

A New Paper.

We announce with pleasure the fact that a new Democratic paper is to be issued at this place on or about the 1st of October. The prospective candidate for public favor is to be run in the interest of the tax-payers and will be under the editorial management of Jas. S. Heyward, Esq. Mr. Heyward is a popular and pungent writer, and we shall welcome his return to our fraternity. In behalf of his contemplated enterprise we urge the public to give him a fair and impartial trial. As one who years back sought by his pen to establish a united and successful Democracy in this county, Mr. Heyward deserves well at the hands of our people. As a matter of course the new paper will endeavor to outstrip us, but as the character of its editor assures us that the rivalry will be generous and honorable, we rather look forward with interest to its first edition. And in this spirit we bid Mr. Heyward a God-speed.

We Pity Them.

In speaking of the speeches made at the great railroad meeting recently held in Abbeville, the *Melion* makes this reference to his honor Judge Cooke:

"Judge Cooke, who had run over to Abbeville from the Laurens railroad meeting for a day to say good-bye to his friends before going to work in Charleston, was then loudly called for. He came to the front and made a most impressive and feeling speech. He had come to Abbeville a stranger, he had been received with hospitable hands and treated with unvarying courtesy and consideration—he had learned to love this people and he went to his labors in other circuits with a heart full of gratitude to those who had here received him so kindly and who had given him their fullest support in the discharge of his official duties. He hoped to come back again and find the homes of our people peaceful, prosperous and happy. He congratulated the country on the peace and good order prevailing under Democratic rule and said that such would ever be the case with men like Hampton at the helm. He referred to the slanderous charges of the Northern press that the indictments in Columbia were political persecution and denounced the statement as a base unqualified, malignant falsehood, unsupported by any evidence, the last refuge of brutal and cowardly foes. During his speech Judge Cooke was vociferously cheered. He is a most popular speaker and during the last campaign did good service for the Democracy. If he should happen to get hold of any of the low country thieves we pity their lost and helpless condition."

Judge Cooke will commence court here the 1st Monday in October; from here he will go to Charleston, and thence from circuit to circuit throughout the State. It is to be regretted that Judge Cooke cannot reside in this circuit permanently. He is exceedingly popular here, and is regarded as a learned, upright and just Judge.

Parker, ex-State Treasurer, has recently made a confession in which he says that the base record of D. H. Chamberlain. The confession will appear in next issue.

A Washington dispatch says that considerable discussion has been created in the South and Southwest in consequence of a report that an effort would be made in the next Congress to pass a law taxing the following articles of export: Breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, oils, illuminating and mineral, cotton and tobacco. It will be seen that the above are all Southern and Western products. Letters from several Western members say that this scheme will be opposed by all the Western members, and it is certain to meet with the strongest opposition from the South. As the South and West control the next Congress, we do not think that the report need cause much alarm. The Northern manufacturers of protected articles had better be counting their cash. They are the parties who are in danger.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Is He Entitled to Respect?

Editor Orangeburg News and Times:

It is said a child is born innocent. I believe it. But is that any argument that the child is still innocent at forty years?

Sacred history does not tell us of anything derogatory to the character of Judas until he betrayed our Lord. On the contrary his conduct was so exemplary up to the very night, that we find the other apostles asking "who is it Lord." So that up to that time Judas must have lived and acted (at least to natural vision) as well as the best of them. And yet he sold his very salvation for thirty pieces of silver.

Gen. J. B. Longstreet did good and noble service in the Confederate cause, and built up a record for himself that any one might have been proud to hand down to posterity. A name high up on the roll of fame and honor. How is it with him to-day? How does it look through democratic spectacles framed in the New Orleans Custom House? How does it smell in Southern nostrils after being steeped in radicalism for ten years?

Col. Mosby also once shown in the Southern constellation as a very comet, leaving a tail of honor and fame brilliantly illuminating his passage, as he rapidly moved onward in his orbit. Even the Northern astronomers turned their telescopes upon him with astonished admiration and honored, while they feared.

But how does Mosby stand to day? It is true his war history is still attractive, but when we look at it through subsequent events, Mosby appears despicable. Gone back on the principles for which he fought and fighting became renowned. And for what? Money—the thirty pieces of silver. Honor, principle—integrity gone, lost for the "root of all evil."

Now, Mr. Editor, these men were heroes. They have a war record. They lost crimson drops.

Many other names like these will suggest themselves to all who are familiar with the history of the times in which we live, but these are sufficient to render pertinent the following

Query: If these things be so, what reason is there why the love of money should not be "as welcome as a daisy in a cow's mouth," notwithstanding Commodore Pogram's little "bit of history" and Pysan's coat of galvanism?

