

# The Fairfield Herald.

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## THE FAIRFIELD HERALD,

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### South Carolina Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, announce the following as its platform of principles:

We declare our acceptance in perfect good faith of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution; accepting and standing upon them, we turn from the settled and final past to the great living and momentous issues of the present and the future.

We adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party recently assembled at St. Louis, and pledge our cooperation to a full and hearty co-operation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and believe that under the wise and just administration of its distinguished reform leader, assisted by the eminently patriotic and able counselors by whom he will be surrounded, peace and prosperity will again bless our country, and the discussions, confusion and maladministration of the past eight years will give place to concord, good government, and a thorough restoration of the Union. In accordance with the declarations of that platform, and the utterances and acts of our distinguished leader, we demand a genuine and thorough reform in the State of South Carolina, and call upon all its citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, to rally with us to its redemption, for it is evident that substantial and lasting reform is impossible within the ranks of the Republican party of this State.

We charge that party with arraying race against race, creating disturbances, and fomenting difficulties; with prostituting the elective franchise, tampering with the ballot-box, and holding unfair and fraudulent elections; with having accumulated an enormous debt, mismanaged the finances, and injured the credit of the State; with levying exorbitant taxes and squandering them when collected, thus wringing from the toil and livelihood of the honest poor man of the State, a large percentage of his hard earnings, without giving in return any compensation therefor; and with hopelessly involving in debt a majority of the counties of the State. Its management of our penal and charitable institutions is a shame and a disgrace. We charge its legislation as demoralizing, partisan and disgraceful; and the venality and corruption which have characterized every branch of the government, executive, legislative and judicial, have no parallel in the history of nations. It has created a multiplicity of unnecessary and useless offices, complicated its system, and unnecessarily expensive. It has attempted to elevate to the bench two most corrupt and degraded men. It can never purify itself, give good and impartial government, or by its moral force and character, exercise in its full sovereignty the law of the land. We do not charge this condition of things, which every patriot most deeply deprecates, upon the masses of the party, but upon their leaders, who have made such fatal use of their confidence and trust; for it is our firm conviction that all the good people of the State, of both races, desire peace and prosperity.

We, therefore, call upon all of our fellow citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliations, to join with us in restoring the good name of our State, and to again elevate it to a place of dignity and character among the commonwealths of this great country. We discontinue all disturbances of the peace of the State, and denounce all instigators and promoters thereof, and earnestly call upon all of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will; and if the government of the State be committed to our control, we pledge ourselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all its people, and to speedily bring to summary justice any one who dares violate them.

We desire a fair, peaceable election, depending to the reason and not the passions of the people, and demand of the Republican party a fair election and a fair count. We call upon all of the patriotic sons of Carolina to join us. We ask but a trial of committing the State to our keeping, and if good government, security, protection and prosperity do not dawn in our over-taxed, despoiled

and disheartened people, then drive us from power, with scorn and indignation. Our object is reform, retrenchment and relief, that by honesty and economy we may reduce the taxes and lighten the burthens of the people; giving at the same time absolute security and protection to the rights and property of all. Upon this paramount issue we cordially invite the cooperation of every Democrat and Republican who is earnest and willing in this crisis of our State, to unite with us in this great work.

### What the Troops Will do in the South.

Many members of Congress made a strenuous opposition to the bill authorizing the enlistment of twenty-five hundred additional cavalrymen to serve against the Indians. The ground of opposition was that there are abundant troops in the South that might be employed against the Indians. Even without any minute investigation this allegation would seem to be well founded. It is preposterous and incredible that with an army of twenty-five thousand men the government cannot muster a force of more than three or four thousand for active service in an emergency. Acting on this presumption we have caused careful inquiries to be made, and the result is stated in detail in our correspondence elsewhere. The reader will find a full and authentic statement of the number of Federal troops in the Southern States, with the name of each company and the place where it is stationed. The conclusion from these detailed statements is that five regiments might be spared from the military posts in the South to reinforce Crook and Terry in their campaign against the Sioux. There is, of course, no reason why those troops should not be kept in the South for pecuniary reasons so long as there is no employment for them elsewhere; but it is a wasteful absurdity to maintain idle soldiers in the South while we are prosecuting an active campaign against the Indians with an insufficient force. The State militia should be adequate for every emergency in the South, or if the militia of any particular State cannot be relied on to put down a riot, and Federal assistance should be needed, it is lawful for the President to call out the militia of the States whose loyalty and fidelity could be safely trusted. We ask attention to the striking exhibit presented by our Washington correspondent.

