

The Union Times.
R. M. STOKES, Editor.
UNION, FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1877.

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The Union Times For Sale.
BEING anxious to retire from the Newspaper
business, I offer the Times for Sale
to two industrious Printers, or a man competent
to edit the Paper and attend to the business of
the office, with an industrious Printer, could
make a handsome living out of it. It will be
sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms.
R. M. STOKES,
Editor and Proprietor.
May 11

No rain yet, and the crop prospects are
very gloomy. The wheat is turning out well.

The Insurance Agents are promptly on
hand adjusting the losses from the fire.

Mrs. Shodair, after making such a narrow
escape, is now back again in her store, ready
to supply Bread, Cakes, &c., to her customers.

A small bunch of Keys found in the
street near the depot, and the owner can get by
calling here for them.

As a natural consequence, the fire un-
settled everybody and everything in town for
two or three days, and it has been impossible
for us to pay our usual attention to getting out
a paper this week.

If you want to see a regular "mus-
sully," take a peep into Rice, McClure & Co.'s,
J. H. Rodger's and J. T. Hill & Co.'s stores.—
The goods look as if a dozen little and big ne-
groes had been stirring them up with sticks.

On the 1st inst., terrific fires were raging
through the timber lands of Michigan, which
threaten to be as destructive as the fires in that
State of 1871. Villages are entirely surrounded
by fire and all communication with them is cut
off. Settlements of Lumbermen have been en-
tirely destroyed—not a house is left standing in
one town. The whole of Huron County is
retrogressing with flames.

The Legislature, at last accounts, was at
a dead lock upon the appropriation bill. The
committee of conference could not agree upon
inserting or expunging the \$270,000 interest
clause, so a committee of free conference was ap-
pointed. The per diem and mileage of members
is also a bone of contention. The difference is
between \$5 a day, and \$600 or \$800 for the
two sessions.

"Cherry Ripe." Our little friends,
Misses Mamie and Lulu Ray, of Cross Keys,
will accept our thanks for a bucket of nice ripe
Cherries. We hardly knew that Cherries were
ripe and here comes the "first of the season"
from two sweet little girls the bloom of whose
cheeks would rival the cherries themselves.—
Such favors are the green and cheering spots in
the oasis of an Editor's life, but they are doubly
cheering in the consciousness that he is remem-
bered kindly in the social circles of his sub-
scribers, particularly by the young and pure of
heart and thought.

As it seems impossible to get up a fire
company in this town, the next best thing, in
our opinion, is for the Town Council to pass an
ordinance forbidding the erection of wooden
buildings on Main Street. So far such buildings
have proved a nuisance, causing the loss of im-
mense amounts of property, and the Council
certainly have the power to abate and prevent
one nuisance as well as another, and to protect
the lives and property of the citizens of the
town. In most other towns such an ordinance
is rigidly enforced, and we cannot discover any
material difference in the Charters of Union and
other towns, that would prevent the exercise of
such a power.

A new way of getting up a Club for a
County paper has lately been discovered: Ten
men get together and throw in twenty cents
apiece. The paper is ordered to be addressed to
one of them. They "take turns" in sending to
the Post office for it, and on the day of its ar-
rival they all meet together and one of the Club
reads the paper out loud to the others. They
also take turns in reading. The one that reads
scribes the paper, so that the family of each sub-
scriber (?) gets a paper to read every ten weeks.
The plan is found so economical in time and
money that in one neighborhood they are trying
to get ten more to join the club so as to reduce
the price to ten cents each and make the labor
of going to the Post office and reading the pa-
per come lighter on all.

Where the Burnt-Out Can be Found.
J. P. Mullinax has opened his Boot and Shoe
Shop in the room over Spears & Colton's Store.
Thos Nelson's Tailor Shop is now in the room
in the second story of Spears & Colton's build-
ing.

J. T. Hill & Co., have rented the Store formerly
occupied by W. C. Harris & Co.,
R. F. Briggs has rented the building in rear
of Spears & Colton.
W. McNece now occupies the Beef Market
Building next to W. L. Palmer's Stables.
The Express office and Freight Agent is in
Mr. A. Nicholson's Building.
F. H. Counts' office is in B. F. Rawls & Co's
Store.

