

" To thine own self be true, and it must follow,

PICKENS COURT HOUSE. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

POETRY.

BY ROB'T. A. THOMPSON & CO.

The Heart.

Ohl could we read the human heart. Its strange mysterious depths explore, What longue could tell or pen impart The rivites of its hid len lore ?

Safe from the world's distrus' ful eye, What deep and burning feelings play, Which e'en stern reason's power defy, And wear the sands of life away.

Whink not beneath a smilling brow, To always find a joyous heart, For wit's bright glow, and reason's flow Too often hide a cankering dart.

The bird with bruised and broken wing, Oft tries to mount the air again, Among its mates to gladly si g Its last melodious dying strain.

The fire that lights a flashing eyo, May by a burning heart be fed, Which in its anguish yearns to die. While yet it seems to pleasures wed.

Oh, do not harshly judge the heart, Though cold and vain it seems to be; Nor rudely seek the veil to part, That hides its deep, deen mystery

POLITICAL

Letter from Hon. B F. Perry. To the Editor of the Columbia Phanie : The action of the R unp Congress, the other day, in extra session, ought to convince every one that the radical party have no intoution of restoring the Union until the Southern States are thoroughly radicalized, and will cleet Senators and members of the House of that party. The Kentucky representativesniue in number, and all Democrats-have been denied their seats in Congress, simply because they were not Black Republicans. If the Southern States, under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, had elected radicals, and given any assurance of their adhesion to that party, no one can suppose that, their representatives would have been excluded from Concress. In the fall of 1865, one of the first things done by Congress was to purge the Senate, and exclude Democrats enough from that body to give them a twothirds majority.

The question will be for the people of the Southern States to decide, in the coming elections, whether they prefer to remain as they are, or by calling conventions, adopting pegro suffrage and electing radicals, go back into the Union. What advantage to the South will it be to increase the Black Republican majority in Congress ? How can we be benefitted by strengthening the hands of our oppressors? What interest can we possibly have in being represented in Congress by traitors to the South-men whom wo must scorn and despise as Judas Iscariots in politics? It is a sad and melancholy reflection on human nature, to see mon who inaugurated the war, and were going to die in the last ditch, now socking to go back into the Union, stripped of every principle and right which they yowed to defend, with Black Republican collars around their neeks. How disgusting to see base, unprincipled white men seeking office and position by hypocritically pandering to the ignorant, criminal and ruinous prejudices and aspirations of the negro! 1 would greatly prefer seeing every office in the State filled by the honest, intelligent negroes, than by such unprincipled and shameless men. I once said to President Johnson, in reply to a despatch sent me, about Union men being excluded from office under the Provisional Government, that I had made it a rule through life to confide in the politics of no one who was not morally lionest and trustworthy in private life, and that my experience had taught me the fact that a man who had no moral principle could have no political princi. Hence it is that we see those who were foremost in accession, whilst secession was in the ascendant and the road to honor and distinction, power and position, now fawning at the feet of the oppressor, whilst tyrauny and oppression are all powerful. They care not whom they serve, or what principles they advocate, provided they can promote their own selfish views. But they would even have us believe that the great interests of the country were foremest in their thoughts. Immediately after it was known that slavery would have to be abolished, I expressed the opinion that it would be wise and prudent to permit negroes, who had acquired a proporty and educational qualification, vo vote in all the Southern States. I thought this would be a safety valve for political society. It would gratify and appease the intelligent and most influential of that class, and make them higher authority, says the feet and hands, the good citizens; instead of being disturbers of the peace. It would hold out an inducement to all, who had any disposition or wish to rise above the common herd ! And no evil could result from it, as I supposed very fow, com-paratively, would over be able to attain the privilege, and when they did, they would al-ways vote with the higher and better educated class of whites. I expressed a similar opinion many years ago, in regard to recaptu-ring fugitive slaves. I thought it well for ring fugitive slaves: I thought it well for scolety that when a slave had acquired such a love for freedom as to prompt him to flee to the Northern States, and possessed intelli-gence sufficient to make his escape, he ought not to be brought back. In this way, the bold, daring and reckless—they who were most likely to disturb the public pes.d—would be out of the country, and there would be greater safety from those left behind. That my opinion thus expressed was de-nounced by those who are now urging univer-wat suffrage for the negro, or at least ad your

ting the call of a convention, by which ani | tinet in the third generation. These arimals, | State ! He further said, that the former own versal negro suffrage is to be established. likewise advocated, at the same time, the propriety of permitting negroes to give testimony in all cases in our courts of justice. This, too, was stornly resisted by those who are now willing to confer on the negro the right of holding office, to get back into the "glorious Union," which they once hated and despised so cordially.