The order from Secretary Cameron to General Sherman, which we also print, shows that the administration has had a very definite use to make of those troops all the time, and we at once see why Crook and Terry have been deliberately left without adequate support. It is expected that the five regiments will carry four of the Southern States, by whipping the negroes into line who have either become listless in politics or wandered off to the Democracy, and by terrifying the "fiendish" white liners into submission. By keeping the outrage mill slowly grinding, and sending platoons of cavalry hither and thither, it is evidently hoped to revive the bitterness which has been rapidly disappearing between the races in most parts of the South. We wish to see all citizens protected in their rights, but this turning of the army of the United States into bands of drummers for the negro vote is pushing partisanship so far that it would be grotesque if it were not infamous. This is doubtless the work to which General Sherman referred when he said the "highest authority" must answer why the troops could not be spared to fight the Sioux. The desperation of a move which dares to saddle the country with the expense of extra soldiers while keeping nearly four thousand idle for political purposes is apparent, and acts another stigma to the rule of the party in whose name and for whose aid it is unblushingly done.—New York Herald.

**TO BE DISCONTINUED.**—Mr. C. H. Baldwin, the assistant United States Treasurer at this place, has received notice from the Treasury Department that the sub-treasury at Charleston will be discontinued on and after the first of October, the appropriation for its support having only been made for three months, commencing July 1. This will be particularly hard on the business portion of the community, and for this deprivation they have to thank the delegation who represent the State in Congress. With a little exertion this important and useful office might have been continued; but while other Southern Congressmen were awake and looking after the interests of their respective States, South Carolina representatives were asleep.—News and Courier.

A colored boy, who entered a store in Wilmington and secreted himself for the purpose of robbery, went fast asleep, and was found reposing sweetly on a pile of bacon next morning. The proprietors interviewed him, and he will do all his sleeping on his face for some time.

A hearty man will grow round on square meals.

### "INTIMIDATION."

Extract from a Speech Delivered by Gen. Chalmers, at Friar's Point, Mississippi.

When the broad term intimidation is used, it becomes necessary to inquire what is meant by it, and whether there are times and circumstances in which it may become not only lawful, but eminently proper and essentially necessary for the protection of public or private rights. When the thief is restrained by fear of punishment from the commission of crime, when vice stands abashed in the presence of virtue, it may be said that there are the result of intimidation; when the midnight robber flies from the wrath of the awakened household, it is because he is intimidated; when a dastardly mob is arrested by some brave man, who plants himself in their front, and threatens to kill the first rascal who advances, they pause, because they are intimidated; when a pack of cowardly hounds fly howling in terror and yelping in pain, from some noble mastiff, whom they have assailed, and who, in self-defense, has turned upon them, it is because they are intimidated. And Scotland's sweetest bard has said:

The fear of hell's hangman's whip,  
To haud the wretch in order.

And, yet, who will say that such intimidation is either improper or reprehensible?

### THE TRUE STORY OF THE LATE ELECTION.

But we emphatically deny that any illegal intimidation or that any fraudulent voting was practiced in the late election; and we insist that the true theory of the result is to be found in the bold front, determined efforts, and in the grand spectacular display and demonstration made by the Democratic party. The negro is fond of demonstration and display, and being trained to obedience in the days of slavery, he gives an undue weight to the exhibition of power, and naturally inclines to that side which seems to be the strongest. In 1868, even after the odious Legislature of 1865, of which so much capital has since been made, we had but little trouble in carrying the election in the State of Mississippi, because we then had confidence in our own strength, and the negro voted with us because we impressed him with our confidence and infused into him a belief in our power. But when our victory was taken from us, when our election was declared void, and our officers resigned admission to the seats which they had been elected to, we least confidence in ourselves and open acknowledgment that we were powerless in the hands of the Federal government. The negro was quick to receive our weakness, and with the instinct of his nature abandoned us, and seeking the strong side, allied himself with the Radical party. Our depression amounted almost to despair, and in the hour of our greatest adversity we appealed to the negro to relieve us from the heel of oppression. But our appeal fell on cold and callous ears. The mass of the negroes had passed under the complete control of carpet-bag leaders and negro politicians, and these not only turned a deaf ear to our entreaties, but gloated over our fallen condition. They in their own confidence and strength, and because we were patient and long suffering, they misconstrued the character of our submission and pressed us beyond endurance. When the people of Mississippi, thus goaded by oppression, awoke to a sense of their true condition and began to look around them, they realized the extent of their desolation.