SOLDIER.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
The Liberia Question.

On Saturday the 8th instant, D. A. Straker Esq., delivered an address on the subject of emigration to Liberia by the colored people. Upwards of 2000 colored people, and a goodly number of white persons assembled on Briggmann's Grove, and all were well pleased with the advice given. The following are extracts from the speech which lasted more than an hour in its delivery:

"Ought we to leave America in consequence of political reverses or even injustice and suffering from our enemies? This question cannot be answered without taking a retrospective glance at our entrance upon these shores, and our subsequent history therein. More than two hundred years ago, we were brought to the shores of America and placed in involuntary servitude for no crime other than because we were of a race

powerless, ignorant, uncivilized, and in this manner easily became the slaves of a powerful educated and civilized people. It was not the color of our skins that placed us into slavery as some white people foolishly think or affirm. It was our condition.

History tells us that the race of people who enslaved us and their forefathers were themselves abject slaves of a more powerful civilized and intelligent class than themselves. Were not the Anglo Saxons the slaves of their Norman Conquerors, and were they not bought and sold at public auction to the highest bidder in the time of St. Augustine? This is proof that slavery does not arise from color but condition. Our fight in this day and generation then must be against our condition. The negro will at no distant day shape a destiny for himself equal with all other people of like disadvantages. He will then be better fitted for colonizing Africa than he is to-day. \* \* Christianity, education and wealth are essential to a successful colonization of any place by any people. Do we possess these as a people, in as full a degree as is necessary to benefit our African brethren among whom we seek to go \* \* \* \* \*

In order that we should understand the great need of Liberia in being colonized we must understand something about Liberia itself.

The Republic of Liberia is situated over the west coast of Africa, midway between Serra Leone and Cape Palmas. Its probable area is 24,000 square miles. It was originally settled in the year of 1821 by colored Americans who were either free from birth or liberated. These people were sent there by the American Colonization Society, a class of persons who have devoted years to the work of colonizing Liberia with the American slave. Doubtless many who have engaged in this work were sincere in placing the colored man upon free soil where he would call no man master and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. They were some engaged in this work for no other earthly purpose than to fill their pockets with money, and others still because they believed and contended this was a white man's country. I believe and contend that the negro has as much right here as the Italian, German, Frenchman or Irish. This is a country of composite nationalities, and there is no genuine American but the red man or Indian. \* \* \* \* \*

The natural powers of Liberia are said to be immense. The principle articles found there are ivory, palm-oil, cam wood, gold dust, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, indigo, ginger, arrowroot. They all grow or are manufactured there.

Since 1821, more than 56 years from the present time, the colonization of Liberia has been going on, and yet, to-day Liberia, is an infant among the Republics of the earth. Why? What is the matter? I answer because sufficient capital has not been taken to its shores. The produce of a soil or the skill of a people never did establish a colony with capital. Fifty six years have passed away, and what commerce has either England, America, France, or Spain opened up with the black republic? A system of barter is carried on between these civilized powers and Liberia by means of exchange of merchandise which simply pauperizes Liberia and retards her growth, England and America have both sent out their missionaries to preach to the heathen, but "Faith without works is dead." Faith in the possibilities of Providence must be accomplished by work \* \* \* Liberia my fellow citizens need money, and not a poor helpless half educated though suffering people. The reason why the colored people should leave America and go to Liberia is not the same as it was 50 years ago. To-day thank God we are free, then we were slaves. It is true our freedom is not attended with perfect rights and privileges, nor are those we possess like those in Liberia. There is nothing there to cherish the feeling of superiority or create a feeling of caste. All men there enjoy equal rights and privileges. We must one day enjoy the same. \* \* \* If you go to Liberia you need not only money, but those who go, must be of diversified callings. Tailors, carpenters, bricklayers, teachers, preachers and doctors of medicine must accompany the agriculturist \* \* \* The tale that many wicked people tell, that men need not work there, is a wicked lie. God has decreed that man should

earn his bread by the sweat of his brow wherever he goes upon the face of the earth. If you would grow coffee, cotton, rice or anything else in Liberia you must apply both money and labor. It may take you less of either but it will take you some of both \* \* \* \* \*

The friends who advocate going to Liberia upon no other condition than the payment of \$10 to buy a ship have placed the cart before the horse.

