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the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

THE PEOPLE.

reach us on Friday. Travelers Guide. South Carolina Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

- 136 to a contra Manual Manual Property of the Parket

the de CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878 Oh and ther Souday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will be run as follows: out for AUGUSTA, me

(Sunday morning excepted) Leave Charleston . . 0 00 a. m. 7 80 p. m. Arrive Augusta . . 5 60 p. m. 6 55 a. m. FOR COLUMNIA,

Sanday morning excepted); .. Leave Charleston . 5 00 a. m. 8 30 p m Arrive at Columbia, 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. m. Prontenanterion.

(Sunday morning excepted). Leave Augusta 8 80 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 45 uight and 6 45 a. m. Summerville Train,

(Sundays excepted) 7 40 a m Leave Summerville Arrive at Charleston 840 a m Leave Charleston 3 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 cen go through without detention on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, hursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train. Day and night trains connect at Augusta

with Georgia Rallford 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, Montcomery. Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (Thirty six hours to New Orleans.

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

Thetrains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartarburg and Union Railroads conleaves Coldindia for Charles on at 5 30 pm Laurens Railroad train connects at Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
Blue Ridge Railroad train runs dai y, connecting with up knd down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad

S. S SOLOMONS. Superintendent. S. B. PICERNE, General Ticket Agent.

Savannsh and Charletten Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

CHARSESTON, S. C. Jan. 5, 1878. On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will feave Depot Northeastern Builroad as lottows : Cost Mail Daily

I ben' I Co	Laat	6 20	wiy.		4	12
Leave Charleston	2.5			3	15	a in
Arrive A Savan	anh.			9	00	n. m
Leave Savannah		-				p. m
Arrive Charleston	,	4 +1	10	M	00	p. in
Accommodation	Trai	, Su	ndays	Ex	cept	ed, re
Leave Charleston		1	: :	8	00	1. m
Arrive at Augusta		0	'	6	15	p. 10
Arrive Port Roya	1 -					p. m
Arrive Savaonah		-				p. m
Leave Savannah	1 4					a. m
eave Augusta						a. m
Leave Port Royal						a. m
Arrive Charlesten	10	-	10 14	5,	30	p. m
Night Passer	ger,	Sund	says E	zee	ted.	
Leave Charleston	d	- 1		- 8	50	p. m

7 25 a. m. - 9 00 p. m. Leave Augusta % 8 45 a. m. Past mail train will ouly step at Adams Accommodation train will stop at all siations on this road and makes ciese connect

Arrive Port Royal

Leave Savannah

- 8 50 p. m.

for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad. Fast matt makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia. C.S. GADSDEN, Engr. and Supt.

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

AUGUSTA RAILROAD. GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. The following Schedule will be operated on

and after this date: _ 747 mark Night Express Train-Daily.

Gerre de Geing North. Leave Columbia Leave Florence

8 00 p. m Leave Florence Arrive at Columbia 1 25 a. m. This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and

water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Sumfer. Timmoneville, Plorence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and Flemington. Through Tickets sold and baggage checkod to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers

Through Freight Train-Daily, except Sun-

" GOING NORTH.

Arrive at Wilmington, 12 00 m. going south. Leave Wilmington, 2 35 a. m. 10 10 a. m. Arrive at Columbia Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tues-Acy, Thursday and Saturday only, at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence at 8 80 p. m.

A. POPE, G. F. & T. A.

J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

PROPIE

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

AN INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let sailors sing of the mighty deep. Let soldlers praise their armour. But in my heart this toast I'll keep-The Independent Farmer, ton

When first the rose in robe of green Unfolds its crimson lining. Around his cottage porch is seen l-he hopey-sucale climbing.

When banks of bloom their sweetness yield To bees that gather honey, He drives his beam across the field,

When the skies are soft and sunny. The blackbird clucks behind the plow, The quaft pipes loud and clearly, You orchard hides behind its bows The home he loves so dearly? 31

The gray old barn doors they unfold His ample store in measure. More rich in heaps of hoarded gold. A bleseed, precious treasure.

