



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, SMITH & CO.

WAILHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

VOLUME XII.—NO. 35.

BUILDING THE NEW CHURCH.

BY PHILIP J. BULL.

The dedication's over, wife; we gave the church to God
With not one cent's indebtedness from floor to lightning rod;
But 'twas a struggle long and fierce the hours dragged slowly on,
Before we took Thermopylae, or crossed our Rubicon.

At last it was decided that, whatever else befalls,
The Sheriff's hammer shall not sound within those frescoed walls;
And so I'm living o'er, to night, the months of sun and rain
That brought this towering oak tree from the scorn of my brain.

You recollect the meeting house I preached in for a while;
Some called it an "old rookery," and some "the old stone pile;"
And when we prayed the Lord to come, it seemed a deep disgrace
To ask the King of Glory into such a poor old place.

and ignorant persons were engaged in the manufacture of ardent spirits contrary to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States. The manufacture of liquors had been the pursuit of their lives, and on it they depended for making a subsistence. The regulations established by the Government were such that they could not be complied with except by persons having a large amount of capital; the impetuous distiller must give up his business altogether, or run the risk of being detected and punished. Nine tenths of them preferred the latter alternative. Here there was a delicate problem presented to the Government: to enforce the laws and yet neither oppress nor irritate the people. At least such is the problem that would have been considered by wise rulers. Grant's straps, however, were bent only on enforcing the laws; they neither thought nor cared about the unfortunate people upon whom the laws were an unjustifiable hardship. They filled the mountains with unprincipled ruffians armed with the authority of the law, who, under the sacred name of justice, committed robbery, arson and murder. The people in Georgia begged for mercy, and President Grant, in the last days of his reign, yielded it, but in such a manner as to fill the pockets of his minions. In North and South Carolina the people have sought the aid of the State Courts to punish the perpetrators of the outrages upon them, and the criminals have sought refuge in the United States Courts. Hence has arisen a conflict of jurisdiction, the decision of which will mark out anew the boundary between State and Federal authority, and show whether the citizens of a State have any rights which the officers of the National Government are bound to respect.

The smoky walls were cracked with age, and when the cold winds blew,
They raved around in search of rents, and then came rushing through;
And I'm convinced that many a soul, from where our new church stands,
Has taken death's express train for the house not made with hands.

Judge Schenek, one of the Superior Judges of North Carolina, has recently decided that the act of Congress authorizing the removal of criminal prosecutions of United States employees from the State to the Federal Courts is unconstitutional, and now comes the Hon. Thompson H. Cooke, Judge of the Eighth Circuit of the State, who, in a charge to the Grand Jury of Greenville last week, says:

So when we came upon the charge—'twas early in the fall—
I called a meeting of the board; three answered to the call.
They thought the times too hard to build, and lumber was too dear;
With which "whereas," it was "Resolved to put it off a year."

These officers of the Government, believing that when proceeded against for violations of the State laws they can move their cases into the United States Court, and go unwhipped of justice, have no doubt grown reckless as to how they discharge their duties, as well as emboldened to oppress and outrage the citizen. If, upon investigation, you should find this charge sustained, you will present all persons who may have engaged in oppressing your people, and I undertake to say two very important things will be accomplished. First, this class of United States officers will soon learn they cannot longer violate the State law with impunity. Secondly, that they will be tried in the State Courts, regardless of the act of Congress, which authorizes them to transfer their case to the United States Courts.

But on one Sabbath evening the people gave a shout;
I looked from paragon to church and saw the flames leap out;
But from the fire a phoenix grand arose to faith's clear view,
And all because they hadn't fixed an old defective flue.

In my saying this, I am not unmindful of my oath of office, to wit: That I recognize the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the constitution and laws of any State. The practical effect of the act of Congress referred to is to prevent the trial of these officers, let the grade of their crime be never so infamous, and to encourage the commission of crime. In the case of the State vs. Mattison, indicted for the murder of Davis, in the County of Anderson, Judge Bond held that Mattison was a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty, and that the killing of Davis was a necessity, incident to the discharge of his duties, and turned him loose without a trial by jury, in violation of paragraph 3, Section 2, Article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." &c. The act of Congress confers no jurisdiction upon the United States Court to try and determine a prosecution begun in the State Courts for misdemeanors or crimes, by virtue of statutes or indictable at common law.