During the past week we have received
many very kind assurances from friends in
almost every part of the County that they would
make efforts to increase our subscription list.—
All request us not to give up the paper, but, as
one of them expresses it, "do as we have to do,
live on hope, if you can't get credit on a lien,
for there is a better day near, when Hampton
gets his government in good working order."
Well, friends, we appreciate very much kind
words to us, but can assure you all that we have
been almost living on hope for six months, and
we have but a very small quantity of even that
flimsy article left. Besides, we are compelled
to have a change of diet, and the Paper Maker
and Printers say it is absolutely necessary for
them to have something to season the hope we
have been feeding them on. You see the point,
don't you? Don't defer the consummation of
our hope too long, or we shall all get too sick to
issue a paper.

PLANTING WHITE SKIN ON A BLACK MAN.—
There is a coal-black negro man in our vicinity
who will soon have a beautiful white stomach
and stomach covered with as pure white Demo-
cratic skin as ever grew in Edgewood. This no doubt
sounds both ridiculous and alarming, but we will
explain. Some weeks back, Dr. Walter Hill and
Dr. Wallace Bland cut off from the stomach of this
negro a huge tumor weighing many pounds, and
with the same result, and after thirty-three hours
trial the whites were unable to change a single
vote. Curtis is said to offer a compromise,
which was that they would all agree to an ac-
quittal of all the accused but the two Bowers.—
As a matter of course the whites would make no
such compromise, and the negroes stood up for
conviction of all. The negroes said they would
remain there for any length of time so long as
they were fed and received three dollars a day
for so doing.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Fire Flend in Union Again.
\$100,000 DESTROYED IN 2 1/2 HOURS.
Railroad Depot and Shops Gone!
26 BUILDINGS BURNED!
A MATCH DOES THE MISCHIEF.

Sunday, the 3d day of June, 1877, will be
remembered by the citizens of Union as one
of the hottest and saddest days they ever ex-
perienced.

About half past 12 o'clock, while four-fifths
of our white inhabitants were at Church, the
dreaded alarm of fire was sounded upon Main
street, and by the time many could arrive upon
the spot the wooden building occupied by W.
R. Briggs & Co., adjoining Hill & Co's large
brick building, was one sheet of flame and the
boxing under the eaves of the latter building on
fire the whole length, and in a quarter of an
hour the whole inside of the upper story of that
building was one roaring mass of flame and
smoke. The wind was blowing hard from the
South-west by west, and the scene was truly
terrific. Large flakes of fire were flying in
the air, alighting on the pitched roofs of stores
and dwellings, near and far, threatening destruc-
tion to every building and fence in its course,
for miles. The shingled roofs of the houses,
from the long continued dry and hot weather,
were like tinder, and it required the most active
watchful exertions upon the roof of every house
to prevent the flames from spreading. A man
named Nelson, near the depot, was seen with
windward, and in a few minutes the wooden
houses of Mrs. E. D. Humphries, Phillip Dunn,
R. F. Briggs (a new one) and Thos. McNally,
were one sheet of raging, howling flame, while
there seemed no hope that the brick buildings
below, from Spears & Colton's to Foster &
Wilkins' and the wooden block below them,
could possibly be saved. Thanks to the slate
roof and substantial build of Spears & Colton's
house they all escaped.

The flames then leaped, as it were, from
the burning stores to some small buildings in rear
of Col. Young's and the Harris stores and de-
molished them like loose cotton. From there
they took the building known as the "longhouse"
then the Davis and McNece bar rooms and
every other building upon that block and laid all
in ashes. But before flames had full possession
of these houses, the cry came that the Railroad
shops were on fire; and here commenced such a
scene of terror and destruction as we have never
before witnessed. The roaring flames, the dense
smoke, the terrible heat from the midday sun,
the howling of the wind, the blinding dust and
the flying flakes of fire, all combined to strike
terror and alarm to the stoutest hearts. It was
a scene of horror.

The weather was so intensely hot that, al-
though the fire had only lasted an hour, the
people were completely exhausted and many
stout men had fallen and been taken from the
streets. In less than five minutes from the time
the fire first struck the building the whole upper
portion of the shops was one howling mass of
flames, and the air around so hot that none
could go near enough to enter and save any of
the machinery, tools, or materials in it. The lum-
ber around the shops, three cars on the track,
the platforms in front, rear and ends of the depot,
caught almost simultaneously with the shops and
it was impossible to enter the depot. Soon a
dense smoke issued from under the tin roof of
that building, and all hope of saving it or any
of its contents was gone. By the time the roof
of the depot fell in, the workshops, cars and all
around were completely in ashes.

