

PRESIDENT HAYES has treated Mr. Northrop very shabbily. Having nominated him for district attorney, thereby causing him to resign his judgeship, he now, in obedience to Conkling and Edmunds, throws Mr. Northrop overboard to make way for the arch-enemy Corbin. Mr. Hayes is losing all his former laurels.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE, after a heated debate, refused to confirm Mr. Hayes' appointments for New York, which would have superseded two of Conkling's friends. Five Democrats voted with Conkling, while half a dozen Republicans and the rest of the Democrats present favored Hayes. Conkling carried his point by seven majority. This is a bad blow to the President, and he is represented as being very angry. It is not easy to see, however, how he can help himself. Had he thrown his influence in favor of seating Butler and Spofford, he would now have been able to ride roughshod over Conkling, instead of being tossed about at the mercy of either party.

The Legislature should now pass a law for the benefit of the lender, providing that any one who borrows money and pays less than the legal rate of interest shall be put into the penitentiary. This would be precisely the converse of the usury law. Let us see how it would work. Jones needs a little money. He says to Brown, "Lend me a hundred dollars for a week." Brown lends it at the rate of seven per cent., for he is debarred by law from lending for nothing. At the end of the week Brown wishes to collect. He calculates the interest. It amounts to thirteen cents and four tenths of a cent. If he demands a hundred dollars and fourteen cents, he is a usurer, under the first act and loses all. If Jones pays but a hundred dollars and thirteen cents, he pays less than the legal interest and must go to the Penitentiary under the second act. People may say this is a *reductio ad absurdum*. Yet it is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Senator Butler Speaks--Sound Advice.

Senator Butler was screened in Columbia on Wednesday evening, and made a telling speech which was loudly cheered. In reporting the particulars of his recent contest in Washington, he asserted that it was a question whether he should be admitted or sent back for new credentials. In that case he would have come back for the people to do with him what they pleased. He continued:

The real issue was whether I should be seated or Corbin. Some say that this was impossible. That there was no law to seat Corbin; he has no constituency and no law. But, my friends and fellow-citizens, does a desperate Radical majority, dwindling day by day out of existence, stop to consider questions of law or right? Was there any law for the admission of Kellogg from Louisiana? It was a flagrant outrage on that gallant sister State of ours. There was no law for that, and none to seat Corbin; but I tell you that I know whereof I speak when I say that the Radical majority of the Senate had determined to seat Corbin. And I now say with reluctance that a man, whom I think I am not stigmatizing too severely when I say that he procured his present position through fraudulent methods, threw the entire weight of his administration, backed by his friends, to perpetuate this outrage on South Carolina, and sent this man Corbin, of whom it has been said that he has drawn more tears and pangs from the people of South Carolina than all others put together—sent him and perpetrated this outrage on South Carolina. And yet the President of the United States, personally and can only succeed hereafter by the same unanimity of action, and by frowning down absolutely all efforts at organizing what are now termed "independent movements." We must stand together. The Democracy of South Carolina must align

themselves in the most central compact and unbroken affiliation, through his friends, attempted to do it. I say that I make this remark with some regret, because, in all that he was doing, or assuming to do, to help the South and the country, I felt bound to sustain him, although his position was procured by questionable means, and I was quite willing that he should atone for the crimes of his party by a virtuous and constitutional administration of the laws. But when the supreme moment came and its issue was made squarely and sharply between the enemies of constitutional liberty in South Carolina and its friends, he threw his weight in favor of the enemies of his country.

This is a serious charge that is brought against the President. We might have thought that Senator Butler was laboring under a misapprehension. But the opposition he met with from the Administration Senators, and the recent announcement that Corbin is to be reinstated as district attorney for South Carolina, are cumulative evidence, forcing us to believe that Hayes has backed down from his Southern policy and has surrendered to the carpet-baggers.