While yonder in the borch there stands His wife, the lovely charmer-The sweetest rose on all his lands-

The Independent Farmer and To him the spring comes dancingly, To him the summer blushes. The autumn smiles with yellow ray, With household angels round him.

He trusts to Gol and loves his wife. Nor grief nor ill may harm her-He's nature's nobleman in life-The Independent Farmer.

FISH CULTURE,

An Interesting Article from a Disting shed Scientist - The Work of the United States Fish Commission.

"Fish are so prolific," says the distinguished naturalist Buffon, "that if the product of a pair of herring could be protected, in twenty years they would fill a space as large as the earth.'

Logan, in his history of the upper part of South Carolina, describes the streams as so crowded with herring, that the water was scarce visible. Naturalists say that no herrings were ever found in our streams, and that the word shad should be substituted for that of herring. Some forty, or less years ago, it was customary for wagons to come from a distance of forty nect closely with the train which leaves or more thiles to the Seneca and other Charleston at 5 00 a m, and returning they tributaries of the Savannah to lay in shad for provisions for the year. Wh the fish, is now being procreated, and have knowledge of the abundance of is, or will soon be distributed to our that ish within the period mentioned, different rivers suitable for its perma-Now, for years, it is seldom that a shad is seen on our tables. It has become laws be instituted and enforced to preso great a rarity, that if they are bent brivate cupility from extinguishprocured at all, they must be purchast ed at railroad depots, brought from below on ice. We are informed that

> er impediments, such as saw dust abated as abuses and ruisances. from saw mills, which are common on our streams, the dust enters the gills and kills the fish. Chemicals in solution, such as sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, arising from decomposition of cupriferous pyrifes, render the waters as barren of life as the Dend Sent y 12 1 . . . h 1/ 1/1

Tisk are in vigorous health in the spring, when animals there's from winter poor in flesh, unhealthy and unsuitable foot for man.

'The Catholic hierarchy, ever watchful over the well being of the faithful. thake the season of Lent one of fasting and all animal food is prohibited and fish substituted. The same diet WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND is prescribed for Fridays and perhaps other religious days. This observance dates back to the remote history of the church," Before the march of selence and civilization (for they are cotemporary, and the latter dependent upon and subservient to the former had installed rapid transit, the service in Catholic countries) for supplying fish to inland cities was as rapid as that which carried the mail, and on large estates fish ponds were common Arrive at Wilmington . 6 82 a, m. For breeding and rearing fish, not only for the inmates of the chateau, but the laborers as well. The requirements of the church were under the surveillance of the parish priest.

It is questionable whether any cultivated portion of the earth's surface can be made to yield, on equal acreage, as much food as water.

It is known that the brain contains free; uncombined phosphords, which is also common to fish, and it has been remarked that those who worked the brain most generally manifested a proclivity for fish diet or brain food. Much has been written and prac-5 00 p. m. iticed on pieciculture, since the discovery of artificial incubation of fish eggs. The habits of these prolific denizens of the sea and fresh water have been closely investigated; and the art is now importance. Malthus wrote and pre- the county must be apportled out to dicted that the exuberance of man's the respective districts to which it beproduction would, at some future, sur- longs. It cannot be used to pay off These two items for which the Legis- trombone and carrying a cross-cut saw