Fifty-six years have passed away and Liberia has not a railroad yet, and the manner of travel is far from being expeditious. Those who advise us to go to Liberia have not told us we must go into the interior of the Republic where new land must be cleared up, new houses built hundreds of miles from the metropolis, and that sickness will take place among us. I hear none of these things explained to you by those who favor the scheme. If, after all, these things were obtained, you need commercial co-operation. But I understand this is set on foot by every person paying \$10 as stock in the purchase of a steamship. Where is the capital to make the produce to be exported by your steamships? I would sooner see a joint stock company in which \$10 were paid to buy lands, build houses, establish stores, build school houses and churches. Steamships and other vessels will seek commerce when established, but not before. \* \* \* \* \*

The power of a government rests in the possession of the soil. The land owner and the laborer are the masters of a government, only they don't know it. The aristocracy of the ancients were the owners of vast landed estates, and they ruled and ruined Empires, dethroned Kings, established principalities as they went and as they regarded the rights of the poorer class. Our great need to-day, my fellow-citizens, laborers, black and white, is the possession of the soil as a check upon the growing evils of aristocracy in our midst. Get land and you get power. Independence is the essential principal of self government. Men do not govern themselves who are compelled to bow constantly at the feet of the aristocracy of a few. There must be a reciprocity of needs among men else might will always govern right. But I have been speaking in general. Let me now say I am not in favor nor do I recommend the emigration of the colored citizen from the South to Liberia. We can do no good in our present condition, either to Liberia or ourselves. Moreover, I believe America is the theatre where the aggregate possibilities of all races are to be worked out. This, I believe, is God's plan. Who will or can frustrate the works of the Mighty God. This is no white man's country nor black man's; each has only a life estate therein and no more. If Liberia is to be colonized and thus lifted up among the civilized republics of the earth by the colored man; America must be his school house, American industries his school master. Who can deny that we are cutting our way out of degradation which slavery entailed upon us despite our enemies; \* \* \* I prophesy that Liberia will ultimately be the home of the colored man. He will rule over her, enact her laws possess her soil, give to her the doctrine of christianity, teach her schools, command her armies, compose her navy and shape her future destiny among nations. I foresee these things and moreover I see white men seeking an asylum where capital does not forever keep its heels on the neck of labor.

The remedy for our political wrongs in the first instance is not emigration. To be candid these wrongs are not greater than those which have marked the political history of other people under the circumstances. Did a race of people ever suffer greater wrongs politically than the Irish people from the English government. Greater servility in social and political life never stained more deeply a people's subjection. An Irish voter was no more than an Irish dog in the consideration of English politics until Robert Emmett gave his life for the rights of his people and Daniel O. Conell shook the world with the eloquence and force of his truths, firing every human breast with the wrongs done the Irish people and demanding for them equal civil and political rights with their fellow English citizens. The English House of Commons was taught, by persever-

ance in battling for the right that the heel of English tyranny must be raised from the neck of an innocent class of people whose only crime was their less fortunate condition in intelligence and wealth. So likewise we must stir ourselves. Our political disaster is not our ruin. A change must come and that soon. Sectional hate must die. If the negro is to be denied his rights, because of his color, if laws are to be enacted which oppress him and seek his retrogression, let his enemies remember that all laws receive their binding force only from the consent of the people they are framed to govern and we will not be governed by laws which seek to oppress a degraded people. He must seek a new path of political life. No North no South, no black no white, no disintegrating State sovereignty, but a Union of the people by the people and for the people one and all must constitute our new platform, this without the sacrifice of one constitutional right of any citizen. Prof. L. McCants Stewart then followed Mr. Straker in a brief address in which he supported the views given out by Mr. Straker, and urged the people to a watchfulness in obtaining education for the young.

Solicitor's Office First Circuit.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
September 1, 1877.

To the Trial Justice of the First Judicial Circuit:

To expedite your own business and to simplify mine, I address to you this circular, in order to bring to your attention a few important points in the administration of your office.

1. It is your duty, on the presentation of a cause of criminal proceedings, to decide, primarily, whether the offence charged be one within your jurisdiction to hear and decide, or only to examine and bind; and for your information on this point, I cite the law upon the subject: "Trial Justices shall have jurisdiction of all offences which may be subject to the penalties of either fine or forfeiture, not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment in the Jail or Workhouse, not exceeding thirty days."

Gen. Stat., XXV., § 9, p. 195.  
The jurisdiction herein conferred has relation only to cases where a fine of \$100, or thirty days confinement, is the maximum penalty. It will not, for instance, include a case wherein the fine may be from \$25 to \$200, or imprisonment from one to sixty days.

