

THE HERALD
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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
At Newberry C. H.,
By Thos. F. & R. H. Greener,
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The mark denotes expiration of subscription.

The Newberry Herald.

Vol. VII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

No. 51.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per square inch for the first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten percent on above.
Notices of meetings, obituaries and tributes of respect, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.
Special notices in local column 20 cents per line.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till forbid and charged accordingly.
Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.
JOB PRINTING
Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
Terms Cash.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEWBERRY, S. C.
OFFICE ON LAW RANGE,
July 19, 29-30a.
WM. J. LAKE,
Insurance Agent,
NEWBERRY, S. C.
AGENT FOR THE
Piedmont & Arlington Life
Insurance Company.
Assets over : : : \$2,000,000
Annual Income : : : 1,300,000
Insures against death from all causes.
WM. J. LAKE,
Newberry, S. C.
Feb. 22, 8-1f.

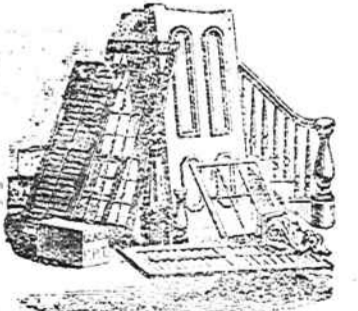
MOORMAN & SCHUMPERT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEWBERRY, S. C.
The undersigned have formed a
Co-partnership in the practice of the
Law, and can be found at their office
in the building of the "Newberry
Bank," front room, up stairs.
THOMAS S. MOORMAN,
OSBORNE L. SCHUMPERT.
Feb. 22, 8-1f.

DR. H. BAER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
NO. 131 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
May 3, 18-1f.

Kinsman & Howell,
Factors and Commission
Merchants.
Liberal Advances made on
Cotton and Naval Stores
Charleston, S. C.
Sept. 6, 36-1mo.

A. D. LOVELACE,
CHANGE OF LOCATION.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand to the store formerly occupied as a Millinery Store, immediately opposite the Court House, and that he has on hand a choice assortment of
Confectionery,
Canned Goods,
Fancy Articles,
Family Groceries,
Tobacco, Seagars, &c.
To all of which he invites attention, and as the new store is larger, shows goods to better advantage, and the stock is fuller, he will be happy if every one of his old friends and many new ones, together with any others of the great human family who happen to be strolling around, will pay him a visit.
A. D. LOVELACE.
Sept. 18, 37-1f.

SOLE, HARRISS,
Russet, Upper
and Whang
LEATHER,
On hand and for sale by
D. MOWER,
Apr. 6, 14-1f.

Boors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.


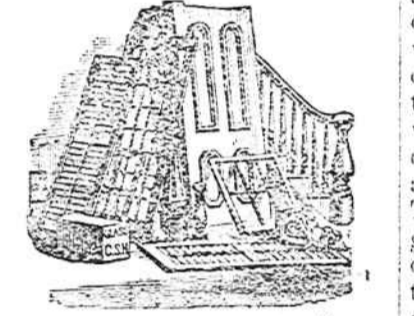
P. P. TOALE,
Manufacturer and Dealer,
No. 20 Hayne Street and Horbeck's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This is the largest and most complete
Factory of the kind in the Southern States,
and all sizes of Boors, Sashes and Blinds, and
all sizes of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, and
the prices of each, will be sent free and post-
paid, on application to
P. P. TOALE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
July 12, 58-1y.

PAT. H. DUCKETT,
GUN AND LOCKSMITH,
CAN be found at Carolina Manufacturing
Company's Tin and Store Shop, with a complete
stock of
GUNS, PISTOLS & MATERIAL
in his line, and will REPAIR Guns, Pistols,
all kinds of Locks, Cartridges, Pistols,
Casters, &c.
By doing good work at moderate prices,
and being punctual in business, I hope
to receive a liberal patronage.
PAT. H. DUCKETT.
Mar. 1, 9-1f.