Plain Truths, and

the unknown power, the vast ocean, where nature is collecting and reserving the seed of vitality, which is dally escaping from cultivated lands. At all events, Malthus' prediction of the ture. Among other things he said destiny of the human race is stayed, I appear before you to-day, Mr. for a time, through the aid of science, President and gentlemen, for po sel-

in the art of increasing and cheapening the production of human food. It was our pleasure and satisfaction to see within the last month dur distinguished friend, Professor Baird, the eminent haturalist, now United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. We learned from him that he had introduced new and more certain practice in the art of artificial incubation of fish. Instead of using the ordinary water of rupping streams, which always contains more or less sedimentary matter; which collected upon the eggs and destroyed their vitality, he now substitutes pure or filtered water. The eggs or spawn are placed in suitable constructions, which are immersed in pure water, depending upon steam power to give a itation and aeration. thus vivifying and saving from destruction a larger proportion of the eggs than by the older method, which

author in his calculation disregarded

which shows itself adequate to the sit-

uation, in the aid of nature, in the pro-

duction of human food. Seth Green,

of New York, is one of the ploneers in

that branch of practical science, and

justly honored for his eminent services

was a vast improvement upon nature. Professor Baird has brought the California salmon, and is introducing hem into our rivers which empty into the Atlantic. That fish, Professor B. nforms us, to independent of the temperature of the water, whereas the salmon which comes from the rivers in Maine will not live in the waters of Southern rivers. We saw a fine specimen of salmon taken from the Delaware river. The fish was preserved in alcohol, and the eggs also, to show that it was producing! He had also a shad taken from the Chio; where, previous to artificial production and planting, no shad were known. The nent existence; always provided that ing the fun and breed.

The Savannah is claimed by the State of Geofgia to low water mark the catch in Seneca this season has nearly on the Carolina side; but the Savannah is under the jurisdiction of Migratory fish ascend rivers from the United States, and cannot be turnthe seas and seek spawning grounds ed or obstructed in the course of its in the upper tributaries, where the waters, and is a natural highway for water is cool, rapid and well aerated. fish. Obstructions are placed in the The young ash the shad requires river, at different points, by gill nets, three days to emerge from the egg) which stop the run of fish, which, by soon acquire vigor enough to descend Providence; belong to the Seneca and to the sea, where they disappear, re- other fributaries of the Savannab. turn the ensuing season, instinctively which tributaries run through and beto the identical spot where born, and long to the State of South Carolina again go through the process of re- and it would appear that all obstrucplenishing the waters. If the streams tions preventing fish ascending are are obstructed by dams, wires, or oth- contrary to natural law, and should be

Memarks on Spring.

Spring is generally one of the four seasons, and usually occurs during the forepart of the year. It is a great improvement on winter, and lovers, poets and people hall it with delight.

In the spring a young man's fanc

lightly turns to thoughts of going to work very lightly. Spring unfolds her glorious and abundant stores and presents us with everything but the money to buy them with, and the consequence is that a young fellow has to go to work or continue to board with the old man. The contagious and virulent spring level carries off more people, (to bed, or lays them gently to sleep in the shade of the mournful willow, or any other handy tree than all the other diseases of the season. A decoction of peach sprout has been known to allay it a little in boys-to be shaken while taken.

The business-like bumblebee now goes along singing at his work, and he occasionally bumbles small barefooted boys who chase him for a butterfiv.

Now is the time when the precocious boy leaves a vacancy at his desk at school and goes off down the creek to study the beauties of nature and fish. Now is the time when the enchanting rural landscape stretches away so lovely and grand that the poorest of us almost wishes he owned whole

Now is the time when the good wife is out in the yard with sun-bonnet and old gloves on, and broom in hand, directing her husband how to rake up all his old boots and shoes, paper collars and old fin tans, while he wonders (without pausing) why in the world it is that she manages to do such a large amount of talking to such little work as she does.