When they turned to the treasury they found it surrounded by vampires ready to suck up each dollar as it dropped in the till. When they examined the resources of the people they found them dried up and withered like the flowers in August, upon which no friendly shower had fallen for many days, and yet in the midst of all this suffering they saw the Governor preparing, illegally, to appoint tax collectors, who, under straw bonds, could ring from the people the last remnants of their property, and with impunity fly away with their stolen millions to join the band of the Radical martyrs who had fled the State and proclaim that they, too, had been driven off by the intimidation of unrepentant rebels. And more than this, they saw that Governor preparing to surround himself with an armed militia, a band of Janissaries who would eat out the substance of the land while they protected him and his official plunderers in their unhallowed work of devastation. When they beheld all this the manhood of Mississippi determined to assert itself. Then men who, under the stars and stripes, on the plains of Buena Vista, had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat; the men who had fought last and longest at Shiloh; the men who charged Malvern Hill with empty guns; the men who inscribed the name of Mississippi in deathless fame upon the hills of Gettysburg, where the intrepid spirit of Barksdale winged its immortal flight, and side by side with these men in gray,

many of the true men who had worn the blue, who followed the flag of the Union under the command of Grant and Sherman, were all aroused and could no longer stand like dumb driven cattle and submit to this Egyptian bondage. Believing that self-preservation is the first law of nature, they turned upon the Radical robbers and said: "Thus far shall thou go, and no farther." The carpet-bag leaders were amazed at this unexpected boldness, and trembled for their safety.

The mass of the negroes, true to the instinct of their nature, deserted the trembling carpet-bagger and rushed to the side of boldness and confidence, and the election was won. But a more quiet, peaceable and orderly election was never held in this or any other State. If there was any intimidation in this, it was but the intimidation which outraged virtue inspires in cringing vice. It was the intimidation of the thief when the officers of the law are on his track; it was the intimidation of the hungry wolf when the sudden appearance of the master drives him from the bleeding lamb he is about to devour; it was the intimidation which fell upon the polluters of the temple when the Saviour of mankind in righteous indignation, drove them out from his Father's house. The giant of Mississippi had been shorn of his strength, and lay bound, blind and bleeding before Ames and his minions, and when suddenly, like Sampson, he snapped the cords that bound his limbs, the hearts of the persecutors were stricken with terror, and they cried aloud for Federal troops to restrain the shackles upon him. Gov. Ames knew full well that when once the sovereignty of Mississippi was aroused that he would be powerless, and he knew that when once his weakness was exposed, the negro would desert him like rats deserting a sinking ship. He knew that the negro had been intimidated by him by the false charge that the Democracy would re-enslave him if they came into power, and that one Democratic victory would forever expose this shallow false-hoax. He knew that the mass of the negroes had been intimidated into the support of the Radical party in past times by threats of expulsion from their churches, expulsion from their societies, and with threats of death if they dared to vote the Democratic ticket. And when he heard the bold announcement of the Democratic party that they would protect any negro who chose to vote with them, he saw the spell of Radical intimidation would be broken, and that nothing could restore his power and influence with the negro but the United States army. And hence, his tears of supplication for troops. He said in his message to the Legislature, that "we were constrained to call upon the national government for assistance." What constraint was there, and what constrained him? Let him answer if he can. The refusal of the Attorney General of the United States to furnish him troops for mere party purposes proclaimed to the world the illegality of his demand, and that even a Republican administration perceived the falsity of his statements.—Memphis Appeal.