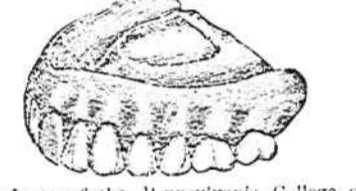
LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY.
THOMAS DUCKETT, Principal.
Capt. D. P. GOGGANS, Assistant.
THE Sixth Annual Session of this School
will commence on Monday, January 23d,
1872. Rates of tuition as follows:
Classical, Algebra, Geometry, &c., \$50 00
English Grammar and Geography, 4 00
Primary, 30 00
Pupils will be charged from the time of
admission to the end of Session.
Board can be obtained either with the
Principal, or in the neighborhood, at \$12 00
per month. Nov. 29, 48-71-1y.

Bread and Cake
BAKERY.
Boarding and Lodging.
HAVING secured the services of a first
class BAKER I am now prepared to supply
my customers with good fresh bread and
cakes at all times.
I am also prepared to take permanent
and day boarders, and furnish meals at my
Restaurant day and night.
Fish, Oysters, Game, &c., will be supplied
during the season.
KATE SHODAIR.
Nov. 29, 48-71-1y.

GEO. S. HACKER,
Door, Sash, and Blind Factory,
CHARLESTON, S. C.



This is as large and complete a Factory
there is in the South.
We keep no Northern work to fill
country orders.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
Address GEO. S. HACKER, P. O. Box
170, Charleston, S. C.
Factory and Warehouses, King Street,
opposite Cannon St., on line of City Railway.
Sep. 6, 36-1y.

J. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

(Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
Dental Surgery.)
Office over McCall & Post's Store.
My patients receive the benefit of all the
latest improvements in the profession.
Special attention given to correction of Ir-
regularities in Children's Teeth.
The patronage of the public is respectfully
solicited. Terms very moderate.
Sep. 27, 39-1f.

NEWBERRY PENNELL
ACADEMY.
A. P. PIPER, M. A., Principal.
Miss FANNIE LEAVELL, Assistant.
Prof. F. WERBER, Musical Dept.
This School will resume its exercises on
the 21st September next.
S. P. BOZZER, Esp. Sec. D.D.
COL. S. FAIR, Pres't.
Aug. 20, 55-1f.

Free Delivery.
All goods SOLD BY US will be delivered
free of charge to any one in Town, or any
distance to the Court House, and at the
Deport. Also to any one at Helena;
and we guarantee to sell goods as cheap as
any other house.
LOVELACE & WHEELER.
May 31, 22-1f.

Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on
hand a full assortment of the above approved
cases, of different patterns, besides coffins
of his own make, all of which he is prepared
to furnish at very reasonable rates, with
promptness and dispatch.
Persons desiring of having cases sent by
railroad will have them sent free of charge.
A Hears is always on hand and will be
furnished at the rate of \$10 per day.
Thankful for past patronage, the sub-
scriber respectfully asks for a continuance
of the same, and assures the public that
no effort on his part will be spared to render
the utmost satisfaction.
A. C. CHAPMAN
Newberry S. C., July 31.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.
CUNS. CUNS. CUNS.
Double and Single Barrel Guns,
Breecloading and Muzzleloading Guns,
of English, French & German manufacture,
AT ALL PRICES.
Single Guns at \$25.00, \$40.00, \$60.00, \$80.00,
\$120.00 to \$300 each. Double Guns from
\$75.00 to \$200 each.
Pistols, Pistols, Pistols.
Smith & Wesson, Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's,
and all the popular and approved kinds.
**AMMUNITION FOR GUNS,
PISTOLS & RIFLES.**
**SPORTSMAN'S GOODS OF
GREAT VARIETY.**
BEST QUALITY AND AT LOWEST PRICES.
Country Merchants and Sportsmen are in-
vited to call and examine our large and well
selected stock of the above goods, which we
import direct and buy from the manufac-
turers. We guarantee quality equal to, and
prices as low as any responsible house in
this country.
Orders by mail filled promptly, and sent
by express. C. O. D.
PULLIN, TRIMBLE & Co.,
230 W. Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Apr. 5, 14-1y.