The March of destruction ended at the depot
shops. It commenced at half past 12 o'clock
and by 3-2 hours and a half—the bare walls and
chimneys of twenty-four buildings alone re-
mained to tell of its ravages. We have never
witnessed so great destruction of property in
so short time. This may be accounted for in the
fact that a month's dry hot weather had made
the buildings as dry and inflammable as a powder
house.

HOUSES DESTROYED.
Wooden house, the roofs and wood work of two
brick buildings belonging to Thos. McNally.
New two-story building of R. F. Briggs,
Three wooden buildings of Phillip Dunn,
Wooden building of Mrs. E. D. Humphries,
Wooden building of W. R. Briggs & Co.,
Two-story brick building of Hill & Co's—
In the first story of this building was Hill & Co's
large store and Gibbs & Co's, Drug Store,
In the second story was the large town Hall, Thos.
Nelson's Tailor Shop, J. P. Mullinax's shoe
shop, Hill & Co's Counting room and sleeping
rooms.
One small wooden building in rear of Fried-
berger's store.
Two wooden buildings belonging to Spears &
Colton—one occupied by Charley Jenkins, Col-
ored, the other unoccupied.
Wooden building of Mrs. M. A. Fant.
Small building occupied by colored people.
W. McNece's bar-room and Ten-pin alley.
W. R. Davis' bar-room belonging to John
Rodger.
The Long House, belonging to the estate of
Giles Sharp.
Small wooden house in rear of Davis bar-
room.
Railroad Depot and Shops, and two small
buildings occupied by laborers.
Work Shop of Tinsley & Richmond, belong-
ing to Dr A. W. Thomson.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.
R. F. Briggs. Loss, \$2,000. Insurance,
\$1,000, in Philadelphia Fire Association.
Phillip Dunn, Loss \$4,500 in buildings and
stock.
Mrs. E. M. Humphries. Loss \$800. Fully in-
sured in Manhattan Insurance Co.,
W. R. Briggs. Loss, in building and Stock
\$3,000. Insured in N. Y. Home, \$1,000; Vir-
ginia Fire and Marine, \$1,000; Farmville Insur-
ance and Banking Co., \$1,000.
Gibbs & Co. Loss \$2,500; insurance \$2,000,
in North America Insurance Co.
Hill & Co. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$8,000
—Manhattan, \$8,000; Georgia Home, 2,000;
Niagara, \$3,000.
Hill and Culp—Brick building. Loss \$15-
000; insurance \$8,000.
Spears & Colton, two wooden buildings. Loss
\$700. Insurance \$400, in Farmville Insurance
and Banking Co.
Mrs. M. A. Fant, wooden building. Loss
\$750; insurance \$500, in Farmville Insurance
& Banking Co.
W. A. McNece. Loss—Stock \$1,400; build-
ing \$2,000. No insurance.
John Rodger, Davis bar-room building. Loss
\$500. No insurance.
W. R. Davis, Stock. Loss \$500. No insur-
ance.

Long House, belonging to estate of Giles Sharp. Loss \$1,000. No insurance.
Railroad Depot, Shops, Cars, &c., estimated
loss from \$25,000 to \$30,000. No insurance.]]
Besides the above, which were totally destruyed,
Mr. Schoppau, Messrs. Rice, McClure & Co.,
Jas. H. Roger, Spears & Colton, J. T. Hart and
Graham & Graham lost heavily from the removal
of goods from their stores. The first four
insured.
Thos. Nelson, Tailor, lost a fine Sewing Ma-
chine, a number of garments and all his tools.
J. P. Mullinax, Bootmaker, lost everything in
his shop.
G. P. Jacobi, Watch Repairer and Jeweller,
lost about \$1,000, including all his tools, a quan-
tity of clothing and Furniture.
Phillip Dunn lost a stock of Groceries, but as
Mr. Dunn is sick at his residence out of town
we cannot state the amount of his loss.
The whole loss cannot fall much short of
\$100,000, with only about \$35,000 insurance.