### The State Senate.

The Senate of South Carolina consists of thirty-three members, one from each county, except Charleston, which elects two. Of these, fifteen hold over and eighteen will be elected in November, including one from Abbeville, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hollinshead. The Republicans holding over are Senators Cochran, of Anderson, Gaillard, of Charleston, Walker, of Chester, Warley, of Charleston, Meyers, of Colleton, Whittemore, of Darlington, Carter, of Kershaw, Clinton, of Lancaster, Maxwell, of Marlboro, Nash, of Richland, Johnson, of Sumter, and Swale, of Williamsburg—12. The Democrats holding over are Senators Evans, of Chesterfield, Bowen, of Pickens, and Jeter, of Union—3. The counties in which Senatorial elections will be held are Abbeville, Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, (for one Senator), Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Spartanburg and York. The vacancies fortunately occur in those doubtful counties in which the Democrats are most hopeful of success, and the prospect that the next Senate will be Democratic, or at the worst very evenly divided, is highly encouraging.—News & Courier.

### The Boys in Blue.

We note among the recent orders for the movement of United States troops in the South the following: "Companies A and E, 18th Infantry, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Edgefield, South Carolina; Company K, 18th Infantry, from Greenville to Laurensville, Laurens County, S. C.; Company F, 5th Artillery, from Summerville, and Company H, 18th Infantry, from Columbia to Blackville, Barnwell County, S. C. These troops will go into camp at the points to which they are ordered, and will be supplied with sixty days rations."

### THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

**Chesterfield.**  
A most enthusiastic mass meeting took place at Cleraw on the 23d ult. A Democratic working club was formed, and everybody is taking part.

**Chester.**  
The Tilden and Hampton Club met on the 28th ult. Gen. Walker presided. Arrangements are being made for a grand ratification mass meeting and torchlight procession to take place on the 14th of September.

**Orangeburg.**  
A Democratic meeting was held at the court house on the 28th ult. A lively interest was felt and shown. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public demonstration. The Executive Committee will prepare an address to the colored voters.

**Darlington.**  
A mass meeting was held at Timmonsville on the 26th ult., and an immense crowd of both races was present. A joint discussion had been agreed upon, but Whittemore came up with three or four hundred armed men, refused to allow it and drew his party off.

**Kershaw.**  
There was a political meeting at Camden on the 28th ult. Four hundred citizens from Columbia attended. About fifteen hundred people, mostly whites were present. Joint discussion was in order. The meeting was entirely harmonious. Another Democratic victory.

**Union.**  
There was a joint discussion at Gist's Station on the S. & U. Railroad a few days ago. The Radical speakers were Cummings, Stevens, Byron, Fleming, Wallace and Mobley. The Democratic, Col. Evans, Gen. Wallace and Mr. Jeter. Everything passed off in perfect quiet. It was a great Democratic success.

**Colleton.**  
There was a rousing mass meeting at George's Station on the 25th ult. Resolutions were passed endorsing the nominations of Tilden & Hendricks, and Hampton & Simpson—also endorsing the action of the late Democratic County Convention of Colleton. The spirit heretofore existing in the ranks of the Colleton Democracy is thus healed.

**Charleston.**  
A harmonious meeting was held at McFadden's store on the 25th ult. About three hundred voters were present. A joint discussion between the speakers of each party was had.

There was a great Republican rally at Manning on the 26th. Extensive and prolonged addresses were delivered by Gov. Chamberlain, Chas. H. Morse and other distinguished speakers of both sides. Many colored men declared themselves Democrats. Perfect order prevailed.

**Charleston.**  
On the 25th ult. a large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored Democracy of Mt. Pleasant was held at that town to discuss the situation. Addresses were delivered by speakers of both races, and the platform and ticket were heartily endorsed. On the next day, another meeting was held for the purpose of forming a Democratic working club, the organization of which was effected.

A mounted Democratic Club has been formed at Goosecreek, to be attached to the battalion of mounted Clubs around Summerville, commanded by Maj. Geo. Tupper.