I drafted a subscription roll; all in due form of law,
And shook it in the face and eyes of every man I saw;
Some gave it the cold shoulder, and thus left us in a lurch,
But other came up nobly, wife, and built our nice new church.

"The jurisdiction of the State Courts in all matters of crime at common law and statute law, not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, has been conceded by the General Government for nearly one hundred years, I may say without question or debate, and, in fact, from the laying of the foundation stone of the Republic, until even long after the Republican party gained the ascendancy in the Union; and I am utterly at a loss to know how, when or where the State lost her jurisdiction in such cases. I shall, therefore, disregard the said act of Congress, and direct Mr. Solicitor to proceed with all prosecutions against revenue officers charged with violating the laws of the State."

And neighbor Smith, who wouldn't sign because he meant to sell,
The brothers Brown, who could not give because they'd dug the well,
And Thompson, too, and Robinson, all came around at last;
Like men who board the hinder car as it is moving past,

"The criminals convicted at the last court here will be hung on the 31st proximo. Crops are very good. I will give more as news occur. J. F. II.

Well, when the next now preacher comes, to hold instead of build,
I hope the finished fort may be with valiant soldiers filled;
And as our members, one by one, are carried to their graves,
May others clasp the chancel-rail, and learn how Jesus saves!

THE AFRICAN EXODUS.
THE LEADERS CLAIM THAT 40,000 NEGROES WILL LEAVE THIS STATE.

States Rights—The Conflict of Jurisdiction.
The tyrannical administration of the United States Government by Gen. Grant, as more especially evidenced in his support of worthless men in office at the South, made the Government service, in this section, so odious, that few respectable men would consent to work for the Government on any terms. Naturally, the evil multiplied itself indefinitely. The chief officers, those from which large profits were to be derived and which stamped their character on the local administration of the Government, were mostly in the hands of Northern political tramps or Southern renegades, and in seeking for subordinates these men usually appointed others of their kind, generally from a principle of natural affinity, but sometimes from sheer want of choice. For, occasionally, it would happen that one of these principal adventurers had sufficient regard for public opinion to wish to give a color of decency to his office by the appointment of honest and capable subordinates, but honest and capable men had too much regard for their reputation to desire to be found in such company, and, consequently, unworthy men were employed.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the office of the Liberian Excursion—pardon, Exodus—Association as to the number of names enrolled for the trip. The answer received was that from 2,500 to 3,000 men, women and children in and about this city had put down their names. Outside the city, it is stated, that somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 have expressed their determination of emigrating, and have handed in their names. They consist of all classes and conditions of colored society, including some persons of means and influence. The large majority, however, are laborers and mechanics. Those having the matter in charge are enthusiastic, and express their confidence of success. They say that they lately received information which induced them to believe that a large number of emigrants will be enabled to leave here this fall. They seem to have figured closely on their route and have it all laid out. The voyage

from this city to Monrovia will be a ten day one and from that place they will go by inland water twenty-three miles to where the country begins to rise. There they will settle, and work up the hills into the country.
George Curtis, who seems especially enthusiastic, says that they will be beyond the malarial belt. He says also, that men of prominence and wealth in England have become interested in the matter, and that the association has recently received encouraging letters from such sources. His idea is that the proposed exodus will be for the benefit of both races, and is anxious to have it understood that he advocates it for that reason, and not in any unfriendly spirit towards the white people. His ideas on the subject are worth publishing. He says that the present agitation to have the machinery brought to the cotton is bound to secure that result. That when that is done that Charleston's export trade in raw cotton and her import trade in fabrics is bound to suffer. That if the emigrants are treated kindly and assisted by Charleston, they will naturally send back their products to be manufactured here, this place being only a day or two further from them than London. That this would give this city an immense import trade, and furnish food for unnumbered looms and factories.

