side of the page.
4. All changes in advertisements must reach us on Friday.

Travelers' Guide. South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AND THE PRINCIPLE

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878. On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will be run as follows: FOR AUGUSTA,

(Sunday morning excepted), Leave Charleston . . 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m. Arrive Augusta . . 5 CO p. m. 6 55 a. m.

FOR COLUMBIA, (Sunday morning excepted),

Leave Charleston 00 a. m. 8 30 p m. Arrive at Columbia. 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. in. FOR CHARLESTON,

(Sunday morning excepted). Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p m. Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m 7 45 a. m. Leave Columbia . . 6 00 p. m. 8 00 p. m. Ar. Charleston, 12 15 night and 6 45 s. m.

Summerville Train, (Sundays excepted)

7 40 a m Leave Summerville Arrive at Charleston 8 40 a m cave Charleston 8 15 p m Arrive at Summerville Breakfast, Dinner and Supper at Bronchville

Camden Train

Connects at Kingsville daily (Sundays excepted' with day passenger train to and from Charleston. Passengers from Camden to Columbia can go through without detention on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and

rom Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by connection be divided in State matters. Your with day passenger train. Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the quickest and most direct to Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati. Chicago, St Louis and other points in the

Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the fast mail train via Macon and Augusta Railroad for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (Thirty-six hours to New

Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Railroad for all points North, making quick time and no delays: (Forty

The trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads conhect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 500 a m, and returning they connect in same manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 5 30 pm Laurens Railroad train connects at Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Blue Ridge Railroad train runs dai. y, conhecting with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad . S. S SOLOMONS.

Superintendent. S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5, 1878. On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will leave Depot of Kortheastern Railroad as follows: Part Wall Dalli

Fast	Au au	il L	ran	y.				
Leave Charleston		-	4		3	15	3.	th
Arrive at Savann	ah	-	-	-	9	00	a.	m
Leave Savannah	-	-	-	7.0	5	00	p.	m
Arrive Charleston	-	-			11	00	p.	m,
Accommodation	Trais	i, S	une	lay:	Ex	cept	ed	
Leave Charleston		-		-	8	00	á:	m
Awaina at Amounta	_	3			5	IR	·	343

Arrive at Augusta Arrive Port Royal • 1 50 p. m. rrive Savannah 8 50 p. m. - 9 00 a. m - 7 30 a. m. 10 20 a. m. Arrive Charleston - 5 30 p. m. Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted. Leave Charleston Arrive Port Roya - 5 45 a. m

10 00 p. ffi ≈ 9 00 p. m. Leave Augusta - 8 45 a. m Arrive Charleston Fast mail train will only stop at Adattis Run, Yemassee, Grahamville and Monteith. Accommodation train will stop at all stafions on this road and makes close connection for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations

Leave Savannah

on the Port Royal Railroad, Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia. C. S. GADSDEN, Engr. and Supt:

S. C. BOYLSTON, G. F. and T. Agent.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 187 The following Schedule will be operated on

Night Express Train-Dally.

Leave Columbia 11 15 p. m. Arrive at Wilmington GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington 6 00 p. m. This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop caly at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion, Fair Staff, Whiteville and Flemington.

Through Tickets sold and baggage check-ed to all principal points. Pullman Steepers

Through Freight Train Daily, except Sun-GOING NORTH.

raire at Wilmington. ootho south:

reive at Columbia

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful,

Free and easy, but not bold, Like an apple ripe and mellow,

Not too young, and not too old: Half inviting, half repulsive,

There is mischief in her dimple.

There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature.

As the mistress of all hearts.

She can tell he very moment

But a widow all the while:

She has taken her diploma

Now advancing, and now shy-

She is schooled in all her arts-

When to sigh and when to smile.

Oh, a maid is sometimes charming,

Are you sad? How very serious

Will her handsome face become !

Lonely, friend ess, tearful, dumb

Are you mirthful? How her aughter,

Are you angry? She is wretched,

Silver sounding, will ring out!