The Attorney-General has decided case the possible supply of food. That old claims in a lump,

At a late meeting of the Pendleton Democratic club the Hon, R. W. Simpson made a very excellent speech reviewing the work of the late Legisla-

fish purpose-not expecting to again-

be a candidate for any office. I have

no motives in what I am about to say,

other than to advance the interest and

maintain the integrity of that Demo-

cratic party which defeated Radical-

ism, drove the ravenous and vindictive

thieves back to their homes, and es-

tablished in South Carolina ence more s pure and honest government. The press and many individuals have. without stint, criticised the actions of the last Legislature, and have forgotten when criticising to tell of the real good actions performed, or to explain those acts which need explanation Such a course is ruinous to the raity and will surely work its disruption Fair and honest criticisms are right and proper, but such as not to bring reproach upon the whole Democratic party, because the Legislature may have passed acts which you cannot approve. Bather visit your wrath upon the Representatives who were instrumental in passing the objectionable laws. If I have done wrong, or any other of your representatives have done wrong, blame the party so doing, but for God's sake blame not that political party to which we all belong, and under whose banner we marched last fall one year ago to such a giorious victory-a victory fraught with such momentous results to every man. woman and child in this our native State, We frequently hear it said by men of intelligence that they long to see the Legislature return to the modes in operation before the war. I can asribe such remarks to nothing but a lack of thought. Consider what a tremendous and overwhelming revolution through which we have but recently passed. When reconstruction was completed our Constitution and our isting before the war was swept away. and a new Constitution and new laws instituted in their stead, embodying the results of the revolution. Besides this the entire colored population was added to the body politic, rendering necessary an entirely new code. With such laws, and with a Constitution framed by the bitter and malignant hatred of our opponents for the purpose of the perpetual subjugation of the white people, what could we do! The Constitution we were sworn to support, and yet it hung like a pall over the paralyzed industries of the State and turn what way we might it stood ever ready to ver us. The laws were purposely in such a tangle, there was not a lawyer in the State who could tell what the 'law was. Besides, the debts of the State were in such confusion it seemed hopeless to attempt to rectify them; The bonued debt, of which we knew nothing, the floating debt, believed to be millions, the deficiencies of previous Legislatures, which by the constitution we were bound to provide for the contingent debt, amounting to many millions, and the bills of the Bank of the State, amounting to a million or more, all were clamoring for recognition, and were so bound up with contracts and Supreme Court decisions, obtained under Radical rule-but which was law, nevertheless-it seemed'impossible to adjust them so as to give satisfaction

Another result of the war I would call your especial attention to: The Radical party is the party of centralization, and so long as it remains in power this State cannot legislate independently and as if there was no national government. In fact, our every act is closely watched, and if we are not cfreumspect radical politicians at the North will make use of our blunders to inflame the minds of their people so as to continue in power the radical party; and so long as this is the case we can never be in truth a free and happy people. Now, with these explanations, let us

combare the Legislature recently adfourned with the way they did things in ante-bellum times. It took before the war from five to seven hundred luscious feed. He nipped off a mouththousand doflars to run the State gov- ful of the fragrant bush, chewed it a ernment. Besides, they paid no debts moment, spit it out, bit himself and books will be selected at the next but contracted millions of debts. both in bonds and stocks, and endorsements for railroads, all of which we now have to pay. The last Legislature levied 5 1-2 mills for State and school purposes. Two mills of this goes to tion. A peculiar brand upon to ani books well adapted to the assistance of the committee. the schools, and which the people or- mal was recognized by the Indians as of teachers and the instruction of pudaired themselves. So the Legislatur was not responsible for that. The of years ago, and his deep emotion consolidated debt is about the same as was no doubt caused by finding himthe ante bellum debt, and it will take \$360,000 to pay interest on it, if found to be just and legal. 'This is 3 mills become one of national and individual that any unexpended school fund in more, but not quite this amount was (Nevada) Post. levied-say 2 mills-for interest on a debt which was not of our contraction.