Speech of Mr. Johnson.
May it please the court, I shall
best show my appreciation of the
indulgence of your Honors, by
proceeding directly to discuss such
points as I may deem proper in
the present case. It is not my
object to argue each ground of the
motion in detail, but I shall direct
my attention to those general
rules which relate to criminal pro-
ceedings in general. Before I
proceed to the consideration of the
Acts of Congress upon which this
indictment was framed were passed,
I desire to refer to some of the
fundamental principles of our Gov-
ernment, about which there has
never been a dispute. At the
close of the Revolutionary war,
the several colonies were separate,
free and independent sovereignties.
The exigencies of the Revolution
had demanded some kind of union
or league, in order to resist, with
any hope of success, the gigantic
power of the British Government; but
any colony or State had the right
to withdraw from such league at
such time and for such reason as
it deemed fit. After the Revolu-
tion, it was found that such a
constituted government was in-
adequate to the accomplishment of
the ends desired; and then it
was that the delegates from the
different States met and devised
the present Constitution. They
were men patriotic, as true, and as
devoted to the cause of freedom,
as have ever assembled together.
They at once appreciated the dan-
gers that beset the organization
of such a government as was con-
templated. They wished to guard,
on the one hand, from the weak-
ness of a centrifugal government,
and, on the other, from the despot-
ism of a centripetal power. They
naturally were most apprehensive
of the latter evil, for they had
but recently experienced the ty-
rannical exercise of power by a
centralized government. Each
State desired to preserve all the
powers not absolutely necessary
to be delegated to the General
Government, in order to effect the
objects of its creation. Their do-
mestic sovereignty they retained
intact, conferring upon the Cen-
tral Government the power to
regulate our relations with foreign
nations and the commercial inter-
course between the States. Many
of the States had disregarded the
obligations of contracts and made
legal tender a currency utterly
worthless in point of fact. This
evil was prevented by the pro-
vision of the Constitution, that no-
thing but coin should be made a
legal tender, and that no State
should pass any law impairing the
obligations of contracts.
To carry out the provisions of
the Constitution, and to establish
an arbiter between the conflicting
powers of the State and Federal
Governments, the judiciary, a co-
ordinate and independent branch
of the General Government, was
created. But there is one thing
that the illustrious framers of the
Constitution did not do; and if
any man had dared propose such
a thing, he would not have been
listened to with respect. They
did not attempt to place in the
hands of the Federal Government
the power to regulate or control
the elective franchise. In the first
article of the Constitution, this
power is expressly reserved to the
States, and the qualification of
electors for the General Govern-
ment were fixed upon as the
same as those required of electors
for the lower house of the Legis-
latures of the respective States.
These the States have changed in a
variety of ways. In some, a prop-
erty qualification was required;
in others, a different age was fixed
upon, &c.; and it has never been
dreamed that the central govern-
ment had a right to interfere.
The thirteenth amendment merely
emancipates those who were for-
merly slaves—makes them free-
men, and gives them such rights
merely as freemen may exercise—
no more nor less. Whether em-
anicipation was wise or not, I shall
not now discuss. I was a mem-
ber of the Senate at the time the
amendment was proposed, and
supported it. Humanity, religion
and sound policy all seemed to
demand that in a republican Gov-
ernment like ours, personal slavery
should not exist. At that time,
there was no thought of testing
the late slaves with the right of
suffrage. Congress has been or-
dered up to that idea since.
Whether it be wise to allow this
privilege to so large a body of ig-
norant, inexperienced and unedu-
cated citizens, time will show.
In many of the States, they out-
numbered the whites, and fill or
control all the offices—legislative,
executive and judicial. That it
may work well, no man more
earnestly desires than I. That it
has worked well, I more than
doubt. If they have the same in-
tellectual faculties as the whites,
and I believe they have, education
may fit them for the high respon-