As the angler does the trout:

Young Americans of twenty,

speech at Anderson

You may practice all the lessons

She can ture and catch and play you,

Ye old bachelors of forty.
Who have grown so bold and wise,

With the love-looks in your eyes,

Taught by Cupid since the fall,

Was could win and fool you all,

Hampton at Anderson.

Extract from Governor Hampton's

We have nothing to do at present

with national politics. If we hoe our

own row we will do well. We can af-

the fence law, but we cannot afford to

of primary election - be governed by

its results, and allow no independents

be good men, put they are our worst

the Legislature. I urge you to be

year will be for the Legislature. There

If the State Convention, when

triumph ever achieved on this conti-

thefn. I had expected and desired

when my term of office had ended to

turn over to my successor South Car-

olina happy and free. I had no idea

of being called again into public life

and can say to you that I want no

place or office. I would not give to-

day the place I occupy in the hearts

of the people of South Carolina for the

office of President of the United States.

I have passed the charges that have

been brought against me by an idle

people. I was willing to leave every-

thing to the people of the State, to the

men by whom I stood for four long

years-to the old men, the fathers of

those brave soldiers-to the noble

boys who have grown up since, and

above all to the ever faithful women.

whose instincts are better than man's

God that I have done my duty

to South Carolina. Had I done my

duty to God as well it would have

been better for me. I have nothing to

poisonous seed that some have en-

deavored to sow will find no lodge-

the people of South Carolina, hoping

and prosper them at all times:

will be the great battle field.

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

Notes on Gardening.

From the Southern Cultivator, 1

APRIL. This is the month of tender vegeta bles in the South. Tomato, pepper, ergplant, cucumber, squash, melons claim the gardeners attention now, but should not to the neglect of the hardier ones now nearly ready for use. Those that have followed us closely since September, and have displayed a proper energy, are now in the enjoyment of onions, cabbages, radishes, young turnips, carrots, lettuce, beets, and, in a few weeks more, may supplement the list with peas, salsify, celery, Irish potatoes. It is extravagant to use the potatoes during April, but the temptation to grabble a few will be irresistable.

Final cultivation of onions consists in what the market gardeners term "handling." The soil is drawn away from the bulb so that it matures entirely above the surface. In addition to this many observe the practice of rolling the onions with a light barrel as the closing operation, or, where there are only a few, merely bending the onion down with the hand at the time of handling, taking care not to bruise or break them; Rolling is not so important as handling, but, in wet seasons, (April and May) it is profitable, for it does, we think; make them ford to differ on local affairs, such as bulb better. The hoeing should be shallow, merely pushing the hoe along as fast as one can walk, breaking the county is the first to adopt the system crust after every good rain.

The December and January set cabto run. Independents may sometimes fall and winter use it is well to make a enemies. Be united in this grand movement, and send your best men to united. Do this, and you will find South Carolina immutably redeemed. I urge you to do it as the one thing bage may be sown as late as August | turn to his bench. most important. The contest this lst, and, with good manuring and cultivation, will make heads for winter. For the sowing this and next month use seed of some improved Drumhead, meets, stands square on the platform Fottler's, or the Stone Mason or Flat of two years ago, and nominates a Dutch. Do not push the young plants conservative ticket; I say that the Reat first, but endeavor to keep them publicans will not put a ticket in the somewhat dormant until June, when field, and we will have the grandest they should be transplanted in seasonable weather. first preparing the soil nent. By doing justice to all men; our deeply. Set out in a plough furrow, colored people will stand by us. I say water, weed if necessary, and mulch to you it is far better to fail in trying about the plant if at all practicable, so to do right than to succeed in doing as to retain moisture and keep down wrong. One of the pledges of that the grass. We offer these thoughts in platform was that all men were equal advance in the hope of securing inbefore the law. I can say that I have creased attention to the fall garden, favored no race, party or people in the for most Southern farmers are apt to administration of the laws of the neglect it, as it may seem to interfere State. I defy any man to point his with the more important work of the finger upon a single pledge of that farm, or trespass somewhat upon their platform, and say that I bave not carmidsummer holiday. A good fall garried it out. I intend to walk on in den is a great desideratum, and ought the path that the Democratic party to receive more attention. Later we has blazed out for the. I cannot deviwill offer further suggestions in referate from it. I cannot turn aside to the ence to it, that may prove of some inright or the left without being false to