In connection with this Senator Butler gave the following valuable advice to the South Carolina Democracy:

Let me commend to you for the future the lesson of the past. We with the great constitutional party of this country, the National Democracy. Something has been said in different quarters of the country about a new party. As a matter of policy, it would be mid-summer madness, political suicide, now that the Democracy is about to achieve the control of the government, that we should attempt any new party in the South—to say nothing of principle. For three quarters of a century the Democratic party has preserved, protected and guarded constitutional and American liberty on this continent, and we must keep fully in accord with it, if we would expect to reap any of the benefits of the government. [Applause.] If you had seen what I have seen within the last two months in the City of Washington, the disposition of the Radical revolutionary element, you would stand appalled and could not be surprised at any act of theirs to preserve their party power.

Senator Butler reads correctly the signs of the times. Hayes' conciliatory policy was destroying the Radical party with wonderful celerity; and the party leaders have again hoisted the bloody shirt, and are preparing for another bitter crusade against the South. It is absurd to say that we are safe in South Carolina, and that it matters not how National politics go. A partial victory is often worse than a defeat. We must push on and rout the enemy from the last ditch. The Senate will be Democratic in 1879; but the House may not be. The slender majority of thirteen in that body can be reversed, and will be, if the Democrats divide, or run off in pursuit of strange gods.

It is as certain now as anything in the future can be, that a desperate effort will be made to run Grant in 1880, upon a bloody shirt, hard money, platform. The former feature will secure the West; the latter will carry New York and New Jersey if the Democracy relax for an instant. The Democrats must be on the *qui vive*.

This is equally essential in State politics. Senator Butler never spoke wiser words than when he pictured the evil of independent candidates here. An independent ticket leaves the Radicals with the balance of power, and the negro will again be sought as the potential factor in politics. We rejoice that Mr. Fleming's ticket in Charleston received such an ignominious rout. So should it be ever. Let all candidates have a free fight for the Democratic nomination, but let it be understood that there the fight must end. In union lies our only hope of safety.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1877.
SENATE.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them being a proposition to charge a royalty of two dollars a ton for phosphates, instead of one dollar.
Mr. Crittenden, of the committee

on Federal relations, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives relating to the election of J. J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States, reported that as the courts had the matter in charge, they deemed it unwise in the Senate to interfere with a co-ordinate branch of government, and suggested that the resolution be tabled. He also introduced a resolution recommending Congress to subsidize steamship lines, which was laid over.

Mr. Lipscomb sent to the desk and had read a communication from the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, relative to the cultivation of tea, which was received as information.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions and bills were introduced and referred, among them one altering the charter of Columbia, and providing for a new municipal election, and preventing the present council from levying taxes.

A bill recommending the taxing of drinks and the use of the Moffett bell punch was read the first time. The judiciary committee reported unfavorably on the bill extending the lien law.

A bill was passed dividing Beaufort into two counties, Beaufort and Palmetto. It goes to the Senate.
Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 13, 1877.

SENATE.

A number of bills received a third reading. The only one of general interest is the bill to authorize the county commissioners of the several counties in the State to allow the erection of gates upon the highways of the State, whenever in their judgment the same may be expedient.

Report of the committee on Federal relations on concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, relating to the election of Hon. J. J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States, was adopted, and the resolution laid on the table by the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Byrd, Bowen, Buck, Cannon, Carter, Crittenden, Duncan, Evans, Gury, Kinsler, Lipscomb, Maxwell, Myers, Taft, Williams, Wylie—16. Nays—Coker, Fraser, Howard, Jeter, Livingston, McCull, McEze, Walker, Witherspoon—9.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Lipscomb, and were ordered to lie over for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly of South Carolina, as expressed by this joint resolution, that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were fairly and legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegation of the right to count and determine the electoral vote to a committee, composed of members of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senate and House of Representatives, was in violation of the constitution of the United States and the spirit of American liberty.

Resolved, That the action of the majority of the members of the Electoral Committee, in refusing to hear evidence in regard to alleged irregularities and frauds in the election for President and Vice President, was the result of a premeditated and well-developed scheme of fraud.