sibilities of their novel position,
and preserve the destinies of the
country, so far as their conduct
might affect them. In the Dred
Scott case, it was decided that a
negro was not a citizen, in the
judicial sense of the Constitution.
The same decision was rendered
in Pennsylvania. Whether cor-
rect or not, it now makes no dif-
ference. The fourteenth amend-
ment declares that all persons who
are born here, or are naturalized,
shall be citizens. But that amend-
ment does not give the right of
suffrage. Congress had not still
been educated to the idea. They
tried the persuasive plan, and de-
clared that should discrimination
be made in voting, representation
should be proportionally dimished,
thereby conceding that, in their
opinion, the power to regulate
the right of suffrage remained
entirely to the States. The States,
in that respect, are sovereign—
were before the Constitution, and
are recognized to be so by the
fourteenth amendment. Now,
what does the fifteenth amend-
ment do? Does it aim to grant
a right, or to deal with a right
already existing? Where did the
right to vote exist? It existed
in the laws of the several States,
and cannot be considered as in-
ferred by this amendment? Such
a construction would be a gross in-
justice to Congress. The counsel
of the Government have presented
their view of the case in as able
a manner as it is possible for it to
be done. They have spoken as
well and ably—I hope they will
pardon the condition—as could be
done on that side of the question.
They hold that the States, by
adopting the amendment, have con-
ferred such power on Congress.
The most natural question that
here arises is, why they didn't say
so. I am confident may it please
your Honors, that if the fifteenth
amendment had, in unambiguous
words, attempted to deprive the
States of the power to regulate
suffrage, it never would have
been ratified. Our ancestors were
jealous of this right, and not
only would not give it, but
expressly denied it to Con-
gress. Can we now undertake to
assume that, by the ratification
of the fifteenth amendment, it was
contemplated to change the very
frame-work of our Government,
and that we conceive ourselves so
much wiser than the patriotic
founders of the Constitution? Did
not Congress simply say, we
desire to protect a certain class—
not to confer a right, but to pre-
serve one already granted?

Now, may it please your Honors,
under what authority does
Congress presume to pass the
Acts of May 31, 1870, and April
20, 1871? The learned counsel
cannot surely find the authority
under the original constitution.
The Act of April 20, 1871, is as-
sumed to be passed by authority of
the fifteenth amendment; there is
not the shadow of authority. Nor
so far as the first section of the
Act infers, that the amendment
granted the right of suffrage, it is
void for want of authority, for
reasons already urged by me.
In the mode of electing United
States officials, Congress has some
power; but where does it get the
right to interfere in State elec-
tions in any manner whatsoever?
The amendment must be con-
sidered side by side with other
equally potent provisions of the
Constitution, and construed so as
to work consistently, if possible.
Do you suppose, your Honors, that
if the amendment had been worded
so as clearly to give Congress the
power assumed by this Act, that
it would have received the sanc-
tion of the States? If Congress
can pass such a law as this, it can
regulate suffrage in every respect;
can fix the age, and can even ex-
tend to women the right of suf-
frage, not as I believe that it is in-
tended for them to mingle in these
base concerns that stir the pas-
sions of men, but fitted for higher
and nobler purposes. If Congress
cannot, it is simply because the
fifteenth amendment does not
give them the power claimed
under this Act. The counsel
stated yesterday that they found
it extremely difficult to frame an
indictment under this Act. Well
may they say so. The bill was
evidently drafted by some one
utterly ignorant of the form of
legislative enactment, and we must
admit there are some such in Con-
gress now.

The seventh section provides
that, if in the Act of violating any
of the provisions of this Act, any
other felony shall be committed,
the punishment shall be the same
as that affixed to such felony by
the laws of the State in which the
felony is committed.
The counsel say that the ascer-
tainment of the felony is not for
trial but to serve as the measure
of punishment. They say that
the United States has no jurisdic-
tion over offenses against the
laws of a State but will punish for
it. What did they think when