In one of my previous communications, 1 stated that Professor Agassiz had proven conclusively that the negro was of an inferior race to that of the white man, and had a different origin. In saying this, I did not intend to insinuate, as some of the negroes seemed to think I did, that God was not their "father," as well as the white man's father. They are cortainly both creations of the same Almighty hand. They are doubtless, too, equally under the protection of the Almighty, and equally dear to him in their respective spheres-spheres in which he placed them and for which he made them. The horse and jackass are both alike the creations of God. He did not create them of the same type, or make them one and the same animal. He gave to one beauty of form and symmetry. spirit and fleetness ; and to the other strength endurance and other valuable qualities. he has distinguished between the negro and white man To the former he has given a black skin and a wooly head, greater strength and less brain. He has adapted him to labor, and given him pores which defy malarias and fevers. To the other he has given a white skin and a head of hair, less strength and larger brain, adapted to higher thoughts and

greater intellectual improvements. But God loves his whole creation equally

and it is to be presumed that he has the same regard for the owl that he has for the eagle and so with the horse and the jackass, the white man and the negro, provided; always, that the one is as faithful in the discharge of his mission on earth as the other. It is by no means a crime or fault on the part of the ackass, that he cannot run as swiftly as the He was not created for such Dectness; horse. and so with the negro; he has not been en dowed by God with the same volume of brain that the white man has, and he is not to blame for being unable to compete with him in sei ence and knowledge. He is an inferior ani mal to the white man. God made him such as he is for wise purposes, as he made the ass interior to the horse. It is as foolish to think of making poets, artists and statesmen out of egroes as it would be to make a race borse or a spirited charger in battle out of a jackass. You may give the negro the right of suffrage and the right to hold office, and make him a legislator, and so you may enter the uss for a four mile heat with the blooded horse, or you may mount him in battle for a charge on the endiny; but both would be equally unwise and disastrous, for you are attempting to per-

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard College, Massachusetts, the most learned and scientific naturalist the world has ever produced, declares most confidently, after a life-time of thought and observation on the subject, "That the negro and the white man were created as

like the negro and white man, were regarded, at one time, as only different varieties of the same species. But experiment shows them to be for Northern men and vile emissaries sent have been different creations, as it dowithe here to control them. I think it is pretinegro and white man.

I repeat what I have said in a former article, that I have ever been the friend and protector of the negro through life. The my former slaves will youch for me. My hause-servants, eight or ten in number, have there left me, and are still living with me on the left me, and are still living with me of the same terms they did whilst slaves. It's te-cause I wish well to the negro, that I ap unwilling to see him placed in a fulse position He is unfit to exercise the right of suffrage and will become the dupe and tool of base and designing men. A way of races will edsue, and the negro, being the weaker and les intelligent, will be exterminated in such a war. Extinction will be the result of this great boon, bestowed on them for the sole purpose of strengthening the radical party ! General Benjamin F. Butler said to me, eighteen months ago, that all the radical party webed was, to have "impartial suffrage." Helenid, that we might declare that no one shouldwote unless he was a graduate of the South Corolina College. All that the radicals then thought, of was equality between the races. But yow, they are determined to have the negro toto, in order to radicalize the South. In the negro convention which sat the oth

er day, in Columbia, it was claimed that, in the next Presidential election, there should be placed on the radical ticket a negro, ether for President or Vice-President. It was coutended, too; that the lands should be divided into small farms, so that each head of a fami ly might get a homestead. If the land own ers refused this division, then their binds should be taxed so heavily as to force them to part with them. There is considerable ingenuity in this scheme of confiscation. The whites who vote for a convention, to avoid confissation on the part of Congress, will find memselves nicely caught by the negroes in convention. As I have already soid, they will find that, after sacrificing their honor, the rights of the State, and the principles of self-government and constitutional liberty, they have lost their lands into the bargain -Another scheme of the negroes, promulated taxed but property. This will release the negroes from all taxes, as they do not own property. Then, the property of the State is to be taxed, to establish free schools and colleges all over the State, for the education of their children, without expense to the negroes ! Again, they declare in convention, and have made it a part of their platform that the old negroes, and infirm negroes and paupers, are to be supported by the property of the white men, instead of taking care o their own aged parents and pauper kindred. In the twelfth article adopted by this radi-

