vengeance, is perhaps of all offenses the most awful in the sight of God."

A Western contemporary makes an interesting estimate of the gain in Congressional representation which must accrue to the Southern States under the new census. By the emancipation of the slave population two-fifths of that aggregate, or say 1,680,000, have been added to the representatives, the slaveholding States had 84, or one less than one third; they will now, out of 280 members, be entitled, under the census of 1870, to 104, or ten more than one-third of the whole house.

A Talk With Senator Robertson.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Columbia:

Senator Robertson, while he is a Republican, cannot be called a carpet-bagger. He is a South Carolinian "to the manor born," and in proof of his being "identified with the interests of the people," I will mention that he yesterday contributed into the State Treasury the sum of \$1,500 for taxes.

Being after information, of course, I asked the Senator how he would matters here, in comparison with what they were a year ago.

"Oh, very much improved, indeed," said he; "the change from bad to better is remarkable. The public mind is more tranquil. There is far less bitterness. Why, when I was making my canvass for the Senate, there was hardly a dozen white men here in Columbia who would speak to me. Most of my old friends cut me. You see, I had been raised right here among the people, and they denounced me worse than they would had I been a carpet-bagger, as they are called. But I knew I was right and went ahead. I bore their abuse and unkind acts, feeling that they would all come right after a while. It has, and now I find those who were my enemies on account of my political course, are my friends, to all appearances. The old prejudice is dying out."

That may have something to do with it, Senator; but perhaps your course in the Senate had more. You opposed the Ku Klux bill, did you not?"

"Yes, and voted for a straight out amnesty. More can be gained by conciliation than by force. Look at England; the union of England and Ireland has never been cordial. The Irish people have always supposed themselves hardly dealt with by the British Government; and, after long experience of the inefficiency of a repressive policy in regard to Ireland, the Government has become satisfied of the necessity of a policy of conciliation. The sooner the Republican party stop passing Ku Klux bills, and pass a universal amnesty bill, the better it will be for party and country."

"Do you think the party can survive the Ku Klux bill, cry Grant, and be successful next year?"

"Yes, provided we can count as much as usual on Democratic stupidity. If they put such a ticket and platform in the field as they did last time, we will beat them. As for Grant, he will be the nominee, because there is no body else to nominate. The nearer the time approaches, the more certain it becomes that he will be the man. There is a little talk to the effect that the Democracy will take up Trumbull, but they won't—at least I hope they won't. He would run Grant a close race, if not beat him. I regard him as the ablest, most clear-headed man in the Senate."

A TOUCHING AND ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

A recent sketch of the loves of the greatest lawyers contains this touching incident in the life of William Wirt: In his younger days he was a victim to that passion for intoxicating drinks which has been the bane of so many distinguished in the legal profession. Affianced to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, he had made and broken repeated pledges of amendment, and she, after patiently and kindly enduring his disgraceful habit, had at length dismissed him, deeming him incorrigible. Their next meeting, after his dismissal, was in a public street in the city of Richmond. William Wirt lay drunk and asleep on the sidewalk, on a hot summer day, the rays of the sun pouring down on his uncovered head, and the flies crawling over his swollen features. As the young lady approached in her walk, her attention was attracted by this spectacle, strange to her eyes, but alas! so common to others who knew the victim, as to attract little remark. She did not at first recognize the sleeper, and was about to hasten on, when she was led by one of those impulses which form the turning points in human lives, to scrutinize his features. What was her emotion when she recognized in him her discarded lover! She drew forth her handkerchief and carefully spread it over his face, and hurried away. When Wirt came to himself, he found the handkerchief, and in one corner the initials of the beloved name. With a heart almost breaking with grief and remorse, he made a new vow of reformation. He kept that vow and he married the owner of the handkerchief.

A BIG FARM.—A man named Thompson, living near the town of Wells, Minnesota, is doing a big thing in the farming line this season. His farm has 1,400 acres of wheat, 1,250 acres of flax, 800 acres of oats and 400 acres of corn. About 4,400 acres all told are under cultivation. He put out 80,000 cuttings, cotton wood and white willow, and built eighteen tons of fence, consuming 40,000 pounds of wire and 20,000 posts. He now owns twenty brick farm houses, twenty stables, thirty-three by sixty feet, and other improvements. He wants to open twenty more farms this summer, putting up the necessary buildings, &c.