Among the losses was the Passenger Car of
the Railroad undergoing thorough repairs and
intended to be ready for the excursion to the
Mountains over the Spartanburg and Asheville
Railroad on the 11th. A turret had been built
on it and in every other respect it would have
been a very handsome Car. The workmen had
displayed their utmost skill in making it a credit
to their own skill and the Railroad shop.
The origin of the fire is attributed to the
careless throwing of a match among some loose
papers by a Clerk in W. R. Briggs' Store, after
lighting a cigar. He says he had not left
the store more than fifteen minutes when the
alarm was given and the house was in flames.
The most remarkable feature of the fire was
the saving of the row of wooden buildings below
Foster & Wilkins' store. We can only account
for it from the fact that the brick stores above
were so much higher than the wooden ones, that
the wind blew the sparks over them and on to
the houses in the block below. But there is no
doubt that they too would have been destroyed
but for the extraordinary exertions of Mr. J.
H. Rodger and many others, whose names we
cannot learn, who, notwithstanding the intoler-
able heat from both the sun and fire, re-
mained on the roofs during the whole time and
applied water from buckets. The buildings
are old and as inflammable as any in town and
their being saved appears miraculous.
By this fire Union has suffered a loss that can-
not be estimated in dollars and cents, and will
be seriously felt for many years. At no time
has the people been less able to bear it. The
depressed condition of the whole community,
from the awful stagnation of business, with so
many in circulation and the exorbitant price
asked for money by those who have it, combine
to put the prospect of rebuilding to a very dan-
gerous point.

We had the pleasure, last Saturday,
of meeting Speaker Wallace and Representative
Peake, who visited their homes, for the first time
since the present session commenced, on leave
of absence. From appearances we should say
that Legislative work agrees with them, for they
have not lost an ounce of flesh. They gave us
many points, unknown to us before, upon the
trials and tribulations the Democrats of that
body have undergone, in "bringing in order out of
chaos," with a stubborn partisan Republican
majority in the Senate to harass, annoy and de-
lay the progress of sound legislation. We can
well understand their peculiar position in that
respect. All the efforts that the democratic house
might make to pass good laws and establish a
sound, economical and honest government, can
and have been either delayed or thwarted by
the Republicans in the Senate. It took all the
tact and ingenuity of the democrats to do any good
work at all. They had to move slowly and cau-
tiously, with any measure they wished to adopt,
hence the length of the session and the small
amount of work they have accomplished. We
are confident they have done all it was possible
for them to do, under the circumstances. They
seem now as full of enthusiasm for "Hampton
Home Rule and Reform," as they were during
the campaign, and if they don't vote exactly as
we think they should, we believe they act upon
the conscientious belief that they vote for the
best interests of the State and the democratic
party. We will have our own opinions, but we
don't presume to say our judgment is superior
to that of a majority of the Legislature.

While we have complained—justly, we think—
of the management of the Spartanburg Union
and Columbia Railroad, we have a great attach-
ment for it. It has received the fostering care
of this county from the time the first move
was made to build it, and it is natural for our
people to have more than ordinary liking for it. In
its prosperity we took pride, in the advancement
of its interest we contributed our money, and in its
misfortunes we sympathized. During the past
week it has met with two very serious losses
by fire, amounting, it is supposed, to over
\$30,000. First the depot at Strothers, with all
its contents, was consumed; supposed to be the
work of an incendiary; then the terrible fire on
Sunday, sweeping away its work shops, with all
its valuable machinery, tools and materials, the
fine large depot, containing a large quantity of
merchandise, fixtures, old records, &c.—the
actual value of which not at present known.—
We sincerely sympathize with the owners in
their severe losses.

John's Rifles.
The following are the Officers of the Johnson
Rifles, elected last Saturday night:
CAPT. F. M. FARR
1st Lieut. J. P. Mullinax
2d " D. Johnson Jr.
3d " J. H. Rodger
1st Serg't H. M. Grimbail
2d " Jas. C. Sartor
4th " James Munro
5th " R. R. Rawls
1st Corp'l R. W. Tinsley
2d " C. T. Rawls
3d " T. K. Palmer
4th " Jos. D. Arthur
5th " A. K. Stokes
Chaplain Rev. B. G. Clifford
Surgeon Dr. J. N. Moore
Sec'y & Treas. S. B. Stokes
Total Membership, 54.