4 mills. Now, take the 4 mills from 6 1-2 mills, and there is left 2 1-2 mills tax for State purposes for which we were alone responsible. Two and a half mills amount to \$300,000; to this add the \$100,000 received from phosphate royalties, and we have \$400,000. But only \$300,000 of this is collected from the people. Again, we contracted no debts of any description. I think the action of the Legislature in the matter of finances will compare favorably with any Legislature, ante-bellum or otherwise. Compare our work with Radical Legislatures and see what the Democratic party has done for the State. The amount saved to the tax payers annually by comparing the expenses of the Democratic Legislature with the expenses of Radical Legislatures amounts to nearly \$2,000,000. As large as this amount may seem to be, I am ready to prove it if necessary. Suppose \$2,000,000 were reduced to silver; it would amount to about wenty-six tons in weight, and it would take twenty-six teams, each hauling 2.000 pounds, to carry the stealings of these radical rogues for one year. I think we have cause to rejoice and determine that never again in the future

shall the affairs of the State fall into radical hands. I will endeavor now to explain some of the acts of the Legislature, against which objections have been raised. The press and people clamored for the Legislature to adjourn. There may have been more speaking than was necessary, but we were traveling over an unknown track, we had no experience or precedents to guide us, and upon our actions depended the happiness and welfare of all the people. It behooved us, then, to walk with care and discretion. I will here state as my deliberate judgment, that if the Legislature could have remained in session five months longer, it would have been the best investment the State could have made, and before the year is out the reasons why will be seen. A good deal has been said about our per diem ; that we reduced all othour own. For the first regular session, and the special session following, we were entitled to \$1,200, as the law then stood, but for both sessions we only took \$400 and one mileage, instead of two. Right here let me state a fact: The constitution and the laws both entitled the members to this amount, \$1,200, and to every member desiring to claim it, it was a vested light. To pay such an amount was preposterous, but how to get around doing so was the question. I was sent as a sub-committee to confer with Governor Hampton, Lieutenant-Governor Simpson, Speaker Wallace and Attorney-General Conner on the subect. They all admitted there was no way out of the difficulty, but it was agreed to take the bull by the horns and refuse to pay any but the \$400. and not to pay that unless the members would give the State a clear receipt. There was another difficulty. The Senate had a radical majority and could defeat our appropriation bifl if we did not pay them, and thus defeat the Hampton government in its focioiency. After that the pay was fixed at \$5 per day, and it was thought that the session would last thirty or forty days, which would entitle each member to \$150 or \$200 instead of \$600, as was then the pay. I do not regard \$5 per day as too much. No farmer can leave his work and home even for that amount. I am a poor man, dependent like most others upon my labor and attention for a livelihood for myself and family, and I assure you my losses have been such since I have been a member that duty to my wife and children demand that I give up such a life. Bo it will be with others. A legislative life is not now a holiday life as it once was; and as for the honor, there is not much in putting one's self up as a target for every malicious shaft. Instead, however, of not reducing our own pay, we did reduce it

PRETTY AND TOUCHING MULE STORY. A car load of mules en route to Callformia from the far East were unloaded here last Wednesday for a rest. One of them sighted the green sagebrush kicked to see if he was dreaming, took lip, and the tears coursing in torrents down his cheeks, he lifted up his voice one used by their ancestors hundreds self once more amid the scenes wherein he had whiled away the joyous, innocent hours of his childhood.- Echo

more than that of any officer in the

The spring musquito, tooting his lature was not responsible amount to cut bias has arrived.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NO. 39.

An Important Circular from the State Superintendent of Public Education.

The following circular has been sent to the School Commissioners of the several counties.

The first regular meeting of the State Board of examiners was held May 1st and 2d. The following resolutions are taken from the minutes of the Board.

Resolved. That in those localities in which the number of children desiring to attend school in less than the minimum number prescribed by the various boards of trustees for the estabishment of schools, teachers should. if possible, be procured, the compensation in such cases to be less than that usually allowed to the grade of certificate held by the teacher. Resolved, That the various school

fficers of this State be urged to secure the services of the most competent teachers to instruct the colored children, and that this board heartily commends the white teachers who have heretofore engaged in their instruction.

Resolved, That this board has received with gratification the encouraging roports of the progress in education made by the colored children in certain portions of the State, especially n Charleston.