Charleston county being eight months in arrears to the Sheriff's office for detaining prisoners, and to the Sheriff to a large amount for services in criminal cases, Sheriff Mackey has addressed a letter to the trial justices of the county refusing to receive any more prisoners in the county jail until he gets his pay.

The King of Siam, on hearing that the Pope had lost some valuable jewels, in consequence of a thief having got possession of his keys, remarked, "Ah! what a man! professing to keep the keys of heaven, and not able to guard those of his own bureau!"

Ramie Versus Cotton.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes that Ramie is wanted in that market at \$264 gold per ton. As the culture of the Ramie plant in the South is understood to have passed beyond mere experiment, and as cotton is said to be too cheap to be profitable, the wonder is that the planters do not turn their attention more to the first-mentioned staple. Ramie culture has many advantages over cotton. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, and its growth is continuous. A crop once planted will stand for years, without requiring to be renewed. It is not destroyed by worms, does not suffer from excess of rain, and stands the longest drought without injury. From all that is related of this wonderful plant, it would seem that it is exposed to no special danger in a suitable climate, has no enemies, requires but little labor, needs but a small capital to produce a crop, propagates rapidly, yields largely, commands a ready market at a high price for all that can be produced, and the market is never likely to be overstocked, as the area for its successful growth is limited to a belt in the Gulf States. It requires less labor to cultivate than cotton, the process being similar to corn culture; and it is said that one hand can take care of fifty or sixty acres, after the first year. The only drawback to unqualified success in Ramie culture seems to be the difficulty of separating the fibre from the bark and the bark from the stalk; but we have no doubt this difficulty will eventually be overcome. So important is the cultivation of the plant considered in India, a cotton-producing country, that the governor-general, a year or more ago, offered of \$25,000 for the machine or process best adapted for separating; also offering to buy the successful machine at five per cent. above its cost, and to secure the inventor a profit of five per cent. on all machines made under the patent.—Here is an opportunity for inventors to turn their genius to profitable account, and at the same time confer an inestimable boon upon the commercial world.—N. Y. Shipping List.

LOST RELICS OF THE PAST.—Among the saddest losses that the country has had to mourn for some time is the destruction of old colonial and revolutionary buildings by fire at Alexandria, Va., yesterday. The country is just getting old enough to cherish warily the memories and relics of its young days, and when it is known that among the houses destroyed by this fire were the Masonic lodge of which Washington was the Master, and the old Colonial Court House, in which his provincial troops were quartered in 1751, from the door of which Braddock marched to his defeat in 1755, and in which ex-President Washington gave his last vote, in 1799, a feeling of genuine sorrow is likely to come over our hearts. We could better have spared many richer and grander edifices. These relics are the things that certify the truth of history, and in this age of iconoclasm, when it is argued that William Tell and Shakespeare are myths, there is no certainty that ere long some irreverent enemy of the past may not propose to prove that there was no such person as George Washington. The old revolutionary flags in the Court House were saved, however—the flag of Washington's body guard, the flag of Paul Jones, and that of a company of Alexandria Continentals. These lessen the misfortune in some degree, but it is a greater loss than busy Yankee land of today has time to brood over, this loss of the grand old landmarks of the revolutionary days.

GREAT BUSINESS IN ONIONS.—A Rhode Island paper says that State rivals Connecticut in the production of the onion crop, and cites statistics. Samuel W. Church, of Rhode Island, has raised, from four acres, 1,475 bushels of Red Globe Wethersfield onions, and 1,300 bushels of carrots. Edwards Anthony raised 600 bushels of Wethersfield onions, and 400 bushels of carrots from one acre. Benjamin Doty raised 610 bushels of Wethersfield onions, and 400 bushels of carrots from an acre. Allen Matheson raised 1,900 bushels of Wethersfield onions, and 1,300 bushels of carrots, from four acres. Seth Thayer raised 2,600 bushels of Wethersfield onions, and 1,200 bushels of carrots, on four acres. Edward Atherton raised 600 bushels of Wethersfield onions, and 400 bushels of carrots, from one acre; and the carrots for 30 cents per bushel—making the income, from one acre, \$720. In Bristol, R. I., in 1849, 69,892 bushels of onions were raised; in 1859, 84,046; in 1864, 21,734; in 1865, 100,500, which is probably the largest crop ever raised in that town in one year; in 1869, 80,000 bushels were raised. The usual yearly average is somewhat less than 400 bushels per acre.

A very fair-minded Massachusetts man who is sometimes deeply moved by the peculiarities of the rulers of his native State, when venting his indignation that instead of preserving Faneuil Hall as a sacred shrine it is rented out to butchers, exclaims against this short sighted economy and declares that "Liberty, Loyalty and Lord have all been mixed in one huge lump."