Resolved, That the manner in which they obtained possession of these offices, under a color of law, made them still guilty recipients of the usurped and violated liberties of the people of this great and glorious republic, and equally as culpable as the base conspirators who conceived and executed this gigantic fraud.

Resolved, That the action of Rutherford B. Hayes, since his pretended inauguration, has been one of treachery to the party who placed him in power, and his open attempt to influence leaders of the Democratic party by the use executive patronage, as well as his efforts to inaugurate a new party by a dismemberment of the national Democracy, and especially the solid Democracy of the South, is a gross insult to the members of this great and growing party.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn from December 30 to January 16.

Several bills were reported back by committees; and several were introduced, read by title, and properly referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced, read by title, and properly referred. Mr. Gaillard presented a petition of citizens of township no. 8, in Fairfield county, asking the benefit of the new fence law.

The joint investigating committee on public frauds and the election of Hon. J. J. Patterson to the Senate of the United States made a report,

and recommended that the evidence taken in the case be forwarded to the Senate of the United States.

The matter was laid over under the rules.

The following bills received a third reading, were passed and sent to the Senate: to require retail liquor dealers to pay a special license fee, in addition to all other charges for the last fiscal year; bill to amend the statute relating to the punishment of forgery; to extend the time for paying taxes and relief from penalties attached to lands; to restore all lands forfeited to the State for non payment of taxes to their former owners; to amend the constitution of the State of South Carolina relative to the office and tenure of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas; to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a school in the State penitentiary," to allow the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad Company to pay their indebtedness to the State for the hire of convicts in the stock of said company at par.

The usury bill was next brought up for final consideration. Its various sections were read and the question put—"Shall the bill be passed and sent to the Senate?" The yeas and nays were called, with this result—yeas, 74; nays, 30. Mr. Brice, of Fairfield, voted "yea"; Mr. Gaillard, voted "nay."
Adjourned.

AN EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

A few mornings ago, just after we had swept up and made our bed look as plump as a soda biscuit, we were surprised at hearing a modest rap at the door. Callers seldom rap—they usually kick. When we answered the summons we found two ladies awaiting entrance. They told us they'd always had a curiosity to see how an editor's sanctum looked and begged the privilege of entering and looking round. They spent the next half hour in extravagant praise of our furniture, etc. "How spotlessly clean he keeps his Brussels carpet—it looks as fresh and bright as if it had just come from the loom," said one; and the other chimed in with "Yes, and do look how sweetly that bed is made up. Those pillows look like snow heaps and the symmetrical plumpness of the bed is somewhat wonderful." And thus they went on, now bestowing the most extravagant laudations upon our stately and oil paintings, and then going into ecstasies over the diamond studded chandelier. They looked with admiration upon our gold-mounted spittoons and wondered where we got the enchanted soap with which our towel had been washed. They fairly shrieked their appreciation of our beautiful lace curtains and stared in mute admiration before our golden-framed full-length mirror. "Is this indeed an editor's quarters, or are we in fairy-land?" one of them gasped, and the other, sinking on the luxurious sofa, sobbed, "I don't know—I am bewildered by the magnificence around me."

Heigho! The above, alas, is merely a fable. It is true that we were called upon by two ladies, but ye gods! what a spectacle met their gaze. When they entered we crawled under the bed among the old boots and sardine cans and remained there till they left. Their derisive laughter still rings in our ears. Their sarcastic remarks still lacerate our bosom.—Franklin (Ky.) Patriot.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 12th inst., at the residence of Francis Pope, Esq., by the Rev. W. W. Mills, Mr. JOHN CLOWNEY to Miss ALICE J. BICE, all of Fairfield.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst., at the residence of W. F. Jackson, Esq., by the Rev. J. M. Boyd, Mr. ROBERT CAMACK to Miss INEZ JACKSON, all of Fairfield.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Richard Dove, Senior, deceased, are required to establish their demands on the 8th day of January next, before the Probate Judge at Winnsboro, South Carolina.
O. R. THOMPSON,
J. P. F. C.
dec 15-1aw3w

Prepare for Christmas.