settings, cahbage, lettuce, celery and beet plants should be set out. Attention to these, together with the tomato, melons, etc., will render this a busy month. Beans should be planted, and in abundance-both snaps and butter. For the bush beans open furrows two feet apart and put in the manurethese run through with the plough to incorporate and divide the manurewind, trusting all to the charity of my 5 or 6 seed every 13 inches in the row. Have some dry oak ashes or clay dust tainted with kerosene on hand to circumvent the bean bug the moment any signs of his appearance are visible. Put it on the young plants when the dew is on. A tablespoonful of oil will taint sufficiently a one-half bushel of elther substance, and will render both reason: I can say in the presence of a more thorough repellant; and a half this vast crowd and in the presence of bushel will go a long ways. Apply the same remedy to the egg plants in the seed bed the moment any signs of the flea beetle appear, or it will be only a matter of a day or so before the utter ask but justice. I know that the destruction of the plants. The same remedy for the green worm on the cabbage; and for the harlequin bug on ments in the hearts of the people. I cabbage or turnips. Sprigs of cedar | tled to their discharge. United States commit my record into the hands of laid about the hills of squash, melons, District Attorney Northrop resisted etc., expel enemies to these vegetables, especially the squash and pump- ground that he had not had time to that God in his infinite mercy will bless kin bug. A tablespoonful of the remedy about any choice plants, likely to One hundred and eighty-five elector be depredated upon by cut-worms. of one hundred and thirty-eight from notes this month are necessarily scant, well afford to accept the situation. the South. They will therefore only but the catalogue of a reliable seedslack forty-seven to fosure success; man; and a Grier's Almanac, will sup-They now have control of the State ply the deficiency where one is de- church at Sandiake, N. Y., surprised beast.

cel freight Train leaves Columbia Tea came must poll a full vote to efect the ties. The two "exect houses"

breaks out into a bloody fight. Everybedy belongs to one family or the other-or at least every descendant of the old settlers. While court was in session at Dahlonega, a noise in the hall in the lower story of the building disturbed the judge. Curses and loud words were plainly heard. It was evident that a fight was going on. "Mr. Sheriff," commanded the judge, "take those disorderly parties into custody and bring them up here. I will teach them to have proper respect for this honorable court." The sheriff left the room but did not return. The tumult waxed louder and the quarrel was evidently increasing instead of decreas ing. Occasionally a pistol shot was heard. Several of the spectators and one or two of the attorneys left the room. The judge looked around, and espying a deputy sheriff directed him to hasten to the assistance of his chief. He went but did not return. The coroner was sent; he too remained below. A constable, two bailiffs and another deputy sheriff and the clerk of the court were in turn commanded to preserve the peace. Not one of these officials returned. The face of the court became crimson with anger, and as the solicitor-general prepared to leave the room he dismissed the jury, and coming down off the bench was heard to remark that "he'd see if this court was to be treated with contempt." Pistols were brandished, bowle-knives flashed and the air was heavy with smoke and curses. Pausing for a moment on the stairway, the better to survey the field of battle, the honorable judge suddenbage will be litid by this month. For ly threw off his official robe, pulled a murderous seven shooter from his sowing of seed this month, and on the belt, and with the cry of "Give 'em north side of a fence, if practicable, or h-l boys!" jumped into the crowd and under a cloth cover. In the seed bed lost his official identity in the general sow in rows 10 or 12 inches apart, and crush. The F's and the W's were at mulch between thickly with pine or war, and not until the latter party was other straw. The Winningstadt cab- at last vanquished did the judge re-

The Ellenton Prisoners.

