

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor, JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

Somebody ought to try blue glass on Ben Butler's bad eye. There is no telling how many spoons may have been lodged in it crosswise.

Col. W. C. Coker has received the Democratic nomination for Senator from Darlington. The election takes place on the 26th, after which the Senate will have a clear Democratic majority. We move.

While General Ord was preparing to cross over into Mexico in pursuit of cattle thieves, a detachment of Mexican troops ran a body of insurgents over into Texas and there had a pitched battle. Next thing they'll bag Ord and his whole ten party.

Charles Bradlough, the great English Agitator, and a Mrs. Besant, one of the free love females, are on trial for publishing an immoral pamphlet. Since the trial commenced, the sale of the book has increased from seven hundred copies yearly to one hundred thousand. A pretty good spec for the "immoralists."

The New York Herald complacently sits down and writes that both the Democratic and Republican parties are dead—one as dead as Julius Caesar, the other, dead as a door nail. Which alternative is the better one our astute contemporary does not say positively, but it inclines to the belief that the Republican party is little the deadest. Therein the Herald's head is level.

France is in a ferment. MacMahon proposes to dissolve the Assembly, and his opponents charge that this is a movement in favor of the restoration of the Empire. The scenes in the House are said to have been more stormy than at any time previous, since the great revolution. Paul de Cassagnac, the Bonapartist bully, interrupted Gambetta one hundred and five times in the course of one week. The Catholics are well pleased with the turn things are taking, and fears are expressed by the Liberals that the Ultramontanes will gain the ascendancy in the coming elections. Thiers, on the other hands is mentioned as a successor to MacMahon.

Ex-President Grant is still having a high old time in England. On Monday he attended a breakfast given by G. W. Smalley of the New York Tribune, and there met Matthew Arnold, Sir Charles Dilke, Pollock, Browning, Trollope, Tom Hughes, M. P., besides other distinguished literateurs. How the new "Doctor of Civil Law" disported himself among these intellectual whales is not told. He must have been a fish out of water. That evening Grant was the guest of the Reform Club, Earl Granville presiding at the banquet. After the Hon. Mr. Foster had eulogized Hayes for his "reunion policy" (which by the way must have brought a blush to the cheek of the ex-President) Earl Granville proposed the health of the distinguished guest in a set speech. Grant responded at considerable length, and threw in flowers of rhetoric with an abandon utterly inconsistent with his previous record as a speaker. We are told that "Gen. Grant spoke under the pressure of unusual feeling"—which we must confess is a novel and happy expression for the condition in which he may be supposed to have been. Charles O'Connor's term was less refined, but more strongly Saxon. On Tuesday Gen. Grant dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlboro House, and then visited the office of the London Times. How we apples do swim!

Ex-President Grant has received the freedom of the city of London at the hands of the Lord Mayor. He will now be able to transact any business free from duty to the city.

Charleston Straightout.

On Tuesday the Democrats of Charleston put a splendid ticket in the field. It was decided to apportion out the ticket among the different elements of the party. There were nominated four lawyers, C. G. Memminger, C. H. Simonton, B. H. Rutledge and G. Lamb Buist; two Germans, J. F. Ficken and P. Melchers; two Irishmen, B. O'Neill and D. W. Erwin; three representatives from the country, O. E. Hall, J. C. King and J. C. McKewn; two workingmen, R. D. White and T. B. Hacker; one professional, R. B. Rhett, and three colored men, B. K. Kinloch and J. C. Eckard, from the city, and Henry Harper from the country. Maj. G. L. Buist was chosen county chairman. As several of the Democratic nominees had been placed on Bowen's ticket the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Convention no Democrat having the interest of the Democratic party at heart will accept a nomination for the Legislature upon the Republican ticket.

It was the sense of the meeting that these gentlemen should not serve unless elected by Democratic votes.

This is a move in the proper direction. The chief object of the party at present should be the maintenance of unity and the preservation of discipline. Bowen in his days of power had persistently refused to make any concessions to the Democrats, and his ticket was always composed of the most ignorant and bestial negroes. This time his course in nominating on his ticket ten of the best citizens of Charleston was a deliberate plot to divide the Democrats. No one will trust him now, and the good citizens of Charleston will move together in solid phalanx for the redemption of the county. She refuses to take stock in independents, or Democrats nominated by Radicals. She takes her drink "straightout."

