

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction has been expressed with the comparatively light sentence passed by Judge Townsend upon Cardozo and Cass Carpenter. The Columbia Register answers this by showing that the crimes of which these worthies were convicted are offences against the common law. As the penitentiary is provided for punishment only in the case of statutory offences, it would have been illegal to send the two prisoners to the penitentiary. They must suffer the common law punishment of fine and imprisonment in jail. And as the convictions were upon merely one of a number of indictments, the punishment in this instance was deemed sufficient for the present.

It is true that John J. Patterson performed the one decent act of his life in voting for the admission of Senator Butler; but this does not blot out the fact that he holds by fraud and bribery the seat which entitled him to the vote. We much mistake the temper of the people if Patterson is forgiven by them. They demand stern retribution in his case; and will not be satisfied until he is a convicted felon, or else has fled from the Senate Chamber to some secluded spot where a South Carolina constable cannot catch him. The talk about an "unholy alliance" is all stuff. The Democratic official in South Carolina who would endeavor to shield Patterson would have a rough row to hoe himself.

Railroads.

It appears probable from the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature that the whole subject of railroads will be freely discussed by that body. Mr. Gailhard, of Fairfield, has already introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and another bill preventing discrimination in freights. Other members have introduced measures of a similar tendency.

As we understand it, the act relating to the C. C. & A. R. R. is for the purpose of restoring the old way of voting by the stockholders. The original charter, granted by the Legislatures of South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, provided that every share was entitled to a vote, up to a certain number, and a person holding a greater number of shares was to have his votes reduced to a certain proportion. This was for the benefit of the small stockholders, and to prevent the absorption of power by a ring. A Radical Legislature of this State amended the charter so that each share is entitled to a vote, and any one holding a majority of shares controls a majority of the votes. This amendment was not passed, it is alleged, by the Legislatures of the adjoining States, and the present bill is for the purpose of repealing the amendment here, and restoring the old system of voting, so that the smaller stockholders may have a voice.

The other legislation is general in its application, and is directed to the prevention of discrimination by the railroads in the matter of freights. At present freights are higher to intermediate than to terminal points of railroads, the object being to cut down where there is competition, and to pile on where there is none. The Legislature will doubtless enact a law that the freight between any two points in the State shall not be greater than it is between one of the points and another, more distant. In other words freight from Winnsboro to Columbia shall not be greater than freight between Chester and Columbia. Something of the sort is needed. Under the present management, a few localities are benefited and the rest sustain serious damage. If the Legislature acts prudently, and does not err in the opposite extreme, some salutary legislation concerning internal commerce can be enacted.

An Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors: Please tell me how it is. My tax on my personal property is eighty cents, and on my little piece of land one dollar and fifty cents; total \$2.30. My land was advertised for sale, and a friend advanced the money to save me—ten dollars and fifty-eight cents!

I was under the impression that fifteen cents on the dollar was all the penalty, except, of course, advertising one line in your paper, and mileage of constable—but this is over four hundred per cent. I am a poor old Mexican soldier wounded at Chortubusco and at the Belin Gate, and owing to my inability to work and the failure of the government to send my pension stipend, is the reason I am delinquent. I have no patience with those who willfully neglect this duty, neither am I ambitious to see my name in the paper as a defaulting taxpayer; neither am I peevishly objecting, but if the charges tacked on to my original tax are correct, the Legislature ought to change the bill of costs. I know if left to him, General Hampton would make the yoke lighter. "My father whipped you with whips but I will whip you with scorpions."

[The costs in tax executions seem to be very large, but they are fixed by law, and only a very small portion goes to the treasurer. He has, of course, to employ deputies, who must be paid, and after such payment, there is not much left for him. The costs being specific, they are as large on a tax of fifty cents as on a tax of one thousand dollars—except, of course, in the fifteen per cent. penalty. The case of "Rehoboth" teaches the great importance of prompt payment.—The allusion to the charge for advertising, we deem it needless to answer. Enough, that we do business always in a regular way, and that the charge alluded to is not excessive.—Eds. NEWS AND HERALD.]