**York.**  
The Democratic County Convention, of York County met at Yorkville, on the 29th ult., and nominated the following county ticket: I. D. Whittemore, for State Senator; D. H. Massey, A. E. Hutchison, W. B. Byers and J. A. Deal, for the House; R. H. Glenn, for sheriff; J. P. Wallace, for clerk of the court; G. L. McLean, for probate judge; G. L. Riddle, W. J. Stevenson and Robert Hayes, for county commissioners; school commissioner, Rev. Robt. Latham; coroner, W. B. Williams.

In the evening the Democrats had a grand torchlight procession and public meeting, at which stirring speeches were made by Col. W. B. Wilson, Col. J. H. Rion, Col. Jno. H. Evans, Col. J. D. Kennedy, Col. Leroy F. Yommans, and others.

**Beaufort.**  
A Republican meeting was held at Sheldon on the 26th ult. Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, Sammy Green and other orators of their stamp addressed the crowd. The audience were armed with clubs and under the influence of the incendiary harangues of the speakers and bad whiskey, were inclined to be insulting to and abusive of the few white men present. Everything, however, passed off in quiet.

The Republicans having made arrangements for a mass meeting at Hoover's on the 26th, the Democrats determined to have a joint discussion. Accordingly about 500 white men assembled at this place on that morning. The Republican leaders on discovering this immediately sent back their followers and thus again have shown their unwillingness to enter into a fair dis-

ussion. Balked in their intentions, the Democrats present formed themselves into a grand ratification meeting and resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations and the platform of the Democratic State Convention.

On the 28th ult. another Republican meeting was held on St. Helena Island. About 1000 negroes were present. On this occasion the meeting was very orderly, and the speeches moderate in tone.

### Rosewood.

It has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood so highly valued for furniture should be called rosewood. Its color certainly does not look much like a rose, so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking we are told that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong rose-like fragrance—hence the name. There are half a dozen or more kinds of rosewood trees. The varieties are found in South America, and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. Sometimes the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten feet in length can be cut from them. These broad planks are principally used to make the tops of pianofortes. When growing in the forest the rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty, but such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests where it once grew abundantly now have scarcely a single specimen. In Madras the government has prudently had great plantations of this tree set out in order to keep up the supply.

### The Governor's Position.

Charlesston, Sumter and the whole State owe much to Governor Chamberlain for his efforts so far to exclude W. J. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr. from the judicial bench. It was but his duty, it is true, but a sort of duty that has never been performed before by a Republican in South Carolina. It required courage and nerve to discharge it. We are glad that this service, and other services of his, too, have been formally recognized in the resolutions of the grand ratification meeting in Charleston. Governor Chamberlain has distinguished capacity for usefulness. But his capacity cannot be made available for the good of this State on the line which he is now pursuing. As the resolution says, "he is powerless in the hands of his party." The people of South Carolina will do him justice, and accord him his deserts, but they want no more to do with the Radical party; they want no delegated government; they mean to overthrow not only corruption, but the system which makes corruption possible. They intend to take the State into their own hands and into their own keeping. The days of Radical party rule, which Mr. Chamberlain seems mostly to rely upon, are numbered in South Carolina.—Register.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the Republicans are at the disadvantage, in this campaign, of being deprived of the services on the stump of some of their most eminent and illustrious leaders. We hear of no appointments being made for such big guns of the party as the Hon. Robert Schenck, "the Nation's" Minister to England; nor of "the Nation's" Cabinet Minister Benjamin; nor of "the Nation's" Minister to Venezuela; nor of "the Nation's" Vice-President Colfax; nor of "the Nation's" Secretary of the Navy, and "the Nation's" late Attorney-General. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, also, that the managers of the late Freedmen's Bank could not be spared to do missionary work for the protection of the freedmen, thus rendering unnecessary the employment of the gallant soldiers of the United States in the degrading service of a partisan police. Why are "the Nation's" great men silent?

**ARMED RADICALS UNDER WHITTEMORE RETREAT BEFORE DEMOCRATIC SEEKERS.**—An immense crowd of both whites and blacks met at Timmonsville on Saturday. The stand was erected by both parties on public ground, and it was agreed and expected that both parties would be allowed to speak. But Whittemore came up with three or four hundred armed blacks, and promptly refused joint discussion. He drew his party off, and spoke to them from an old church. The Democrats spoke from the joint stand, and later went over to where Whittemore had retired. On their arrival, he and his armed men moved off towards Darlington. Captain J. S. Richardson made a speech to a large number of the colored people, which certainly had a good effect. The meeting was a grand victory for the Democrats.—Register.