We might bring other proofs to show the advantage to our people in adopting the law, but will forbear at present. However, as I said at first, let us not be too hasty in making the change; for our present condition also has its advantages in having a great deal of forest land which is now worthless for cultivation, affording an inexhaustible supply of rich grazing material for our stock, which never fails to pay our people in fat beefs, hogs, &c. This great help to the poor man, whose only source of profit is his few cattle, &c., cannot easily dispense with.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—By a general order issued from the War Department, the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River, and which comprises the military department of the Gulf, have been reassigned to the military division of the Atlantic.

Fence or No Fence.

Messrs. Editors: As the question, fence or no fence, appears to be open for discussion, if it will not be considered inappropriate, I propose to offer a few thoughts relative to this question.

1st. I am in favor of the change, if it could be adopted by the whole country and not restricted to townships; though to enforce the law on the people at present will not do. Let us wait for other sections who may be more interested to try the experiment. Then it will be time for us to try it.

2d. By your leave I will give you some of my experience in fencing stock. Some time ago, in the spring of the year, we had a cow which went back to her old range, and if we got her milk it was necessary to confine her and keep her at home. Therefore, having a little broom sedge old field enclosed with water in it, the cow was promptly put in it to starve, I thought. There she stayed until fall without anything to eat except said grass and a lick of salt now and then. Instead of starving she obtained plenty of good rich milk, the cow continually improving and becoming fat in the fall. So with this and similar experiments we conclude it is better to fence the stock, as splitting rails is hard work, old fence rows good soil, and the cattle, &c., in a better condition.

What Shall be Done for the Colored People?
This is a great question, and should not be lost sight of, and the Southern people must not allow themselves to be provoked into unfriendliness to the colored man by the many unkind things said of them by rash and foolish men in the North. We know our duty, and we must dare to do it. If the Northern people will help us to do it, well; if not, the obligation must be discharged. The Southern Presbyterian Church has taken a noble stand on the question of the education of colored men for the ministry, and we have no doubt they will be prospered. Their school at Tuscaloosa is already doing a good work, and is gaining favor.

Dr. Adger, who was the Delegate from the Southern Presbyterian Church to the Reformed (Dutch) Synod, which met in New York, called the attention of the latter body to what his Assembly was doing for the colored people, and asked his Northern brethren of the Dutch Church for help. Of this matter he writes in the Southern papers since his return, and also touching the relations of the churches, North and South:

Just before the close of the Synod's proceedings, I was kindly invited to say a few farewell words. After expressing the sentiments of esteem and affection with which I was filled, I told them that I had "only one thing more to say, and that I was glad of the opportunity to say it. That one thing was that, when the South asked the North to help her in doing good to the colored man it was not possible, after all that has happened, that she should refuse. I know well how much their various objects of church interest were pressed with the need of money; but still when my Church said to their Church, 'Help us, brethren, to do the duty which we both owe to the poor, helpless, dependent race in question,' it was not possible, after all that had taken place, for the Reformed Church either to refuse or neglect the appeal." I thought I could see that I had touched their hearts, and it was very pleasant afterward to have two men amongst the foremost in the body, who had seemed all along to be giving me a little of the cold shoulder, to come up to me and extend their hands with marked cordiality, wishing me farewell; and one of them said with true Holland warmth, "I am going right home, and will immediately take up a collection for your object and forward it to you." I wondered a little what it was that so commended my object now to their kind regards, because in my former address I had, from letters sent me by Dr. Stillman and Mr. Dickson, detailed a number of moving particulars, and no such effort appeared to follow. My conclusion was, that it was the appeal made for the poor, helpless, dependent race. Our brethren of the North do not know how we feel toward the negro. And such words from me, of kind, Christian consideration, astonished and delighted and drew forth the sympathy of these Reformed of the North.

There are bad men in both sections. What a pity that the good men in both could not know one another better! I look upon our relations with the Reformed as of great value to both the parties and to the country too. From the Northern Presbyterians we seem to be farther apart by their late action at Chicago than ever. But here are Presbyterians in the North, of the true blue *jure divino* sort, with whom we have come to occupy close co-operative union. Here is the undeniable proof that we are not governed by sectional prejudices. And here is the ecclesiastical bond, so far as Presbyterians are concerned, that gives promise of peace and good will for the future between the estranged North and South.—*Duo West Presbyterian.*

GRAVELED HORSES.—Give two-thirds of a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a little salt for three consecutive days.