Within the jurisdiction of Trial Justices lie "all assaults and batteries," and other breaches of the peace, "when the offence is not of a high and aggravated nature, requiring in their judgment greater punishment."

Ibid., § 10.  
And I would suggest, such assault are of a high and aggravated nature, wherein there is apparent intent to kill, or a reckless disregard of human life, or where a deadly weapon is used.

Whenever the case presented is not within the jurisdiction of the Trial Justice, he should examine into same, and commit, or bind over for trial.

Ibid., § 15, p. 196.  
2. Bear in mind that the State, not the prosecutor, is the plaintiff in all criminal proceedings, and no one has a right to appear as council for the State except the solicitor, or one deputed by him. In cases of great importance, it may be proper for you to notify the solicitor, and ask for counsel.

3. It is your duty in making examinations to reduce to writing the testimony of each witness, making the history of the transactions as complete as possible, and to forward same along with warrant to the Clerk of Court.

4. In cases of homicide, the instrument with which the killing was effected should, if possible, be secured and forwarded with the papers to be used in evidence, and great exactness must be exercised in describing the wound, as to its locality, extent, etc.

5. In arson, burglary, and other technical offences, care must be taken to state, with sufficient particularity and distinctness those details of ownership, time, and locality, which go to constitute the offence.

6. You are responsible for the sufficiency of bail. It is not enough that the sureties justify by taking oath to the ownership of property to the value of the amount of the bond, over and above all legal indebtedness and exemption, but you must be satisfied that the bond will be good

for the penalty, should it become forfeited.

7. Having once begun proceedings in a case, either by way of trial or examination, it is not within your power to drop proceedings by *non sequi*, or otherwise, but the case must be tried or the examination made, and if the defendant is committed or bound over, and there are mitigating circumstances in the case, you may bring the same to the attention of the Solicitor.

3. The law requires that all warrants shall be returned to and lodged with the Clerk of Court at least ten days previous to the convening of the Court of Sessions.

Genl. Stat. Chap. XXV. § 42; p. 203

But I would respectfully request, in furtherance of my own convenience, that your warrants, together with the other papers connected with each examination, be forwarded to the Clerk of your County as soon after examination as your convenience will admit.

Very respectfully,  
W. ST. JULIEN JERVEY,  
Solicitor First Circuit.

The Late Senator Owens, of South Carolina.

Captain Samuel Dibble, of the South Carolina legislative committee to investigate and prosecute charges against late officials in that State, is in Baltimore looking after the affairs of the late Young John Patterson Owens, ex-Senator from Laurens County, who died at the Howard House, Baltimore, last Wednesday. Mr. Dibble says he has taken no steps yet in the matter, and is here rather to learn of what Owens' effects consisted. He may pursue some legal course to day.

The incidents connected with the disposition of the effects of Owens in Baltimore were substantially as follows: On Thursday, officials of South Carolina, who had heard of Owens' death, telegraphed to the proprietor of the Howard House, and to the Chief of Police of Baltimore to see that his effects did not fall into improper hands. Owens was under indictment in South Carolina for embezzlement. He was on the bond of an ex-Treasurer and was largely indebted to the State. A man and a woman had left South Carolina to join Owens previous to his death, and it was stated that they were not the parties who should get the property. The South Carolina officials asked that an inventory of the effects be made, and that they be held subject to the demand of the authorized claimants. Marshal Gray says that, in accordance with this request, he went to the proprietor of the Howard House. He saw Mr. Wood, and ascertained that Owens left valuable papers and effects. An inventory of the property was taken in the presence of witnesses. A copy of the inventory was telegraphed to South Carolina, and the original kept for the inspection of any one legally entitled to inspect it. The effects were placed in the Safe Deposit Company building, where they now are. The woman who claimed to be the wife of Owens left the hotel on Friday prior to the arrival of J. T. Owens, a half-brother, who stated that the dead ex-Senator had no family. The half-brother was shown the effects, which were taken from the Safe Deposit for that purpose, and he took a memorandum of them, but was refused possession of the effects because he could not show any legal right to them. Attachments have been laid in South Carolina against property to a large amount standing in the name of Owens including bank deposits, &c., the location of which was ascertained through the inventory transmitted to South Carolina from Baltimore. The investigation committee, of which Captain Dibble is a member, was appointed by a joint resolution of both branches of the South Carolina State Legislature, and is composed of five members. The chairman is a leading native republican, and supported both Hayes and Chamberlain.—*Baltimore Sun 10th inst.*

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