THE proprietor of OUR HOUSE begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has the largest and best stock of goods in his line in town, consisting of:
Old, Dupuy & Co.'s, Cognac Brandy, Pure old Jamaica Rum, Old Pear Holland Gin, Lynchburg Rye Whiskey, Lincoln county Rye Whiskey, Old Virginia XXX Rye Whiskey, Old Kentucky Bourbon, Byethwood Pure Peach Brandy, N. C. Peach and Apple Brandy, N. C. Sweet Mash Corn Whiskey, Stone Mountain Sour Mash Corn Whiskey.

ALSO,
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, Champagne, Wines, Ales, Porter and Lager Beer, Tom and Jerry, Hot Scotch &c. Fresh Oysters and fresh N. C. Pork Sausage always on hand. Respectfully,
dec 13 J. D. McCAULEY.

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. She tried 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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

In the Probate Court.

John Champman, as Administrator of Estate of Richard Dove, Sr., vs. Nancy Dove, Richard C. Dove, et al.

IN pursuance of an order from the Court of Probate for Fairfield county, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro on the first Monday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

All that plantation situated in Fairfield county, on waters of Little River, containing one hundred and fifty one acres, more or less, now occupied by Richard C. Dove, and bounded by lands of T. P. Mitchell, R. C. Clowney, Robert Stevenson, James Ware and others.

TERMS OF SALE:
One-half of the purchase money to be paid in Cash; the balance a credit of one year with interest from the day of sale—the purchaser to give his bond with a mortgage of the premises and to pay for all necessary papers.

Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C.,
December 12, 1877.
dec 15-1aw3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

In the Common Pleas.

George W. Williams vs. Robert E. Elison, Jr.

IN pursuance of the order of the Court of Common Pleas made in the above entitled action, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro on the first Monday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described property, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, lying, being and situate in the County of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, atore said, on the waters of Jackson's Creek, containing ONE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Cathart and Dr. J. R. McMaster, on the east by lands of J. S. Cathart, and Dr. T. B. Madden, on the south by lands of Dr. W. E. Aiken, and on the west by lands of Thomas Jordan and David Campbell.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.
S. W. RUFF,
S. F. C.
Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C.,
December 11, 1877.
dec 16-1aw3w

NOTICE.

R. J. McCARLEY begs to inform every one indebted to him, that, as he intends selling out, it is imperative that all accounts be paid on or before the first day of January, 1877. After that date those who have not paid up will please call at the office of A. M. Mackey, in whose hands all accounts will be placed for collection.
dec 13

AT COST!

To Change Investment!

I will sell my entire stock of Hardware for the next sixty days at cost to close out the business. Merchants and Plumbers will find it to their interest to call soon and secure goods they may be needing, as I intend to sell them off as early as possible. Any person wishing to continue the business will be furnished with particulars, and will be given liberal terms on application. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle at once. I have ten Shares of Building and Loan Stock, which I will also sell on good terms.
dec 11-1m J. M. GALLOWAY.

Columbia Business Cards.

HEADQUARTERS for cheap Groceries and Hardware in Columbia, to be found at the old reliable house of
T. O'CONNOR & CO. W. RANCE.

Paints, Portraits, Photographs, Stereoscopes, &c. All old pictures copied. Art Gallery Building, 124 Main Street, Columbia, S. C. Visitors are cordially invited to call and examine.

CHARLES ELIAS, formerly of Camden, has moved to Columbia, and is opened a large stock of Dry Goods and Notions, Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Valises. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RECKLING'S GALLERY—Opposite the Wheeler House. Portraits, Photographs, Ambrotypes and Ferrotypes finished in the latest style of the art! Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size. W. A. RECKLING, Proprietor.

DIERCKS & DAVIS, importers and dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House Furnishing Goods, &c. N. B.—Watches and jewelry repaired. Columbia, S. C. oct 27-y

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