MONDAY, December 3, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate amended the House resolution in relation to the election of Register of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston county, by substituting Tuesday, the 4th of December, instead of Wednesday, the 5th, for the election.

A House bill to recharter the Episcopal Female Bible, Prayer Book and Tract Society of Charleston, a House bill to incorporate the First Infantry Battalion of Charleston, a House bill to repeal an act to authorize E. A. Parry to erect gates across a road in Orangeburg county, and a House joint resolution to authorize the payment to J. J. Maher of arrears of salary were read a first time.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to a resolution to elect a judge of the seventh circuit and a successor to Judge Wright.

A resolution, by Mr. Campbell, to carry out the provision of section 3 of article 5 of the constitution relating to codifying the laws was adopted.

A resolution, by Mr. Howard, to elect, on December 4, an Associate Justice, to fill the term of Judge McIver, about to expire, was adopted.

A number of bills received a second reading—mostly of a private or local character. The only one of general interest was that to provide for the election, by the people, of county auditors and treasurers.

A message from the governor, announcing the resignation of Attorney-General Connor, was received as information. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced, read by title, and properly referred.

In accordance with a report of the committee on the judiciary, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas the term for which the Hon. Henry McIver was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State will expire on the 30th day of July, 1878, and an election for said office must, therefore, be had at this session of the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That an election for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of six years, commencing on the 30th day of July, 1878, he hold

on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1877, at 1 o'clock.

A number of bills, of local or limited interest only, received a second reading.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1877.

SENATE.

The medical committee reported favorably on a bill to re-charter the South Carolina Medical Association, and to establish a State Board of Health and define its duties.

The chairman of the committee on engrossed acts reported a bill to incorporate the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad.

At 1 o'clock, the Senate joined the House and proceeded to the election of an associate justice. Hon. Henry W. McIver was unanimously elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced, read by title, and properly referred.

A bill to regulate the rate of interest on all contracts arising in this State was next called up.

Mr. Fenner moved to strike out the enacting clause, but his motion was lost.

Mr. Brown said he regarded this bill as one of the most important measures ever proposed in the South Carolina Legislature. He favored its passage, and introduced several novel and forcible arguments in its defense.

Mr. Memminger said: "I have wanted to hear from my younger friends. While I was a member of this House for many years, there was no gentleman of intelligence who would have advocated the views expressed by the honorable gentleman who favors the usury law proposed by the bill now before the House. He asks us to travel back two hundred years. We want capital to come into the State, but we cannot force it. We must invite it. We have no right to fix the price of any commodity by legislation. Will you say to the cotton seller, you shall not receive more than ten cents a pound for cotton? or to the bacon dealer, you shall not charge more than fifteen cents a pound for bacon? We cannot fix the price of any of these commodities, and what is the difference between them and money? The usury law is necessary to lead around the corner to build up our industries, but the borrowers are the ones. None will come here and spend their money for the benefit of the country. I inform my friends on the other side that banks, when they are not connected with the government, rarely pay expenses. It is very seldom, even with the most economical and judicious management, that a bank pays an annual dividend of seven per cent. The great reason of the high rate of interest which is charged in South Carolina is one that you all fail to perceive. The State is proceeding on a false basis of taxation. It taxes both debits and credits. The State taxes money, and interest is obliged to be higher in this State than anywhere else. The State by this vicious system of taxation makes a high rate of interest absolutely necessary." Mr. Memminger went on to elaborate the various points of his argument. The venerable legislator listened to with marked attention and interest, and his words seemed to produce a deep impression.

Mr. Connor favored the bill, but regretted that it had been brought up so early in the session.

Mr. Aldrich made a very elaborate argument in its behalf, and held the floor up to the hour of adjournment.

The Russian minister invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archduke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had been favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world—Prucha (Col.) People.

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J. CLENNING, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer

WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has located his Boot and Shoe Manufactory to a door below Mr. C. Muller's. I am prepared to manufacture all styles of work in a workmanlike manner, of the very best materials, and at prices as low as the same goods can be manufactured for at the North or elsewhere. I keep constantly on hand a good Stock of Leather, Shoe Findings, and all the articles which will be sold at reasonable prices. Repairing promptly attended to. Dried Hides brought to order. J. CLENNING.