The following rules for the examin ation of applicants for the position of teacher in the public schools were adopted under the authority given to the State Board of Examiners in subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 5 of "An act to alter and amend the school law of South Carolina," approved March

22d, 1878.

1. All examinations before County Boards of Examiners must be in writing, except examinations in reading and must be conducted on questions prepared by the State Superintendent of Education ; separate questions to be prepared for each of the three grades.

mum mark, and no applicant whose average at an examination is less than 8 on all branches to receive a cer-

3. That at all examinations before of the board must be present.

4. That applicants before County Boards shall be examined in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic geography, English grammar, history of the United States and of this

5. That applicants for teachers' State certificates must appear before the State Board of Examiners at the regular meetings which will be held in Columbia during the first week in May and the first week in September of each year; and that, in addition to the branches of study mentioned in the foregoing rules, said applicants must be examined in algebra, natural philosophy and physiology.

In accordance with Rule 1, school commissioners will be farnished with questions, before each examination, on application to this office. These questions will be sent in sealed envelopes which should be opened on the day of ted, but the Democracy pursued its examination in the presence of the course shamlesely and recklessly, and County Board of Examiners. Each stifled all inquiry into the attempts at which should be opened on the day of applicant should be required to state in writing, at the close of the examination, that no assistance has been received from any source whatever, These precautions should be observed to prevent applicants from obtaining copies of the questions before the examination, and also from receiving assistance after the examination be-

The great want in our public schools is for better teachers. Until training schools for teachers can be established, the State Board and county board must be relied on to socure competent instruction, and for this reason examinations. I would especially urge that no person be granted a certiflicate who, in addition to other requirements, has not the high moral qualifications which should be possessed by every one who is entrusted with the important work of teaching the youth of our State.

. The School law gives to the State and rushed hungrily towards it for a Board of Examiners authority to select a uniform series of text books to be used in the public schools. The government, and to overwhelm with meeting, which will be held during gain political power, would add to the another bite, and then, with quivering the first week in September, and it is present distress of the country hoped that by the beginning of the shaking the foundations of the next school year there will be ernment they failed in a four and brayed a bray of undisguised emo. In use in all counties of the State war to destroy. By unant

HUGH S. THOMPSON State Superintendent Education.

Mark. Twain told a newspaper reporter that he was going abroad in order to find a quiet place to write, where he would not be disturbed once a day. It is singular that it never occurred to him to remain at home and secure desk in a store that don't adver Norristown Herald.

Batawell C. H., S. C. The Republican Manifesto.

made on liberal terms.

Address,

States.

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued the following and dress to the voters of the United

The Democratic House of Representatives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution, which sun the pretence of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance to the resolution of the last Demoratic House adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendrix were elected. Tilden and Hendrix subsequently made similar declarations themselves. A few timed members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and oue-sided investigation shall have ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper, and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Demogratic party; they dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens in a revolt against caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semplance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in his almostity, in view of the public avowal of that party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the

resolution just adopted was objected to. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes, if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege, unless it clear, The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion deciding it to be a question of highest privilege because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are County Boards, at least two members his very words: "A higher privilege than the one herein involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of the government, and the connection of high government officials with the frauds alleged, the chair is unable to conceive. The chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual the following: 'Election of President.' The preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and the chair recog the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

It is a matter of history that the

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme which, after five days duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investiga tions in alleged frauds by whichever party charged to have been commit bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and viole in several of the States. 'Net amendment or debate was allowed, The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced.

This scheme, if pursued, and it is

now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralizing bustness of all kinds, preenting the restoration of confidence which seems promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation in to reproach before the civilized world The peace of the country is, the first consideration of patriots. The new great care should be exercised in the effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexichanize the governmen by throwing doubts upon the leg macy of the title of the Pres in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled again the government, while the other gave them aid and comfort.

We call, therefore, upon all who op posed the rebellion of 1361. Withou distinction of party, to rally well to the support of law, order and stable defeat the reckless agitators who

On the 20th of