Governor Hampton on South Carolina Prospects.

On his way to Auburn, Governor Hampton conversed with a Herald reporter on the situation in South Carolina, and gave a cheering account. He says that all classes of the people are contented and secure in their rights; that the colored people have once more gone to work; that a fair proportion have been appointed to offices, and that all proscription for any cause has disappeared. That all parties are now agreed upon the wisdom of the policy which gave the State self-government; and he anticipates a considerable emigration into the State, being in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry on the subject of lands. The credit of the State, he says, will be honestly maintained and all its debts paid. All this seems a little hard on the people who oppose the President's Southern policy. But such is life.—New York Herald.

The Russian Duke, at Paterson, a few days ago was talking with Jackson about the beauties of America. Said Jackson, "When I went to Skanawane across the Shawangunk Mountains, I came back by the way of Chautauque, Conshohocken, Susquehanna, Wissahikon, and Catta-ragus, but I found no scenery prettier than that around Pasenack, Pequannac, Hackensack, Susanna, Packanack, Wagaraw, Hopatcong and Acquakanonk." The Russian looked in amazement at the utterer of these simple words, gasped "vitch," and died calmly.

A man on West Hill has brought peace into his family circle forever. Last week he moved into a new house, containing a bay window and twenty-three closets, and he bought his wife nine miles of clothes line, a cord of clothes line props, one hundred and twenty-four dozen clothes pins. And the angels just come down and sit around on the side fence and envy that woman's perfect happiness.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The newspaper press can now apologize for all the mean things that have been said against Vermont. A young lady in that State refused to marry the man she loved till he subscribed for a newspaper and promised always to furnish the family with this household necessity.

J. F. Quiries, a colored politician of Augusta, Georgia, has been appointed consul to Malaga.

HAMPTON AT AUBURN.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION BY HIS NORTHERN FRIENDS

He Makes a Fine Speech, which is Well Received.

The News and Courier contains a full telegraphic report of Governor Hampton's reception at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday last.

Governor Robinson, of New York, said that the heroism displayed by Governor Hampton during the last three months had fixed his fame forever in the hearts of his countrymen.

The following is a report of Governor Hampton's speech in response:

"Your distinguished governor has been pleased to allude to the contest in South Carolina. That, my friends, was not a political struggle. It rose far higher than any such contest ever waged on this continent. It was a contest for civilization, for home rule, for good government, for life itself. It was a contest waged by the people of South Carolina, not, as demagogues would tell you, against Northern men, but a contest waged against carpet-baggers, and when I say carpet-baggers I mean by that thieves. We do not call any Northern man, any Irishman, any German, any Englishman, who settles in our midst as an honest citizen a carpet-bagger. We welcome such with open arms. We tell them to come to our genial skies and fertile soil, come one and all, and I pledge them, in the name of the State, a hospitable, warm-hearted reception. We do not ask whether they are Republicans or Democrats. I want to impress this upon your minds: and will do it by an illustration. What was done by the Democratic Legislature of South Carolina in almost its first session? A vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench of the State; a chief justice was to be elected: it was a place which had been filled by men of the very highest reputation in our Commonwealth; the names of honored sons of Carolina, who would have done honor to any bench in any country, were presented but that Democratic Legislature elected to the Supreme Court a citizen of New York, who came to the State as a soldier, and who is a Republican. What further proof do you want that we are not governed by proscription feelings? Does it not show that we have fulfilled the pledges and promises, made through the last canvass, to make no distinction on account of race, color or party? We wanted to show you people of the North that we were actuated by the highest and most patriotic feelings. We did not wage a political canvass; we were fighting for every interest dear to freemen, and thanks to brave and true men and glorious women of South Carolina this war for good government was successful. They have established it in every department of the State government. They accomplished this and they now propose to fulfill to the very letter the pledges I made, and appealed to High Heaven to witness that they should be carried out. I declared that if elected I would be governor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I should know no race or party, no color; that all men who stood on the soil of South Carolina, native or foreign born, white or black, should be equal before the law, and, so help me God, it shall be done! I am glad to say the bitterness which marked that strife is passing away, and I say to you, men of New York, as I say at home, I owe my election to the colored men of South Carolina. Thousands of them voted for me, knowing that I had been a good friend of the race; knowing that I was the first man after the war to recommend that they should be given the right of suffrage; and I have never yet changed on that subject, knowing they sustained me in large numbers, and I am happy to say all the more ignorant are passing away, and they are satisfied they will be dealt with in all respects as citizens of South Carolina. We intend to try and elevate them, to educate them, and try to show them the responsibilities as well as the blessings of liberty. We want them, as other citizens of America and South Carolina, to be worthy of the great boon of citizenship of this great Republic. My friends, I must again thank you for this most cordial greeting, doubly gratifying because it is the voice of New York reverberating to South Carolina. I came, as I said, to do honor to my distinguished friend, General Shields. He wore the blue and I wore the gray; but we can let the curtain drop over those years, and go back to that time when that flag, borne by him, waved over the South and over the