Jerusalem has 8,000 Christians, 13,000 Jews, and 15,000 Mohammedans.

Goodness is beauty in its best estate.

A Genuine Reformer.

We copy the following brief biographical sketch of the Hon. W. C. Brown, of Anderson, from the Charleston Journal of Commerce.

Dr. Brown is one of the marked men of the House. His course has met with the unqualified approval of his constituents and has brought down upon his head the deep curses of parvenu patriots and journalistic blackguards. The biographer says:
The Hon. W. C. Brown, of Anderson, is one of the marked men of the House. He is now forty-six years of age, and was born in Oconee County. When he was a lad his father removed to Georgia and settled in the mountain region of that State, where the family still reside. Ex Governor Joe Brown, is a distinguished member of the family, and a brother of our Representative. Dr. Brown is emphatically a self-made man, and got a liberal and practical education, contending against poverty and many other difficulties. No combination of difficulties, however, could dishearten him, but with untiring determination he prosecuted his studies, and in 1854 he graduated in medicine in Philadelphia with the highest honors of a large and brilliant class. He then located at Belton, and for years pursued his profession with conspicuous success. In it he amassed a handsome fortune and retired from his profession only to become a large, successful and prosperous planter. The Doctor is of a modest and retiring disposition, and has always been averse to public life. He was, however, almost unanimously elected President of the Taxpayers Union for his county in 1873, which position he filled with distinguished ability and honor. Last summer he was prevailed upon to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Legislature, and entered upon the canvass with all the eagerness and energy of his enthusiastic nature, displaying marked ability as a political speaker. He headed the ticket in the primary elections.

This is the first term of the Doctor, and he has already taken a prominent place among the best men of the House. He is remarkable for the clearness of his views and the honesty of his purpose. He has a perfect conception of the issues now before the country, and truly represents his constituency. He is actuated by the highest standard of morals and is unflinching in his opposition in the advocacy of his views. He is a shining light, and by his bold and determined course has won the respect and admiration of the whole House.

Go Back.

To the young man with his hair parted in the middle who is about to put his college education and his sole leather trunk on the Texas bound train, we say, Stop! To the clever artisan and the honest mechanic who thinks he will fly from the hard times where he is, to imaginary well paid employment in the Lone Star State, we also say—stop! To the adventurous rustic who wishes to leave hoeing the turnips of some New York farm to find a soft thing in this land of prairies, we emphatically repeat stay where you are! We would that we inhabited the earthly Elysium that some Texas papers say we do, but we are afraid we don't. From the bottom of our hearts we should be glad to think that there was plenty and prosperity for every one who seeks to settle among us—but all the same, there isn't.

We do possess something of an approach to the eternal summer and the marvelous growth of the East is so tired of hearing us brag about, and that is all. Sooth to say, there is no chance here for men without money, all the eager, new arrivals to the contrary notwithstanding. In plain English, the paper that speaks of the magnificent opportunities this State presents to the new comers, lies, and lies in a very gratuitously original way indeed.

The unvarnished truth is that our labor market is stocked to overflowing, and every fresh arriving train but adds to the miserable multitude in our midst that waits, suffers, starves and finally fights its desperate way back East again. Before the door of nearly every house in this city, there daily begs a hollow-eyed swart that would eaden the heart of a stary. Men of brains and culture, good clerks, excellent accountants, business men of undeniable energy, mechanics of ability, walk thestreets in dum despair, and finally take those that lead to the chain gang and workhouse.

The writer of this cannot remember one evening for very many that he has not been asked for money to buy a meal, or a bed by men who would have sooner died on the rack than asked alms in the light of day. And some of them do die on the rack—the rack of bitter disappointment and continued misery. Yet still some journals calmly sing the same old siren song, and still this overworked, over-traded and financially prostrated community is held up with fatal persistence as the proper Mecca of the American youth.