cal negro convention, they avow openly their purpose of disfranchising all who have derved in the Confederate army, or aided and abetted the war. They are disposed to take a step, and a wide one, beyond the radiculs in flou-gress. The white radicals have distranchised only those who have filled public offices; but specifically different as the owl and the eagle. | the black radicals are determined to extend it to all who were in the army, which includes almost the entire white population. This will be accomplished in that convention which the white people are going to vote for-a convention to disfranchise themselves, donfiscate their property, and place the State absolutely under the control of the negroes. Was there ever such folly and madness heard of before. in the civilized world? In sack-cloth and ashes, they will have to repent of their stupidity and dishonor. This negro radical convention further demands a revision of our laws and the re-organ ization of our courts. They, a set of patipors, ignorant and debased, are to govern the State. and the white men, who own all the property, are to pay the expenses of the State. The speak of building railroads! No doubt They thousand schemes will be concocted for spend ing the white man's money, for the benefit of the negro, before they proceed to take it from him by force or fraudulent legislation! Horrible, most horrible, is the future of our poor State and degraded people. No one seems to realize our true situation. It is now as it was in the days of secession. We are standing, like idiots, on a magazine of powder, flourishing in our hands a fire-brand, and laughing at the beautiful ring of ribbon it makes in the dark. The explosion will come, must come sooner or laters and bring with it universal death and destruction to the people and property of the State. In Liberia, where there is a mation of ne groes, sent from the United States, and where they have formed a Government, no white man is allowed to hold office, or vote at any olection for any office. This is wise and proper; and they have thought it necessary to make this exclusion for their own peace and prosperity. Have not the white men the same right to exclude the negro from the right of suffrage, when they know that the negroes have a majority in the State, and will seize the Government of the State, if permitted to vote ? It is idla folly to fell the people of South Carolins that capital and immigrants will flow into the State, when reconstructed on the Black Republican platform. On the contrary, as soon as this negro government is organ. ized, every dollar of foreign capital in South Carolina will be withdrawn, and not one cent will come here seeking investment. Nor will any foreigners move here to settle, under ne-gro rule, and the confusion and disturbance which it will give rise to in the State. Mr. Calhoun predicted, years ago, thet if the ne-gro was set free, the Northern people would insist of his right of suffrage, and if allowed, the negroes would sets the Government, and the white people would have to leave the point never raised, he would hear no argument. will come here seeking investment. I Nor will

generally acknowledged, even now, that all control of the negro, in the coming election, is already gone from their former meriers .---Gen. Hampton, and his friends had just as wall try to control a herd of wild huffalaes in the vast prairies of the West, as the negro vote of Columbia.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 27, 1867.

The Judiciary of New York City.

In The North American Review for July there is a remarkable article on the judiciary of this city, written evidently by some one who has excellent means of knowing whereof he speaks. The picture of corruption which it presents is indeed startling, but we have unfortunately no excuse for thinking it overdrawn. There was a time when New York could be proud of her judges; when the bench was recruited from the best men at the bar, and a stain upon the ermine was almost unknown. Even under the elective system the courts maintained for a while the honorable reputation which they acquired in previous years. That they have fallen to their present low estate the writer in The North American uttributes to three causes. The first is the same cause which renders every measure of municipal reform almost impossible in New York. The last census showed that there were in this city 77,475 foreign born voters, and only 51,500 native ones. Since then the nuturalizations have been so many that the proportion now is probably 100,000 to 60,000. Foreigners, of course, are not necessarily in capable of self-government; but the fact in notorious that in New Yerk as in nearly all large cities, the great majority of the emigrants are ignorant and demoralized; they have little at stake in the welfare of the community, and they ensily fall a prey to political tricksters. They not only support Democratic candidates, but as between two Democrats they will, as a rule, prefer the worse one .-This was exemplified in a very curious manner in the contest between Daniel F. Tiemann 1857. Both were Domocrats, Tiemann wa an honest man, universally respected. Mi Wood-but we know all about him. Well Mr. Tiemann was elected by 2,828 majority which was within 100 votes of the preponde rance of native born over naturalized voters according to the census of 1855. An analy-sis of the vote by wards showed that the strength of Mr. Wood's party, all through the city, was almost exactly that of the naturalized voters. It is this same party which has recently elected a prize-fighter to Congress .-The wonder is that they have not brought the

