

Wednesday Morning, February 5, 1893.

TERMS.

Single copies, one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.50; Fire copies, one year and extra copy to getter up of club, 15.00; Ten copies, one year and extra copy to getter up of club, 25.00.

The 44 mark denotes the expiration of subscription, and the paper will be discontinued if not renewed. Transient advertisements cash in advance. Job work must be paid for on delivery.

Read instead of Blank.

A few, and we are happy to say but a few, have had an ugly black cross made before and after their names, which signified the expiration of their subscriptions and a wish on our part for them to renew.

The Cotton Tax.

The telegraph brings the gratifying information that the House of Representatives has adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the long contested Bill to repeal the Cotton Tax.

The Bankrupt Register.

We find among our exchanges a copy of this paper. It is a record of Law Reports and Proceedings in Bankruptcy in all of the States.

Kelly's Weekly.

A copy of which has found its way to our table is a handsomely illustrated paper for the centre table and fire-side, and will compare favorably with any paper of its class now published.

"Demorest's Young America" for February. Monthly. The children are jubilant over its arrival, and anticipate its coming with persistent questioning.

Merry's Museum.

We acknowledge the reception of this handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed and well filled monthly Magazine for boys and girls.

Our Railroad. As we always prefer to praise rather than blame, we are gratified at being able to record the fact that the condition of our Road has been materially improved within the last two or three weeks.

There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in this world—a kind of hedging forgiveness, shot out like quills.

A letter has been safely delivered to the person to whom it was addressed in Iowa, which had, besides the usual subscription, these words: "There is a ten dollar bill folded in this letter, and if you want it any worse than my mother does, take it."

British Ignorance.—Official returns show that in Liverpool, out of 23,749 persons who were apprehended in 1865, only 232 could read and write well.

House Burned.—We are sorry to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Marcus Kirby, living about ten miles below this town, was entirely consumed by fire on the 23d ult.

Another Robbery.—We regret to learn that the store of Thompson Earle, Esq., was entered, on Wednesday night, and robbed of a large quantity of provisions.—Phoenix.

Escaped.—Two convicts—one a burglar and the other a cotton thief—succeeded, as we are informed, in escaping from the penitentiary, Wednesday night.

The military have instructed the civil authorities to arrest Mackey, son of the President, who assaulted a reporter on Monday.

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it shoots.

Agony Writings for the Gray Jacket, And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie with Legends and Sketches of Life in the Confed. comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure, Army Life, Naval Adventure, Home Life, Parison Dining, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital...

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Atlanta, Ga., Jan 15 1893.

The Yorkville Enquirer's "contributor" says that "Greely's advice to the South is Root Hog, or Die. There is practical wisdom in it. We hand it round. Horace has a right to speak to Hogs. He understands their wants; has been one a good while himself; and it is all in the family with him in the matter. We like hogs."

A Washington telegram says Mr. Johnson is sewed up; Butler is still bottled up; Grant is politically used up; Stanton is stuffed up; and the country, constitutionally speaking, gone up.

The next interesting paragraph noticed is that of a Mississippi negro, who was recently found dead in the woods by the body of a stolen hog. On the negro the following inscription was pinned—"The nigger killed the hog, and the hog killed the nigger. Sah-lah."

General Sheridan's tour of triumph began and ended like a Western road, which opens gradually, narrows to a cow-path, and then runs up a gun trail.

Horace Greely delivered a lecture on "Self-Made Men," in the Maryland Institute. The lecture was well attended.

Wanted.—Horace numbers himself among the "self-made men," and properly so; he could hardly find any man and woman who would confess the manufacture of so vile a fabric.—Savannah Advertiser.

OUR RAILROAD.—As we always prefer to praise rather than blame, we are gratified at being able to record the fact that the condition of our Road has been materially improved within the last two or three weeks.

We are authorized to say that persons who may wish to furnish stringers and cross-ties will confer with Mr. Bowers, who is authorized to make contracts for the same; or with Dr. B. S. James, at Martin's Depot.—Laurensville Herald.

The tax ordinance was taken up, read a third time and passed, as follows: That there shall be assessed and collected by the Tax Collectors of the several Districts and Parishes in this State, in addition to the tax already levied, under General Orders No. 133, issued from Headquarters, Second Military District, by Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding said District, dated Charleston, December 3, 1867, the following taxes, which shall be collected by the persons at the times and in the manner presented by said General Orders:

On all real estate, seven and a half cents on every hundred dollars, excepting such lands as are exempted in Article 1 of said General Order. On articles manufactured for sale, barter or exchange, between the first day of January 1868, and the first day of January 1869, fifteen cents on every hundred dollars, to be paid by the manufacturer.

On buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos, on hand on the 1st day of January, 1868, except when held by dealers for purposes of sale, fifteen cents on every hundred dollars. From the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter, or exchange, (the cotton taxed by the United States excepted,) which any person shall make between the 1st day of January, 1868, and the 31st day of December, 1868, fifteen cents on every one hundred dollars. And the Tax Collectors, Sheriffs, or any other persons whose duty it may be to collect, or the Treasurer of the State, whose duty it is to receive, shall be liable upon their respective official bonds for neglecting or refusing to collect, safely keep, pay over, and disburse the same in conformity to the orders of this Convention.

That a sufficient amount of the same thus realized, is hereby appropriated to refund to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, any sum or sums which may be advanced by the order of General Canby, or otherwise, for the payment of the per diem, mileage, or other expenses of this Convention, in bills receivable of the State.