We are pleased to state that a large ma-
jority of the colored people worked faithfully
at the fire last Sunday and did valuable services
in saving dwellings and stores threatened by
the flying sparks. We cannot name them all,
but most of their names are recorded and they
will be kindly remembered, whenever opportu-
nity offers to benefit them, by the white citizens.
Among the most conspicuous workers of them
all was Mary Davis, who we are told, worked
manfully, in carrying water and removing goods
until so overcome by the heat she had to be
carried from the street.

SOUND VIEWS UPON THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
UNION COUNTY, S. C. 27th May.

MR. EDITOR: I ask, with some hesitation, a
place in your paper, which is always on the side
of right and justice, to give expression to cer-
tain views in the interest of the Farmers and
Planters of the State.

The views expressed by "S.," as to the dis-
tressed condition of the planting interest in
South Carolina and the much needed remedy
therefor, a communication addressed to the
Journal of Commerce, of a recent date, are, I
think, entirely correct, and I will plunge at
once into the middle of the subject, by saying
that the present stagnation of trade throughout
the country is, in some degree certainly, attribu-
table to the fact that the agricultural districts
around many of the towns and villages are in a
state of collapse. The farmers and planters are
reduced to the minimum of expenses, viz:
what is barely sufficient for subsistence; and as
the agricultural classes are largely in the majori-
ty here, trade is necessarily stagnant. The un-
just discrimination in freights on certain rail-
roads, though doubtless bearing some relation
to the matter, by no means accounts for the very
marked falling off of trade, in certain towns.—
As was said by "S." in the communication above
referred to, the mercantile classes, by the enor-
mous per centage demanded on all articles of
domestic Consumption, have killed the goose
that laid the golden egg.

It is time that the merchants, though often
bearing considerable risk in their transactions,
might fairly have asked prices in advance of those
which ruled in ante bellum days; but from one
hundred per cent. on provisions to three hun-
dred, was much more than a fair profit, and can
be designated no otherwise than as extortion.—
Moreover, with such security as valuable land
to back the consumer, the merchants were toler-
ably sure of getting back their money. Like
Dogberry, they have had their losses, but that
they have prospered, on the whole, in spite of
losses and risks, is a well attested fact. I, for
one, do not grudge them their prosperity, if it
had been attained while following the "Golden
Rule," but prosperity built upon the total ruin
of numbers of their fellow-citizens, is not to be
envied.

Suppose they had been content with a fair
profit—risks taken into the accounts—upon their
investments, there are numbers of now ruined
men who, with home rule, a minimum rate of
taxation and the labor system in a better condi-
tion as it soon will be, would soon be able, if
they still held their lands, to retrieve their for-
tunes, and place their families in comfort and
independence. But it is now too late. That
spirit of extortion, in some cases falsely called
"splendid business talent," which has re-
vealed in South Carolina during the reign of carpet-
bagery, has wound up these unfortunate men,
just one or two years too soon, and their cases
are now hopeless.

In reference to the subject in hand, it would
be as well to inquire what relation the laboring
class proper bears to the matter: The farmers
and planters reduced, almost to the last extre-
mity, the condition of the laborers, is one degree
worse, if this be possible. He and his family
are in a state of semi-starvation throughout the
year. Is it strange that the white laboring
classes are becoming bitter, as I think they are?
They have a vague feeling of wrong and oppres-
sion, which, defined and organized, would be-
come that startling thing called Communism.
Is it to be wondered at, when the provision mer-
chant, getting his grip upon the laborer and al-
ways dictating cotton as his principal crop, sets
him provisions at 300 per cent. and at the close
of the second or third year takes not only his
corn and cotton, but sells the poor man's cow,
the only comfort left to his family, and takes
even his cotton seed and rough forage, the re-
fuse of his crop? Skyhook must have the pound
of flesh from just above the heart, though the
life-blood follow the knife.