they framed the indictment, and
concluded against the peace and
dignity of the State of South Car-
olina? They argue, may it please
your Honors, that if the prisoners
are convicted it will not divest the
State of the right to prosecute.
But suppose the additional felony
be murder, as it is in a number of
cases, and the prisoner is, by sen-
tence of this court, hung, can the
courts of South Carolina try and
hang him too? Men have not
the lives of cats. There is no de-
finition, your Honors, of the of-
fenses to be committed in connection
with conspiracy, except the gen-
eral term felony. There are, in
some of the indictments, a charge
of murder. If the prisoners are
tried in this court for murder, and
escape, could they not evade the
State courts, under protection of
that fundamental principle of
criminal law, that a man shall not
be put in jeopardy of his life more
than once for the same offence.
A few more remarks and I have
done. Grave questions, involving
the constitutional powers of the
General Government, and a con-
flict of its sovereignty with that
of the State of South Carolina,
the question should properly be
decided by that noble tribunal
the Supreme Court of the United
States, but for which the Govern-
ment would not have lived a score
of years. It was manifest to the
fathers of the Constitution that
questions of sovereignty would
arise, and they established this
court that we might not, as with
the mother country, decide our
differences by war, but in this in-
dependent judicial branch of the
Government. In numbers of in-
stances has this tribunal stepped
in to check the encroachments of
State Legislatures, and now they
should consider the validity of the
action of Congress. They are but
men, and are liable to err. Party
ends, and an undue desire for
the preservation of power, may have
warped their judgments. The
President may not know, or may
disregard constitutional limita-
tions in his anxiety to secure his
re-election. Congress may define
rebellion as it sees fit, and clothe
the Executive with power to sus-
pend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and
march his legions into a quiet
and peaceable country, where
there is no opposition to the Gov-
ernment. Such a state of things
can only be checked by the Su-
preme Court. You, Mr. Presid-
ing Judge, know that no man, dur-
ing the calamitous war, more
constantly and consistently op-
posed the disruption of the Union
than I did, by my vote on all pro-
per occasions, but I had hoped the
war now ended. It seems not,
however, and the Ku Klux, a
name rendered classic by being
inserted in the Presidential mes-
sage, are classed as rebels.

There have existed secret societies
throughout the history of the
world. We have had Masons from
time immemorial, societies for the
promotion of learning, and so-
cieties that prided themselves on
knowing nothing—and pretty hard
to put down, too, were these Know
Nothings in Baltimore and in Lou-
isiana. Now, this Ku Klux soci-
ety is declared for that it attempts
to interfere with suffrage—because
employers will not employ those
who vote not as they do. I should
like to know how many appoint-
ees of the Government would re-
tain their positions if they should
vote contrary to the ruling major-
ity? Just so long as men cannot
rise above the level of party con-
siderations, and look solely to the
well-being of the country, will
such a state of things continue.
The Great Architect of the Uni-
verse has so regulated the various
planets in their respective orbits
as to guard against a collision,
which would result in chaos and
destruction. May he, too, so guard
and protect our political relations,
that they may not result in ruin,
disappoint the world, and defeat
the wisdom of our honored an-
cestors, who fought and suffered for
our liberty! May he let us go on
in our respective orbits, and in-
struct the world in the best mode of
preserving constitutional freedom.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Senator
Sumner, we are told, is about to
introduce a new bill to facilitate a
return to specie payments. His
plan is to issue every month ten
millions of interest-bearing legal-
tender notes, similar to those
issued in 1862 and 1864, and cancel
a like amount of greenbacks, the
process to go on until all the
greenbacks are thus replaced.—
The new notes proposed shall bear
five per cent. interest, and shall
be paid in coin at the end of three
years, or converted into five per
cent. bonds, at the option of the
government. By these means,
Sumner thinks, a resumption could
be reached without a shock to
prices. Sumner's plan, it is claim-
ed, has the approval of many em-
inent financiers, bankers, and busi-
ness men in New England.
[Charleston News.]