bench still lower than it is already. The second cause is the dangerous amount patronage at the disposal of the judges .power of appointing favorites to positions of ormous profit. The legal fees of a referee are nominally \$3 a day ; but by the custom of the bar he is allowed \$5, which sum he charges for every day in which he does anything in a cause. Half the days charged are mere adjournments arranged by the referce's clerk the other half are very brief sessions, and many of these, too, are conducted by the clerk. In pressing cases the referee can make what terms he pleases with the counsel; and when his relations with the court are such that there is a moral certainty of the confirmation of his roport, his fees often run up to an enormous sum. Then there are receivers, and commissioners for opening streets ; these are appointed by the bench, and get large fees for doing nothing. It has been said that on the settlement of a certain receiver's accounts recently, the judge who appointed him demanded half the fees, amounting to \$10,000 .--Of course the temptation to a dishonest man to intrigue and bribe for the sake of getting such valuable patronage as this is almost irresistible, and a man of lax morality on the bench can hardly fail to become in time a thorough scoundrel. The third cause of judicial deterioration has resulted from the efforts of the bench in times past to interfere with the frauds of the Common Council. The plunderers of the public became aroused to the necessity of confrolling the civil courts. In 1861 a notorious corruptionist, after making a display of patriotism in the Nominating Convention of his party, proposing for re-election to the Superior Court Messrs. Iloffman and Woodruff, two of the best judges in the State, and collecting a large sum of money from them for what he represented to be legitimate election expenses, sold them out at the eleventh hour for \$10 000, and caused other names to be substituted The large classes interested in evil or illega practices, the gamblers, the advocates of free rum, the Sunday traders, work hend in hand in this matter with the corporation "Ring," and have secured a poworful influence over some of the courts. The history of the Ex cise law affords a pretty good example of the way in which this influence is exerted. The counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association told his clients at the outset that the law could not be resisted. Not a single respectable lawyer in New York ventured to pronounce it unconstitutional until a brower applied to cortain judge for an injunction to restrain ite excoution, on the ground that it could not ap-ply to desters slrendy licensed until their li-causes had run out, the licenses being of the

upon it thereafter. So the Excise law was nullified for six months, until the Court of Appeals set things right. The reviewer sketches the career of anoth-

COUR

as the night the day, thoy can'st not then be false to any man."

er New York judge whose name he does not mention, nor shall we. He is understood to be a zealous friend of a notorious local politician, whose name is a synonymous with corruption. A number of suits had been brought against this politician, and action delayed from time to time until delay became no longer possible. Finally, the causes came on for trial before a judge from the interior of the State. The defendant purposely allowed them to go by default, and then applied to the judge of whom we speak to have the default opened. Although the fraud was evident, the application was granted, with an orderfor the costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. A bill passed the Legislature a short time ago, the effect of which would have been to place in the hands of a single judge all the enormous patronage con-nected with reference, receiverships, and sim-ilar appointments. Though it created such a lucrative office, there were wavy good reasons why the bill should have passed. This same legal functionary was a candidate for the place: To the delight of the public he addeny appeared as a champion of the tax-payers against the extortions of the " Ring." issued several injunctions against the corruptionists. The Citizen's Association, and many other excellent gentlemen, became his sup-porters. But he did not obtain the appointment. The injunctions were immediately dissolved and he moreover issued a mandamus, in a grossly irregular manner, requiring the Controller to execute a notoriously corrupt contract. The mandamus was set aside. Or one occasion a motion was made before his honor in behalf of a man who had been imprisoned by the War Department on a charge of fraud. "What !" he shouted, "was he put "in jail by those villians down there?" meaning President Liucoln and the Secretary of War-and immediately granted the mo-

It is a well-known fact that in some of the New York courts there are certain lawyers who can obtain any motion, or any favor, without even plausible pretext. It is a common practice with judges to allow counsel out of court to make ex parts statements of short muses, in the absence of their opponents, and virtually to decide them before they have heard argument. This is in the higher courts. In he petty civil courts the same ignorance and dishouesty prevail, but the reviewer deems it hardly worth while to expose their condition n detail.