Mr. J. C. Davant, of Barnwell, as counsel for a number of gentlemen who were arrested in October, 1876, for alleged conspiracy in the Ellenton riote, and who, after siving bond for appearance, have never been indicted or brought to trial, made an application yesterday before Judge Bryan in the United States Circuit Court for their discharge. The following is the order proposed by him:

United States of America, District of to eight dollars per acre,) how widely South Carolina-In the Circuit different is the promise of the result:

It appearing that James Calhoun. Pinckney Brown, Luke Dunn, Stephen Furse, M. A. Rountree, Frank F. Dunbar, T. H. Willingham, Jr., Dr. Joseph Hansel, T. Frank Hogg, J. T. Hogg, J. M. Edenfield, Edward Hazel, Thomas Morris, Pharaoh Pender, J. Clinton the fall. Calhoun, George Chavis, J. B. Bates, S. Dunbar, G. W. Morrall, Charles A. Black, Thomas S. Dunbar, Luther on it, is decidedly more advanced and To succeed the earliest sowings and Cloy, Richard W. Furse, Dr. M. A Turner, Charlton Lafitte, Judson Rountree, Seabrook Dunbar, Millege Dunbar, Joseph Thomas, William Hazel, Angus Furman, Jas. Boatright, and Joseph Threerock, citizens of the County of Barnwell in the said district were arrested upon the charge of conspiracies to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate certain citizens of the United States and of the State of South Carolina aforesaid, in the free exercise of their elective franchise; and upon such arrest, did enter into recognizance, filed 27th November, 1876, for their appearance before this Court for trial; and that there has not been any them or either of them.

> It is now ordered that they be dischaged from their several and respective recognizances aforesaid.

Mr. Davant took the ground that, under the common law, the aforesaid defendants having been ready for trial for three successive terms of the court, and not having been brought grown on it. to trial, nor even indicted, were entithe granting of the order, taking the prepare the cases.

ment, refused to grant the order, sta- they should be planted immediately ral votes are necessary to elect the will repay the trouble. In a later num- ting that time was a great mollifler, next president. The Democracy will ber we propose to speak at length (but and that if the government was pleasenter the contest with a certafi capital only practically) on this subject. Our ed to remain passive the citizens could

Gavernments of Connectiont, New termined to have a garden; for, where his people on Sunday last by making Third, The fertilizing power of the for crippled an' aiged an' unfortunate, York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and there is a will there is always a way to this announcement: "The Poard of pea is not impaired by its dying on the an' nex' day signs a petishun to from a

The Stone Farm.

We publish, for the benefit of our farmers, the following extract from Dr. Ravenel's report on his farming experiments near Charleston:

Twenty-one agres are under cultiva tion here. Five acres on the south of the works are in Bermuna grass, and have been a meadow several years Mr. Jas. B. Keckley, Superintendent of the works, places a good crop of hav from it at four and a half tons per acre. Owing to the drought last summer the yield was only two tons. The second cutting was destroyed by it This meadow is also well established. and it's fertility maintained in the manner already stated. Here, and on the meadow at the Atlantic farm, the vetch is how shooting luxuriantly through the matted grass, in turn to do its part in fertilizing the crop of the coming summer. About five acres will be ad ded to this meadow when the black berry vines and briars, which infest the land are eradicated.

The remaining sixteen acres lie north of the avenue, leading from the main or State road to the works, and stretch from the South Carolina and the Northeastern Railroad, on the east, to Ashley River on the west.

Of these, seven acres next the railroads were put in peas, with ash element last spring, preparatory to being planted in oats and wheat in the fall. The peas were ploughed in late in October, and on the first of November a and a half in oats, with two or three rows of barley on one of the outer lines of the field. Two acres alongside these seven, on

oats also about the 1st of November. parcels of land is striking, while the only difference in their treatment is come on. that the two acres were planted without being preceded with peas and ash element. Both were sown broadcast, and bruised, put in a pint of new milk, rethe oats on the six and a half acres have tilled, and are apparently matting the land. Not so, however, with those on the two acres, for as the eye glances over these two crops it is delighted with the almost unbroken verduce of the one, while it catches glimpses only of the other here and there above the ground. How small the difference in the peas and ash element, and of scat-