United States Court—Trials.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30th.—The Grand
Jury found true bills against J.
William Avery, James Rufus Brat-
ton, Chambers Brown, Alonzo
Brown, Robert Higgins, Rufus
McLain, Napoleon Miller, William
Johnson, Pinkney Caldwell, Rob-
ert Caldwell, Robert Dickson Big-
ham, John S. Bratton, Harvey
Gunning, Hascom Kennedy and
Holbrook Good, charged with
conspiracy against James Wil-
liams, alias "Jim Rainey," and
with
against Robert Hayes Mitchels and
others.
It was agreed to take up the
murder case first, and the counsel
for the defence were allowed until
Monday to make preparation.
Mr. Stanberry proposed to em-
ploy the time of the Court to-day
in the discussion of the question
whether the prisoners who had
entered a plea of guilty were to
be punished for a misdemeanor
only or for a felony. The court
expressed its readiness to hear the
argument of counsel. Mr. Stan-
berry argued at some length,
claiming that the punishment
should be fixed according to the
provisions of the fourth section
of the Act of May 31st, 1870. While
the District Attorney maintained
that the sixth section of the same
Act was that under which the in-
dictment was laid.
At the close of Mr. Stanberry's
argument Mr. Corbin asked to be
allowed until Monday to prepare
his reply, and the court adjourned
until 10 o'clock that day.

MONDAY, Dec. 11th.—After ar-
gument by the counsel for the de-
fence and prosecution with regard
to the measure of punishment in
the case of the prisoners who had
pleaded guilty, the court stated that
the decision of the question would
be withheld for further considera-
tion.
True bills were returned by the
grand jury against John Mitchell
and others for conspiracy, against
John White and others, and
against J. Parks Wilson and others
for conspiracy.
Mr. Corbin stated that he would
take up the case against James
Wilson Avery and others for con-
spiracy and murder. But Mr.
Stanberry announced that this
was the case in which it was
agreed that a certificate of divi-
sion upon certain points should
be made and sent to the Supreme
Court, and until the determination
of these points the trial would be
stayed. The points of division
were submitted to the court who
stated that they would reserve
them for further consideration.
Mr. Stanberry then asked, that
the return of Major Merrill to the
writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of
Leander Spencer might be taken
up. The court assented. Major
Merrill's return to the writ was,
that he did not have possession of
the body of Leander Spencer at
the time of the service of the writ
nor since. Mr. Stanberry objected
to the return as insufficient, and
the court ordered it to be amended
so as to state whether the peti-
tioner had been imprisoned by
him and what disposition he had
made of him. This was done, and
Major Merrill then stated in his
return, that on the 25th of Octo-
ber last, Leander Spencer had
made confession before him of
violation of second and third sec-
tions of the Act of 1870, and of
having engaged with others in
the murder of Charles Good. That
he then took him in custody and
one month afterwards turned him
over to the United States Mar-
shall.

Mr. Stanberry then stated that
he would carry the question to
the Supreme Court, in order to
test the constitutionality of the
Act, authorizing the suspension of
the writ of *habeas corpus* by the
President, that being the main
object of the petition.
Mr. Corbin next called the case
against J. Parks Wilson and oth-
ers. Col. McMaster, special at-
torney for the defence, begged for
time until to-morrow, that the
accused, who had been released
on bail, might be present, which
was granted. The court adjourned
to six o'clock, P. M.
There being no business the
court adjourned at half past 6
o'clock to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.—We are com-
pelled to be very brief in our sum-
mary of the proceedings in the
Ku Klux cases. This morning
they proceeded to the trial of Rob-
ert Hayes Mitchell, Sylvanus
Shearer, Wm. Shearer, Hugh Kell,
Henry Warlick, James Nell, Ad-
dison Carroll, Miles Carroll, Eli
Ross Stuart and Josiah Martin,
charged with conspiracy against
James Williams, alias James Rai-
ney. The parties indicated all an-
swered to their names, except
Hugh Kell and James Nell. The
sworn jurors consisted of one white
and eleven colored. Mr. Corbin
elected to proceed first with the
trial of Robert Hayes Mitchell,
Lieut. Godley, of the 7th United