North, and we can look to the future when that flag shall float over a free, united and prosperous people. [Applause.] I say this to you as a Southern man, a rebel; for, when I fought, I fought as hard as I knew how against you; and I say also that, if that flag floats, as it should do, over free and equal States; if it shall be the symbol of Liberty and Equality and Justice, all the States and every man of the South will honor it and love it, as of old, and the time may come, once more, when New York and South Carolina shall stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, and their blood mingle upon the soil. [Applause.] My friends, I shall bear this cordial greeting back home with me to the little Palmetto State, and assure our people that your hearts here throb kindly for us. I trust in God that a better future is before the whole country, and that we shall have peace, prosperity and liberty to every man upon the continent. [Applause.]

Barbone.

On the 8th of June, 1653, Oliver Cromwell summoned one hundred and forty individuals selected by himself, and thirty military officers from the several counties in England, to meet at the Council Chamber in White Hall, on the 4th of July, of the same year. Of the one hundred and forty to whom summons had been sent, one hundred and twenty appeared. The object Cromwell had in calling together these representatives of the nation, as he styled them, was to take charge of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

When they met, Cromwell, who had assumed the title of Captain-General, appeared and delivered to them a short speech. At the conclusion of his speech, he handed them an instrument of writing bearing his own signature and seal. To this parliament, or any forty of them, he resigned, as stated in the document referred to, the supreme authority and government of the Commonwealth.

So soon as Cromwell went out, the parliament went through the usual form of organization. Sir Francis Rouse, a member of the Westminster Assembly and author of the version of the Psalm which bears his name, was chosen speaker. In this parliament there was a leather-seller by the name of Barbone. In the Barbone family there were three brothers. The Christian name of each one of these was a sentence selected from the Bible, or a sentence supposed to express some doctrine taught in the Bible. The name of the member of the parliament was "Praise God Barbone;" the name of his brothers was "Christ Came Into The World To Save Barbone;" and the name of the third was, "If Christ Had Not Died Thou Hadst Been Damned Barbone." From Mr. Praise God Barbone, the parliament received the name Barbone, and by this name it is known in history.—Yorkville Enquirer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cases against ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, for fraud will not be tried until August.

A clerk in the treasury department at Washington in answer to a question propounded to all the employees, wrote as follows: "I have no Relatives By Blood or marig In the treasury Department." He was asked to go out and join his "relativs."

The last remaining portion of the famous table rock at Niagara Falls, weighing, it is estimated, sixty thousand tons, recently fell into the chasm below. Four thousand names scratched on the rock went along with it.

Earnest efforts are making to secure the completion of railroad between Augusta and Knoxville. The latter city, it is thought, will subscribe half a million of dollars, and the president of the Knoxville and Charleston railroad is prepared to put eleven hundred Tennessee convicts to work as soon as Augusta subscribes her quota. The counties along the route are expected to contribute liberally.

The largest woman in the world, Mrs. Ruth Beaton, alias Fanny Wallace, died recently at her residence in Vernon county, Wis. She was fifty-four years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed 585 pounds. Her coffin was seven feet eight inches in length, three feet six inches in depth, four feet wide at the centre, twenty-four inches at the head and twenty-three inches at the foot. It required eight men with block and tackle to lower the remains into the grave. She was a kind, good neighbor, a loving mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

50 dozen Chimneys of all kinds just received, and off red at reduced rates, by the dozen or half dozen, at the Drug Store of June 9 DR. W. E. AIKEN.

IT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE LEADING EVENTS OF THE DAY.

State News, County News, Political News, Etc.

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RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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