Under the Jewish despotism, usury was
expressly forbidden, and is repeatedly spoken
of in the Old Testament Scriptures as being on
a plane with crimes of the most abominable type.
And just here we recommend, to those who have
sufficient interest in the matter to do so, to read
the first portion of the 5th Chapter of Nehemiah,
as presenting a case singularly coincident with
the condition of things just now prevailing in
South Carolina. Usury was distinctly forbidden
to the Jews—God's chosen people—under pain
of His express displeasure. "He is the same,
yesterday, to-day and forever." Christianity is
Judaism ennobled and purified. All civilized
peoples owe all that is most conducive to the
welfare and happiness of the human race, in
their relations as individuals, communities, and
nations, to the spirit of Christianity. It is all-
pervading, all-enfolding, so to speak, like the
very atmosphere we breathe; though its influ-
ences, like that of the atmosphere itself, is en-
joyed by thousands who take no cognizance
whatever of the source of the blessing which
they enjoy. Nevertheless, it exists in all its
wonderful power. No candid person will deny
that the whole teaching of Christ, which consti-
tutes Christianity, is directly opposed to usury
and extortion.—It is precisely, as has been as-
serted, that the Legislature of South Carolina
has no right to legislate against a form of op-
pression which is directly opposed to the spirit
of Christianity.

In France, during the reign of Napoleon Bo-
naparte, who placed himself in a distinct attitude
of friendship towards the Jews in his Empire,
Nehemiah's Commission to them, with 12 inquiries,
which he asked of them to answer truthfully
and fully, relative to the views which they held,
of their relations to the Government under which
they lived, and as to the extent to which the
special features of Jewish polity were observed
amongst themselves. The eleventh and twelfth
questions related to the subject of usury. The
answer was, that Jews had no hesitation in deal-
ing with the "Gentiles" in what a Jewish au-
thority considered a "shameful and dishonest
traffic." The answer goes on to say, that the law
forbidding usury towards a Jew, was intended
for a people "who formed a State, and had a place
among the Nations."

In England, we are told, the laws against us-
ury, have been repealed. However that may be,
and we are not posted upon this point, they cer-
tainly existed until recently, and the legal rate
of interest there was what would have been con-
sidered absurdly low here, when our old law
against usury was in force. We think it was
about five per cent. Has not England been for
several centuries one of the most prosperous
countries in the world? Her government—one
of the best certainly, if not the best—never
seems to have doubted for a moment as to her
right to legislate upon the price of money.

And no one who has any acquaintance with
English literature can doubt for a moment as to
how usury was regarded there.

Under the fostering influence of her laws
against usury, and her homestead law, which
Georgia gave to her people as soon as she at-
tained the right of self-government—which she
did sooner than any other State in the South-
east, she speedily attained a pre-eminent prosper-
ity, which is, as yet, unrivaled amongst the South-
ern States.

I will now refer, Mr. Editor, to the resolutions
of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston,
against the re-establishment of the law against
usury, addressed to the South Carolina Legisla-
ture, and recently published in the *Journal of
Commerce*: With perfect respect for the high
character of the gentlemen who compose the
Chamber of Commerce, I nevertheless, beg leave
to say that the doctrine of "the natural right
of the individual to untrammelled freedom in
the conduct of money and Commercial affairs,"
is a rather startling one. Certainly the Supreme
Court of the United States knows nothing of this
doctrine, for a few years since it decided, fol-
lowing in the track of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, that "the rights of life and personal
liberty were the natural rights of man." We
hear of no other natural "rights," save those
form this the highest legal tribunal in the land.

In the excellent editorial of the 16th of May,
of the *Journal of Commerce*, entitled the "Legiti-
mate Sphere of Government," we are told that
"Protection to property, protection against in-
justice, protection of the weak against the
strong, is the legitimate sphere of government,"
and Jeremy Bentham, the great English political
economist, tells us that a good government should
aim at making such laws as will enable the poor
man to provide a subsistence for his family.—
Just now the farmer in South Carolina is in ur-
gent need of such protection and such a law.—
Should the capitalist, in the exercise of his "un-
trammelled freedom in the conduct of money
and Commercial affairs," trespass, as might
sometimes happen, upon his neighbour's right to
provide an honest subsistence for his family,
how then should the case stand? Is there not
a law needed, which should step in just here
and say, (to quote again from the editorial above
alluded to) "thou shalt not? The doctrine of
"the natural right of the individual to untram-
melled freedom," &c., it strikes me, Mr. Editor,
is, so to speak, too broad and too long. The
gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of
Charleston are men of the highest character, as
we have said, but there are men of money,
here and there, who are not, and willfully misin-
terpreting the above resolution, and citing it as
authority, they will base upon it exceedingly
crooked practices, in the use of money.