The remaining seven acres, stretching from the foregoing nine to the Ashley, were put under cultivation last spring for a meadow, and were treated as described when meadows are to be Philadelphia for forty years and longmade, with a sowing of peas with ash

The wheat on the quarter acre at the Atlantic farm, which is the second crop luxuriant than that on the half acre there and at the Stone, both planted for the first time last fall. Dr. Ravenel thinks that the crops on these two half acres are, in growth and promise, very much as the crop on the quarter acre was at the same time last season. This comparison of these crops would seem to indicate that under his system of fertilization land improves notwithstanding a largee crop has been taken off. Should further experiments establish this as a fact, the value of the vetches and the ash element, with the mode of using them, will be greatly arms across his breast. It was a long

Dr. Ravenel proposes to begin ex- and replied : "I 'spect dat a ferlanperiments next summer with rotation therpist am a pusson dat feels a heap bill returned in this Court against of crops on land now in wheat at the sorry for de poor, an' is allers wantin' Atlantic farm, probably slips after to better the condition of his nayburs. wheat, followed by cotton the succeed- "You is mo' dan six-fifths kerect," coning spring. It has been suggested to tirued the president. "De ferlanterhim, however, to plant wheat again on plat sits down befo' a rousin' good fire the quarter acre at this farm in order on a cold day an' wishes dat everyto test the productiveness of the land body else had such a fire, He doan' the third year in wheat, and after three take money out'n his pocket to buy successive crops of the same grain wood an' coal for de poor, but he fig-

> the experiments at the Atlantic and vided up somehow, so dat ebery dollar Stono farms; three points in reference | will hab a man an' ebery man a dollarto the cow pea should be noted:

peas being in proportion with the grain crop, divides de bushels by the Judge Bryan, after hearing argu- growth and luxuriance of the vine, after the cereal crop is harvested, in thirty bushels ob wheat dis y'ar. De order to secure the greatest growth of ferlantherpist wishes dat do po' chilvine possible and the utmost fertiliza- d'en had clothes, but he doan' buy 'em tion to the land.

The Methodist Episcopal paster of a must not be used as food for man or among dem for fear of gittin' de shine

California, which together cast nearly double the necessary number to elect, when added to the solid Bouth. Then they had a large majority in February. 12 00 m.

12 00 m.

13 00 p. m.

14 00 m.

15 00 p. m.

16 of state treasurer last fall. These ancesters between from the more and fill of atmosphility of state treasurer last fall. These ancesters between from the more and fill of atmosphility of granding their corn, most inversible conditions, the republican conditions are stern and full of a m.

10 10 m.

10 10 m.

11 10 m.

12 00 m.

13 00 p. m.

14 00 m.

15 00 p. m.

16 of state treasurer last fall. These ancesters between from the granding of granding

NO. 32.

from information derived in conversation with Dr. Ravenel and Messrs. Rhett and Keckeley; and the statement in reference to the crops are made from personal observation and notes taken on the ground on the 11th of January. This paper has been submitted to Messrs. Rhett and Keckeley for revision, and they have confirmed the statements in reference to the experiments, and the crops they have produced.

The farms were visited on the 18th instant by your president, Dr. Rose and the chairman of your committee, The growth and verdure of the crops present an aspect of the richest luxuriance. They are superb. The disparity in January between the wheat. the second crop on the same land, and the first crop on the other land is

Planters and farmers visiting our city should not return to their homes without seeing these crops. They are open to examination by all interested in agriculture.

Hydrophobia Cure.

I can give some facts which may be of use to somebody, thereby saving life. The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is nine days, but may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia half acre was sown in wheat, and six just as soon as though he be bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well knowd to be an infalible remedy, if properly administered, for man and the west, were ploughed and sown in beast. A dose for a horse of cow should be about four times as great as The contrast in the crops on these two for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms

The first dose for a person is one and duced to one half by boiling, then take all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed; The second dose the same as the first, except take two ounces of the root. Third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that are needed, and there need the expense of cultivation, (the cost of be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of tering them over the land, some seven other cases where it has been entirely successful. This is no guess work Those persons I allude to were bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad. They did go mad, and did bite the persons. This remedy has been used in and about er; with great success, and is known as element in the spring, and the vetch in the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use for more than thirty years, but never knew of a case that failed where it was properly admin istered. Among other cases he mentioned was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number he administered the remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those who took the elecampane and milk showed no signs of that disease. -R. C. Shoëmaker, in Country Gentle-

er Gardner as he rose and folded his time before Felix Smead lifted his body ures up some scheme by which all de Before concluding this account of money an' all de po' folks is to be di-If he h'ars dat any one starved to First. The fertilizing capacity of death, he figures up the amount ob de number o' poperlashun, an' makes it plate dat ebery pusson is 'titled to ober Second. To the same end, the crop would reform, but he dosn' walk 'roun' off'n his boots. He adverkates homes

"Does eny of de gem'len understan

what ferlantropy means?" asked Broth-

Rates of Advertising

Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly contract Contract advertising is payable 20 days at

ter first insertion unless otherwise stipulate.
No communication will be published m ess accompanied by the name and address the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith. THE PEOPLE, Barnwell C. H., S. C.

Why Anderson Goes Free.

Gen. T. C. Anderson, of Louisians. member of the infamous Returning Board, and who was very recently convicted of forging returns of the election of 1876 and imprisoned, had been released by order of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The following casons for its action are given by the Court:

New Orleans, April 2 .- In its decis-

on refusing a rehearing in the Anderson case, the Supreme Court dwells upon what it considers the faultiness and actual illegality of the indictment and information against the prisoner. The decision bears severely on the State officials for what is called the glaring fault in the information of not charging the offence in conformity to the law's direct mandates, and of omitting to charge the crimes to a public officer instead of making the charge against a private individual, who in that position, was utterly incapable of committing the offenses and doing the injury charged, when it was notorious that as a public official he did effect the injury and commit the crimes complained of The Court is bitterly denunciatory of the Returning Board's frauds, of which it remarks that, "being done in their official capacity, their fame and infamy filled men's mouthel Everywhere, in the market place and at the fireside, in the press and forum. at the council board, and in the legislative hall the official act is the thing complained of and denounced. The theory of the presecution throughout; outside of the information, is that the act was done in an official capacity. and therefore defrauded. The argument of counsel, the charge of the udge, the bills of exception to that I charge, and to his ruling in the course of the trial, are based on that as sumption. It is that feature which has imparted to this prosecution the interest and invested it with the character of a state trial, which gave to the events that then transpired, and to the criminal acts which are a part of them, national importance; and that feature, conspicuous everywhere else, is absent from the information.

"If this Court had yielded to the impassioned and justiflable zeal of the prosecuting officer, or have been swayed by the feeling, natural and sportaneous among all good men, of detertation of a great crime against free government and the rights of the people; and by reason thereof had permitted its judgment to be clouded by passion or warped by love of applause. or to be influenced by any consideration other than its duty with sedulous care to ascertain the law and with firm purpose to apply it, it would be enworthy of the high place it holds in the Government of the State. It would argue a deplorable state of public morals if it could be confidently assumed beforehand in a case such as this what the decision of a court would be from the known political affiliations or and tipathles of its members. It would be a public calamity, the extent of which could not be measured; if a court should prevent the escape of an accuse ed person by torturing the well settled principles of law applied through long years to criminal prosecutions with unvarying uniformity, and bend them to the accomplishment of partisan desires.

Rather let it be known of all men that a court can consider neither expediency nor policy; that it cannot shape its judgment either to realize the hopes of friends or to quiet the fears of foes; and that Judges may abhor a malefactor and yet refuse to condemn him contrary to the law.

"It is, therefore, ordered that a rehearing is refused, and that our judgment in this case remain undisturbed."

WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER .- An exchange says: Nothing presents sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than the large number of families, both in town and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpising in the world around them-ignerant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted on the rising generation-these who are to take ou place in the busy world at no dist day-growing up without any kno eny. He wishes dat all de bad folks edge of the present, any study of the past, this imporance, too, being into them by the sanction of the who should, and doubtle