That the faith and credit of the State are hereby pledged for the redemption of bills receivable of the State of South Carolina, issued in conformity to an Act of the General Assembly of the said State, in December, 1865, and subsequently the Act of September 1866; and also for the payment of the bonds and other obligations of the State: Provided, That all obligations created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, and for maintaining a hostile Government to the laws and authorities of the United States, are hereby declared to be null and void, and shall never be paid by any tax to be imposed upon the people of South Carolina.

That for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Convention, the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts—Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding the Second Military District, be requested to issue from time to time, as may be necessary, such orders upon the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the payment of such sums as may be authorized by this Convention, in such amount as may be agreed upon between the President of the Convention and the General Commanding to the officers and members of this body, their per diem and mileage, and for the current expenses of the same; and that the amount of tax, herein authorized to be levied, shall be placed in the Treasury of the State to reimburse said advance.

That if the taxes levied and assessed under this ordinance, should be in excess of the whole expenses of this Convention, it shall be retained in the Treasury, subject to the future order of the Convention, or of the Legislature, which may act in conformity to the provisions of this Constitution to be adopted by this Convention. Should there be any deficiency in the sum required to be raised by taxation under the ordinance, to reimburse the Treasury for its outlay, the first Legislature which shall assemble hereafter, shall make such further provisions as may be necessary to raise funds for the purpose.

January 30.—Convention opened with prayer by B. F. Whittemore.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on Gen. Clitz and inquire why he considered it necessary to send a police force to Convention for its protection. Pending this it was moved that no policeman be admitted.

Runion introduced a resolution, providing that all the officers of the State shall be elected by the people, except the Judges of the Supreme Court and the United States Senators. Referred to the Committee on Franchise and Elections.

Ransler introduced a resolution to the effect that, although the Convention would undertake to relieve the people of the State from their great distress, as far as possible, and pass such ordinances as are necessary to secure the pay of the members, the special object of their assembling is to form a State Constitution, and they will not usurp the place of the Legislature which they have the power to create, by passing laws on extraneous subjects. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

R. N. Cain, (colored,) offered a long resolution to petition the Freedmen's Bureau to loan \$1,000,000 to the State, to be invested in the purchase of lands for the benefit of freedmen, these lands to be divided into ten, twenty, forty, sixty and 100 acre tracts, and to have five years in which to pay for the same. Referred to Committee on Petitions.

The report of the committee recommending the continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that a Bureau of Education be established as soon as practicable, was taken up, discussed by B. Byas, of Berkeley, and B. F. Randolph, both colored and adopted.

The ordinance defining pay and mileage was taken up and after discussion, read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

January 28.—Convention called to order by President Mackey, followed by prayer from Isaac Brockington, colored.

E. W. M. Mackey made a personal explanation and apology for his assault on a newspaper reporter yesterday. On motion the apology was received. The assault was made on the Mercury's reporter.

Report from committee, recommending the Convention to petition Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until the restoration of civil government, and that a bureau of education be established.

The majority of the Committee dissented, as by the time for the proposed discontinuance—July 16—civil government would be established. The reports were made the special order for to-morrow, at 11.

The special order, "an ordinance to levy a special tax to defray the expenses of this Convention and preserve the credit of the State," was taken up. The matter was discussed, and was finally made the special order for half-past 1 o'clock Wednesday.

The ordinance defining pay, was taken up. T. J. Robertson said the committee could see no other way of raising money, but by endorsing the bills receivable, and much more on the same subject, showing how distressed the members were for money, &c.

After various amendments by Robertson, Whittemore, Parker and Moses, the ordinance, as finally adopted, is as follows:

The pay of Members \$11 per day; Secretary \$11 per day; Assistant Secretary \$8; Assistant Secretary \$8; Engrossing Clerk \$3; Reading Clerk \$7; Door Keeper \$7; Assistant Door Keeper \$6; two Messengers \$5 per day, each. And the same amount not above said, shall be paid to the members and officers in bills receivable of the State of South Carolina. The mileage of members and officers of the Convention, shall be twenty cents per mile to and from the convention by the usual mail routes.

January 29.—Convention being called to order and opened with prayer, T. J. Coghlan offered a resolution, that the reporter of the Mercury be excluded from the floor and privileges of this house. The motion was carried, and Mr. Logan retired.

Arnim offered a resolution to petition Congress to lend the State \$3,000,000, which amount is the net proceeds of the cotton tax of the State. Referred.

Parker moved that the President be instructed to request Gen. Canby to provide for the Convention, at once, \$12,000 in bills receivable of the State. Adopted.

The special order, an ordinance for the division of Pickens District; was taken up and passed by a vote of ages, 86; nays, 25.

B. F. Whittemore offered the following resolution which was referred to the Legislative Committee:

Resolved, That all persons shall be eligible to take or retain a seat in the House of Representatives, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been citizens and residents of this State one year next preceding the day of election, and for the last six months of time, and shall continue to be residents of the District which they are to represent.

Beverly Nash introduced a resolution to tax uncultivated lands one per cent more than cultivated lands. Referred to Committee on Finance.

B. O. Duncan offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions:

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one from each District, be appointed by the Chair, to report to this Convention the names of such persons as, in their opinion, this Convention shall petition Congress to remove all disqualifications from, on account of past political offenses.

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Resolved, that the Committee be requested to report such an action designed to secure the people, in the future, against such a system of legalized swindling, by requiring that hereafter no such corporations shall be allowed to conduct any banking operations whatever, otherwise than upon the real amount of capital employed, and that the members of all such corporations shall be held amenable to the common law enacted for the government of all other citizens of the State.

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