States Cavalry, was the first wit-
ness examined for the prosecution.
The only evidence brought to
light through him, was a paper
purporting to be a constitution
and by-laws of the Ku Klux Klan.
The next witness called was Al-
berton Hope. Says that he is a
resident of the western part of
York county. Was never sworn
in and did not consider himself a
member of the Klan. Attended a
meeting in March last, and was
elected commander of the party.
Did not consider it a Ku Klux
meeting, and the organization formed
on account of the incendiarism
in the neighborhood. The peo-
ple were much alarmed and thought
it necessary to take measures for
protection, and to guard against
threats that had been made.
Mr. Corbin objected to the wit-
ness mentioning threats which he
himself had not heard, but the
court ruled the testimony admis-
sible. Mr. Stanberry asked: What
were your motives in going to
that meeting? Witness: Pro-
tection of myself and the help-
less ones around me from further
conflagration, and from the threats
I had heard. What were the threats?
Witness: The threats as I un-
derstood, were that they would
take all from the cradle to the
grave.
The next witness called for the
prosecution was Ku Klux Le. Gunn,
probably the biggest gun, as he
endeavors to make a loud report.

**Mr. Greeley's Advice to a
Scientific Colored Gentle-
man.**
We were sitting with Horace
one afternoon in that little disre-
putable sanctum of his adjoining
the counting room of the *Tribune*.
The old gentleman was in one of
his chronic conditions of grumble
and discontent. He had that mealy
appearance, so common to him,
that made resemble a blonde
miller fresh from the dust of his
four mill, and was expressing his
private opinion in a public and
somewhat profane way, when a
colored gentleman was announced.
"Let him come in," roared the
philosopher, and an aged darkey,
clad in broadcloth, gold-rimmed
spectacles, and a cane, headed
with the same precious metal,
stalked in.
"Mister Greeley, I believe," he
inquired.
"Yes, I'm Mister Greeley; what
do you want?" was the gruff re-
sponse.
"Well, sah," said old Ebony
Spees, seating himself as he de-
posited his hat and came on the
floor—"Well, sah, I've been think-
in' that our race don't pay much
attention to scientific pursuits,
sah."
We saw the cloud gather on the
intellectual countenance of the
great journalistic Bohemian. It
broke in thunder at that point.
In a voice wherein were blended
the shrill tones of a hysterical
woman and the growl of a tiger,
he exclaimed:
"Scientific pursuits! you d—
old fool! you want a hoe-handle
and patch of New Jersey—that's
the scientific pursuit you want.
Get out!"

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES' WIND.
—Many years ago, I remember a
horse being brought into the yard
of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man
for keeping hunters, at Croydon.
The horse was very much affected
in the winter, and could hardly
move from distress. In a very
few days this animal did its regu-
lar work as a hunter, with perfect
ease and comfort to himself. The
water was the cure. Tar is car-
bon, and charcoal is also car-
bon; charcoal in powder is more
easily given than tar water. I
have tried it with most beneficial
effect, and I think it stands to
reason the removal of noxious
gases and flatulence from the
stomach of the horse, must im-
prove his wind and condition.
Tar is frequently given with ben-
efit in cases of chronic disease of
the respiratory organs; but its
effects are totally different from
those produced by charcoal, (ca-
bon.)—*London Field.*

Advertising is an art, and is the
mother of the art of money-
making. Successful advertisers
unhesitatingly and gratefully de-
clare that they owe the beginning
of their prosperity and the founda-
tion of their wealth to the liberal
and judicious use of printers' ink.
The worst wheel of the cart al-
ways makes the most creaking.
Fine clothes and fried oysters
are not all of happiness.
When is a concert singer silent?
When he holds his piece.
The most likely thing to become
a woman—Why, a little girl.
They don't make such good mir-
rors now as when you were young.