A negro named Azariah Butler, was lynched in Laurens a few days ago. His crime was the assassination of John Kellett.

A man, named Daniel Lord, attempted to swim across a pond in Alabama with a front and a perch in his mouth, when the latter wriggled down his throat and killed him.

Prof. Nixon accomplished his celebrated feat of being buried and rising again after half an hour's interval, on the 28th, and all Charleston is excited. There is a trick in it, of course.

It takes a good deal of philosophy for a man who bumps his head against an empty shelf to exclaim the shelf on the score of hard times.

When half a dozen people are to dine upon a quarter of lamb, what's the proper time for dinner? Why a quarter before six, of course.

There was an earthquake shock last Thursday at Macon, Ga. The shock was felt by a number of persons, and lasted a few seconds.

### A Negro's Reason for Voting the Democratic Ticket.

Yesterday I heard an old negro explaining to a few of his color his reasons for having voted the Democratic ticket. Said he, as he made fierce gestures with his weather-beaten hand, "Yes, you're right; I did vote the Democratic ticket. Its the first time I ever did, and unless they run this here government better than the Radicals have, it will be the last time. I propose to try 'em. Why is times hard, and why ain't thar no money in the country? The Radicals are playing smash with everything. I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket over two years ago, and ever since that time money has been getting scarcer and scarcer, and now I don't see a \$10 bill once a month. I ain't got cents now when I used to have dollars when I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket. We must have a change in this here business, or we'll all go up, white and black alike. Talk about the Radicals being friends to the colored men! Any man with half of one eye can see that they ain't friends to anybody but themselves. They're arter the office which draws them big pay and takes all the money out of the country, and makes cotton go down so that a darkey can't earn enough in a year to buy a hoe-cake for Christmas. That's what they do. Who lent me a mule last summer to finish my crop, when mine had broken his leg trying to get over the fence? Was it a Radical? No; they'd have seed my crop go to weeds afore they'd have did it. Paet is, mighty few of them have any mules to lend. It was a Democrat who came to me and says, 'Joo, you've had bad luck; you will lose all your work unless you can get a nag to finish your crop. Go to my stable and get that old mule that's blind in one eye, and pay me what's right for her when the crop inards.' I paid him up like a man. When I was sick last summer, and didn't have a bite in the house to eat, who brought me the hunk of bacon? It was this here same Democrat, and now when he wants my vote he can get it. A man who sticks up to me, I'll stick up to him all the time," and so saying, the ancient negro walked off, leaving his little circle of listeners to comment upon his speech and digest his wisdom.—Linton (Ga.) Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.

**THE PARTY GUILLOTINE.**—Postmaster Boseman, colored, of Charleston will be removed as soon as his successor can give bond and qualify. Bosney, a colored clerk in the custom house, has been selected for the place. For several days past, Bosney, backed by a deputy collector, has been striving to obtain the requisite sureties. It is well understood that most of the present employees of the post-office are to yield their places to hangers-on of the custom house ring as soon as the new postmaster takes charge. The attempt to entrust the postal affairs of a great commercial city to a person like Bosney, will be hailed in this State and throughout the country as a nice sample of the civil service reform.—Register.

At the Paris Conservatory of Music is a young man with an almost phenomenal tenor voice. He can sing the highest notes with marvelous ease, and his compass is extraordinary. He might become the most famous singer in the world, doubtless, were it not for the singular fact that he has no "ear for music." Assiduous study only enables him to master very simple tunes, and intricate pieces are utterly beyond his comprehension. He used to be a cook, and his wonderful voice induced a teacher of opera to take him in hand, but the result is a failure.

A letter from St. Helena Island says: "Both cotton and provision crops are magnificent, and appear to have been well managed in the majority of instances. An abundant sun island crop from this section is inevitable in spite of the caterpillars, which have put in an appearance in some places, but as yet are not doing much damage."

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, "I should think that a handsome pair of eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes, many a poor fellow has been 'shaved' by them," the wretch replied.

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