H. A. GAILLARD, J. S. ELYSBERG, GAILLARD & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 3 LA WNGE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two Miles Before Breakfast.

In a neighboring city in Georgia, there is a married woman, who, after her third confinement, had ulceration, with all its repulsive symptoms. Suetted in vain all the nostrums; her husband carried her to all the famous mineral springs, went with her to New York, Philadelphia and other places, to consult eminent obstetricians, to no purpose. After the use of the fifth bottle of Regulator, she has been fully restored to her former health and happiness, and is now the joy of the household—is able to walk two miles before breakfast. dec 4-2w

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

By O. R. THOMPSON, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, Benjamin Stewart hath made suit to me to grant him letters of administration of the estate and effects of Levin Stewart, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Levin Stewart, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the court of Probate, to be held at Fairfield Court House, S. C., on the 18th day of December next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 3rd day of December, Anno Domini 1877. O. R. THOMPSON, J. P. F. C. dec 4-1xlaw2

WILLIAM A. LYLES, Proprietor.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the Restaurant attached to the morning Star Saloon is open, and supplied with the best the market affords—such as Beefsteak, Ham, Bologna Sausage, Oysters in every style, Fish, and other delicacies.

—ALSO— A full supply of the purest Wines, Liquors and Lager Beer. 227 North Carolina Turn Whiskey a specialty.

—ALSO— A well selected stock of Tobacco and S. C. cigars. The patronage of the public is solicited. J. GROESCHTEL, Proprietor. oct 14-1x3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

In the Court of Probate. To Minnie Lyles, Mattie Smith, William Smith, Davis Lyles, Victoria Lyles, Frank Lyles, William Lyles, Charlotte E. Ederington, Frances H. McKeown, John T. McKeown, Dollie B. Ederington, Eugenia Ederington, Henry M. Ederington, Maria R. Ederington, Francis H. Ederington, Carolina J. Ederington, May C. Ederington, Precious N. Wall, Joseph B. Wall and Winn Smith, Greeting:

YOU are hereby required to appear at the Court of Probate, to be held at Fairfield Court House, for Fairfield County, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1878, to show cause, if any you can, why the real estate of Lucy Ederington, deceased, described in the petition of Mary A. Lyles, filed in my office, should not be divided or sold, allotting to each of the heirs at law of the said Lucy Ederington, deceased, the share of said real estate to which he or she may be entitled under the laws of said State in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of November, A. D. 1877. O. R. THOMPSON, Judge of Probate, Fairfield County.

To the defendants, Minnie Lyles, Mattie Smith, William Smith, Davis Lyles, Victoria Lyles, Frank Lyles, William Lyles, Charlotte E. Ederington, Frances H. McKeown, John T. McKeown, Dollie B. Ederington, Eugenia Ederington, Henry M. Ederington, Maria R. Ederington, Francis H. Ederington, Carolina J. Ederington, May C. Ederington, Precious N. Wall, Joseph B. Wall and Winn Smith. Take notice that the summons in Execution, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, at Winnsboro, in the State of South Carolina, on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1877.

GAILLARD & REYNOLDS, Petitioner's Attorneys, nov 13-1xlaw6w Winnsboro, S. C.

AUGUSTA HOTEL, Corner of Broad and Washington Streets, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAS been thoroughly renovated, re-modeled and newly furnished. It is located in the centre of business. Telegraph Office in the hotel building. Express Office in the same block. Post-Office only one block off. All other public conveniences close at hand. The Office of the Hotel will be open during the night, and guests will be received or called at any hour. Rates of Board, \$2.00 per day. oct 20-xly

PROF. N. SCHMITT, Pianos Melodeons and Organ Tuner, 238 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

HAVING an experience of thirty-five years in tuning and repairing Pianos, Melodeons, Organs and other Musical Instruments, both in Europe and America, is enabled to guarantee satisfaction, or make no charge. He has the highest recommendations from schools and colleges in the United States. July 10-4