Legislature.
SENATE.—Mr. Swails introduced a bill
to abolish the salaries of the Solicitors of
the Circuit Courts of this State, and to
reduce the fees of the same.
Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to
protect the State of South Carolina in
the future management of its bonds and
stocks.
Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolu-
tion, authorizing the County Treasurer
of the several Counties of this State to
receive bills of the Bank of the State of
South Carolina in payment of taxes, in
case of deficiency in the proceeds of the
assets of the said bank to pay the first
instalment on bonds issued by the State.
Mr. Whitmore offered a concurrent
resolution to authorize the Comptroler-
General to commence legal proceedings
and employ suitable counsel to recover
from the State financial Agent of the
State of South Carolina in New York
all the bonds, bonds, vouchers, accounts
and other papers belonging to the said
State in his possession.
Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to
abolish the office of Financial Agent for
the State of South Carolina in New York
and London. Referred.
A message was received from the
House of Representatives, requesting the
appointment of a committee of confer-
ence upon the substitute of the Senate's
resolution in regard to the appointment
of a committee to examine and see what
moneys there are in the hands of the
State Treasurer; which was concurred
in.
Mr. Nash—Bill to repeal a joint resolu-
tion to authorize a joint resolution au-
thorizing the Governor to employ an
armed force for the preservation of the
peace, was passed.
A bill to repeal a joint resolu-
tion entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the
Governor to purchase 2,000 stand of
arms, of the most improved pattern,
with usual complement of ammunition,"
was passed.
Joint resolution to require the Gov-
ernor to communicate with the proper
authorities of the State of Georgia, with
a view to adjustment of boundary line
between the States of Georgia and South
Carolina, and authorizing the appoint-
ment of three commissioners, was passed.
The following bill was read a third
time and passed: To renew the charter
of the People's Bank of South Carolina.
Concurrent resolution to order and
authorize the Comptroler-General to
commence legal proceedings to secure
books, accounts, vouchers and papers of
the Financial Agency of the State of
South Carolina, was passed.
HOUSE.—A message was received from
the Senate, of their non-concurrence in
the amendment to the House relative
to their resolution in regard to the ap-
pointment of certain committees to ex-
amine as to the funds in the Treasurer's
office.
The House refused to concur and re-
quested a committee of conference to
secure books, accounts, vouchers and papers of
the Financial Agency of the State of
South Carolina, was passed.
Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Com-
mittee, reported favorably upon the
following: A bill to increase and define
the jurisdiction of the City Court of Char-
leston; bill to amend several sections of
the code of procedure relating to the circuit
courts; bill to punish abduction and
seduction under promise of marriage;
which was ordered to lie over for a
second reading.
Mr. Harbert—Bill requiring the State
Treasurer to deposit all funds belonging
to the State in the vaults of his office,
a do pay all claims against the State
from the counter of his office; and that
a committee of members be ap-
pointed to attend the said office during
business hours, and to have access to all
the books and vouchers connected with
the office.
Mr. Henderson—Bill to authorize and
empower the County Commissioners of
Newberry to levy a special tax.
Mr. Boston—Joint resolution to re-
quire the State Treasurer to report to
every week the amount of moneys in his
hands.
The Committee on County Officers
and Offices reported favorably upon a
bill, with certain amendments, to define
the jurisdiction and duties of County
Commissioners.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to in-
crease the town of Ninety Six.
Mr. Henderson introduced bills to au-
thorize the County Commissioners of
Newberry to levy a special tax; to al-
low extra pay for managers of elections
holding special elections.
Governor's Message No. 2, returning,
without his approval, an Act to charter
the North-western Railroad Company,
of South Carolina, was passed over his
veto.
The following joint resolutions and bills
were read a second time and passed:
A concurrent resolution relative to
bonds and stocks now in hands of State
Treasurer; to empower the Judges of
the Probate Court, in their respective
Counties, to issue executions; to de-
clare the use of certain words a misdemeanor,
and to punish the same; to provide for
the punishment of embezzlement of pub-
lic money and other purposes.
Senate bill to regulate the granting of
divorces was postponed.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA TARIFF COM-
PANY.**—We are pleased to learn, as
the Charleston Courier, that this road
has been completed in purchasing the
control of the Macon and Augusta Railroad.
With the Greenville and Columbia Rail-
road in one hand, and the Macon and
Augusta in the other, it opens up a path
of enterprise and prosperity for the
future. For this action, Mr. President-
Magrath and the company are entitled to
all commendation.—*Phoenix.*

A West Virginia man has published
an advertisement in the only paper in
his town, which reads: "If you lady (2)
who has been using my coal for the past
four months will please call upon the
neighbor for her future supply she
will not only be satisfied, but her stock is about
expended." They have seduced.

Miss Blanche Daymont, daughter of
E. L. Daymont, is studying in the Co-
servative at Miami. She is improving
and developing her