As to the doctrine, also, announced in the
resolutions of the Charleston Chamber of Com-
merce, at the meeting above referred to, that
the "Legislature has no more right to legislate
upon money than upon land," we merely ask,
has it not been the practice, heretofore, of all
civilized governments, to legislate upon their
circulating medium, as they saw fit and as the
necessities of the times and the people demand-
ed?

There are those, perhaps, who will think that
the statements of the wretched condition of the
agricultural classes in South Carolina, are too
extravagant. "They have," they say, "no
knowledge of such a condition of things; they
are constrained to believe that the statements are
too highly coloured." With pink and white palms
upturned, with the self-satisfied urbane smiles
of men with whom success, whether in business
or argument, is a foregone conclusion, they de-
monstrate, to their own entire satisfaction, that
the whole thing is a figment of the brain of
some "lean and hungry Cassius;" or, if it is
truth, "the people have nobody to blame but
themselves."

Wrapped in the comfortable consciousness of
"much goods laid up for many years," they are
totally unable to realize such things as *honorable
poverty and blameless misfortune*. "Clothed in
purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously
every day," they are unaware of any duty
which calls to them in the shape of Lazarus sit-
ting at the gate, in need of all things. Doubtless,
if Lazarus ever attracted the attention of Dives,
the latter regarded the wretched man with a
mixture of pity and contempt, and sagaciously
reflected that the man must have been greatly
to blame to bring himself to such a horrible con-
dition.

There are hundreds, nay, thousands of men
in South Carolina, who can neither be bought
nor browbeaten, nor wheedled, whom all the
declarations, resolutions and statements, of all
the Capitalists of the State, cannot blind to the
plain facts of the case, and we hope they will
make themselves heard, as they have the power
and the right to do, in demanding the re-es-
tablishment of the law against usury. In this case,
the "voice of the people would be the voice of
God." With this law again in force, South Car-
olina would be, indeed, redeemed, regenerated
and disenthralled; without it, God help the
poor.

While we sincerely sympathize with all
who lost property by the fire last Sunday, par-
ticularly those who had labored hard for what
they obtained, we cannot help feeling more deeply
for those industrious and worthy Mechanics,
J. P. Mullinax, Thos. Nelson and T. P. Lemaster.
Their losses were severe, because it took from
them the tools by which they earned the food
and clothing for their families. In particular
was that the case of Mr. Lemaster. His loss was
\$5000—\$100 worth of Carpenter's Tools, the
wash, blinds, doors, paints, paper roofing and 600
feet of lumber, intended for a new house he is
building, as fast as his daily earnings will allow.
All this he had purchased and paid for, by strict
economy and correct habits, out of his monthly
wages as a carpenter in the employ of the Rail-
road Company. We know of no more worthy
or industrious man in this county, and while we
know he does not ask for charity, we think he is
entitled to the help and encouragement of those
who can extend relief.

Samuel Dibble, democrat, has been
elected a Representative of Orangeburg County,
by a majority of 112, over D. A. Straker, Rad-
ical, who the present House refused to allow to
take his seat, for contempt.

The *Pilgrims Reach Port*—Liverpool, May
29.—The disabled steamer, *City of Brussels*, ar-
rived at this port this morning at 10 A. M., af-
ter a passage from New York of thirty-eight
days. The passengers have landed. All are
well. Deputations from the Liverpool Catholic
Societies, went out in two tugs to welcome the
pilgrims. A large crowd cheered and congratulated
the passengers on the landing stage. The
pilgrims were conducted to the Adelphi Hotel,
to be entertained by the Catholic Club. A Te-
deum is to be sung at the pro-Catholic. The
pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome.

The Klanton Jury.
At half-past 6 o'clock, all the attorneys for the
defence being present in court, as well as the
prosecuting attorneys, the Chief Justice sent a
deputy marshal to bring the jury into court.—
They were soon brought forth. When they had
all taken their seats and answered to their names
as called by the Clerk, Chief Justice Waite said:
"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"
Geo. W. Williams, the foreman, replied that they
had not.

The Chief Justice then inquired whether they
had agreed upon the guilt of any party. A simi-
lar reply was made by the foreman. The fore-
man was then asked to answer to their names
as called by the Clerk, Chief Justice Waite said:
"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"
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