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Williamston, was spured by a game chicken last week, and died of lockjaw in a few hours. Her husband, who was sick at the time, also died from the effects of the occurrence.

No less than two hundred and twenty-four life insurance companies have been wound up in Great Britain, within the last twenty-six years. This is twice as many as now exist there.

New Democratic Departure.

DAYTON, O., May 13.—The Montgomery County Democratic Convention met to-day. Mr. Vallandigham from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a new Democratic departure platform, intended for the groundwork of a national platform. The resolutions, which were prepared by Mr. Vallandigham, declare that they unite upon the living issues of the day; accept the legitimate results of the war, so far as waged for its ostensible purposes, and fully concur in the three several amendments to the Constitution recently adopted, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country; declare that the Democratic party pledges itself to the faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons, without distinction of race, color or condition; demand absolute equality for each and every State in the Union; oppose centralization and consolidation of power in the General Government; demand general amnesty; favor the payment of the public debt as early as practicable and consistent with moderate taxation, and call for strict economy and honesty in all departments of the Government; call for reform in the internal revenue system and civil service; for a strictly revenue tariff, and declare taxation should be based on wealth, not population; demand a speedy return to specie payment as possible; sympathize with the laboring class, and state there is no necessary war between labor and capital; oppose the granting of public lands to railroads; oppose the acquisition of San Domingo; denounce the bills passed by Congress known as the bayonet bill and Ku Klux bill, and claim that the Republican party is no longer a Union party, but the administration party. Mr. Vallandigham made a speech in support of the resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation.

THE STAR SIRIUS.—Many things combine to render this brilliant star an object of profound interest. Who can gaze on its pure silvery radiance, and reflect how many ages it has adorned the heavenly dome with its peerless lustre, and how many generations of mankind have rejoiced in it—and among them all the wise and the good and the great of history,—without awe, and admiration!

In ancient Egypt, it was an object of idolatrous worship. It was then of a brilliant red color, but is now a lustrous white; and the cause of this change of color, as well as the nature and period of the revolution it denotes in the star itself, are wholly unknown. Its distance from our earth is not less than 1,300,000 times our distance from the sun; and its light must travel twenty-two years to reach us! Another circumstance of deep interest connected with it, is that it has changed its position, during the life of the human family, by about the apparent diameter of the moon; and the astronomers, detecting some irregularities in its motion, have been convinced that it had a companion star—which they thought to be non-luminous, since their telescopes could not detect it.—But Mr. Clark, with his new and powerful achromatic telescope, has found this neighbor of Sirius, hitherto invisible, and verified the conclusions to which astronomers had been led by reasoning on the facts they had ascertained.

HIS FIRST KISS.—The Rev. John Brown courted a lady upward of six years, and was so singularly modest and bashful that he had never ventured to kiss her. One day it occurred to him that it would not be a bad thing to do. So, it is recorded, he said: "Jane, my woman, we've been acquainted now for six years, an'—an'—I've never got a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?" The reply was wonderfully characteristic of the Scottish maiden. "Just as you like, John," said she, "only be comin' and proper wi' it." "Surely, Jenet," said John; "we'll ask a blessin'." The blessing was asked and the kiss exchanged. "O woman," said the enraptured, but still devout minister, "O woman but it was ideo. We'll never return thanks." And they 'td.

"Martha, my dear," said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, what do you say to moving to the Far West?" "Oh, I am delighted with the idea! You recollect when Mr. Morgan moved out there he was as poor as we are, and in three years he died, leaving his widow worth a hundred thousand dollars."

It is said that a tourist travelling continuously, without any stoppages, can now go around the world in eighty days, making the entire journey by railway and steamship, and going by way of Liverpool, the Suez Canal, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco and the Pacific Railway.

Exports differ in their estimates of the coming vintage of California, the lowest figure named being 8,000,000 gallons, and the highest 12,000,000. There is reason to believe that the vintage of 1871 will not fall much under 10,000,000 gallons.

Hoff, the Berlin malt-extract man, has become in fifteen years a millionaire by extensive advertising. He asserts that he has paid to daily and weekly journals, in that space of time, the enormous sum of three million thalers.

The New York ladies wear their parasols sword fashion, at their sides, when not in use—a killing military style.

A single fishing firm on the Potomac caught, last week, 800,000 herring and 35,000 shad.