We beg the journals in the East and North to copy this article. We ask that the truth and the whole truth be told there as a simple duty to humanity. In the name of the distress we see around us, and are powerless to relieve, in the name of the tramps and vagrants that fill our cities and towns, we solemnly warn intending immigrants of all classes, except farmers and men with money to invest that we are overstocked with labor, and will be for the next four or five years. Though his ticket may be purchased and his trunk packed, we say to the man looking hither for employment—Go back!—*Texas Intelligence.*

Men who travel barefooted around a newly carpeted bedroom often find themselves on the wrong track.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The action with regard to Special Treasury Agents Brackett and Moore is the sensation of the day. An importance attaches to these agents which neither their pay nor their known functions warrant.

The Atlantic Coast Line, via Wilmington, the Piedmont Air Line, via Richmond and Charlotte, and the Kennebec, via Lynchburg, Knoxville and Atlanta, are making a desperate fight for the great Southern mail. It is carried at present over the Kennebec route, and the indications are that it will continue to go over that line. Private advices from Jackson, Mississippi, state that the Republican committee of that State met on Saturday and passed, by a mere majority, a resolution of confidence in President Hayes. The committee resolved to make no nominations for the State ticket at the election next fall, for the reason that the President's civil service letter forbidding Federal officials to engage in campaign work left them without organization, a majority of the committee being officeholders. A vote was passed to adjourn *sine die*, which was equivalent to disbanding the Republican party in Mississippi.

The home subscription to the new four per cent loan has reached \$18,000,000. Acting Secretary McCormick has advices from London that they are being placed by the syndicate at par in London. The Department of Justice disavows any intention of arresting Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina. There is nothing to warrant proceedings against him on file in the department.

A Republican Orator Addresses Southern Colleagians.

General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, a leading Republican orator during the recent Presidential campaign, delivered the address at the commencement of the Mississippi University at Oxford, in that State, last week before a very large audience. Among the auditors were Governor Stone and two or three ex-Governors, judges of the Supreme Court and the Federal Court, members of the Legislature, and the most distinguished men from all parts of the State. He was conducted to the rostrum by Senator Lamar, and introduced to the audience by the chancellor. His appearance was greeted with cordial applause. He made very feeling allusion to the past, which he declared we could not shut from thought; to the courage shown by the young men inviting him, and to the hearty courtesy of his welcome. He would speak "not of student themes, but of public duties, the common need of the republic and the common duties of young men. I say common duties, for we are one. (Applause.) We are bound together in the holy wedlock of an enduring nationality. (Prolonged applause.) The three essential needs of the republic seem to be, first, the general and systematic education of our people; second, the thorough, abiding and effective respect for the law—such respect as heartily recognizes its authority and obeys and enforces its mandates; third; toleration by all to all." Each of these propositions he urged elaborately and earnestly. "Enforce a good law and the community sees and knows that it is good, and will look to its retention. Enforce a bad law, and the people will awaken to the need of its repeal. The man who substitutes his own will for the will of the many and takes the law in his own hand is a bad citizen and he is who acquiesces in the violence of his neighbor is a weak citizen." (Applause.)

During the delivery frequent bursts of applause interrupted the speaker, and at the close roared after round of enthusiastic cheers greeted him.

New York, July 10.—A special from San Antonio says, the train on route from Chihuahua to San Antonio, laden with specie, was attacked Sunday evening by thirty-five white and Mexican highwaymen on Seno creek, fifty two miles from San Antonio. The train contained twelve wagons, and there were twenty men with it. After a desperate fight the robbers were driven off, losing several, killed and wounded. The Major Domo in the train, Frank Grimsiger, and a Mexican were killed, and several others of the train people wounded. No such outrage has occurred since the war.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.—Washington, July 9.

Information received here from Ohio, warrants the prediction, which is positively made, that the Democrats will elect a majority of the members of the next Legislature of that State, and thus secure a Democratic Senator in place of Mr. Stanley Matthews, whose term will expire in March, 1878. Matthews is so unpopular, that there is talk of passing a resolution in the Republican State Convention on July 31, which shall operate as a censure upon him. There is now great interest here concerning this convention, and many Republicans here are preparing to attend it.

In a certain office the following notice is posted, "Shut the door, and when you have done talking on business, serve your mouth the same way."