In the crimnal courts matters are even worse. Bribery is less carefully concealed, and rapacity is the general rule. Criminals are freeced by the disreputable lawyers who are popularly understood to be in league with the justices, and what with the harpies on the bench, the "shysters" who undertake their defense, and the professional bail who go se-With the great increase during late years of referable causes, the courts have acquired the ranging from \$10 to \$50, and give them up as soon as they have secured the money, it is not often that a friendless man, whatever his guilt, get out of court with a penny in his pocket. For quashing an indictment on the ground of some informality, a certain judge is said to have received \$10,000. During the war, it was a very common thing for prisoners to be discharged on condition of enlisting.-It is generally understood that mots of the bounty money in these cases found its way into the pockets of judges and lawyers. -But we have no heart to follow the re-viewer further. If we can find no way to check at once the appalling and fast-growing evil of a dishonest, swindling, ignorant, demoralizing judiciary, there is small hope of future hap-piness for our city. The Constitutional Convention must do something for us. We must make the bench an honorable goal for the ambition of the best men, and we must render it possible for the Best men to get, on the bench. At present a judgeship will hardly tempt a first rate lawyer, and he could hardly attain it if it did.

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Creditors.

UTIL CAROLINA,

Billfor mayshallin

Cumulative Voting.

Cumulative Voting. Nothing teaches forbearance and modera-tion like being under the weather; benas many truths are now palpable to the party calling itself Democratic which, in the days of its irresistible might, it would have light ly regarded. The Representation, of Minor-ities is at present a favorite topic with its wri-ters and speakers, and hids fair to remain so for many years to come. And it is a traitful and profitable theme for the political philosce pher.

Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania recently ad dressed the Senate in an able and lucid speech in advocacy of what is termed Cumulative Voting-that is, of allowing a voter to give if he will) as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be chosen. The plan is very fairly set forth in Earl Grey's work on Parliamentary Reform (edition of 1865.) wherein he says : "The first of the reforms of a conservative

tendency which I should suggest, and one which I should consider a great improvements under any circumstances, but quite indisponsable if any changes favorable to democratic power are to be admitted, would be the adop tion of what Mr. James. Marshall has called the "cumulative vote;" that is to say, the principle of giving to every elector as many votes as there are members to be elected by the constituency to which he belongs, with the right of either giving all these votes to a single candidate or of dividing them, as he

may prefer. "The object of adopting this rule would be to secure to minorities a fair opportunity of making their opinions and wishes heard in the House of Commons. In order that its might fally answer this purpose, the right of might fally answer the Parliament ought to be returning members to Parliament ought to contributed that each constituency should not have less than three representatives to choose Supposing that three members were to be Supposing that three members were to be elected together, and that each elector were entitled to three votes, which he might unite in favor of a single candidate, it is obvious that a minority exceeding a fourth of the whole constituency would have the power of securing the election of date member. It is probable that in general three members would be thus returned, each representing a different shale of opinion among the voters. "The advantages this mode of voting would be valuated to predeced end the justice of points."

making some such provision for the represent tation of minorities, or rather, the flagrant injustice of omitting to do so, have been so well shown by Mr. Marshall in the pamphlet I have already referred to, and by Mr. Mill in his highly philosophical treaties on Represen-fative Government, that it is quite needless for me to observe that, in addition to its being right in principle, this measure would be in strict accordance with the lessons of expe-rience if read in their true spirit."

ip doubtless susceptible of improvement, but the idea is essentially just. Let overy elector be evabled to vote with a moral assurance that his ballot will avail, even though his party bo less than a majority, and its triumph couse-quently hopeless. Suppose a State to contain 40,000 Republicans and 35,000 Democrats -like New Hampshire, for instance---why not so arrange that these numbers be mirrored in the strength of the rival parties in el-ther branch of the Legislature? Suppose it contain 180,000 Republicans and but 40. 000 Democrats, like Massachusetts why not allow the minority to have such share of the representation in Congress and the Logislarepresentation in Congress and the Legisla-ture as their numbers will justify? Suppose Massachusetts were to choose her ten represen-tatives in Congress under this system, the Democrats could say: "By running but two candidates and placing "the name of each five times on our ballots, "we can make their election certain;" and they would thus be supplied with a motive for effort which is now lacking. lacking. Great Reforms are always effected slowly and it may take years to render this sufficient by familiar to insure its adoption. We confident, however, that the principle insort and in some form will ultimately be adopt New York Truthin

They were designed to fill different places in the system of nature. The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than the owl is the kind of bird he is by accident or misfortune. The negro is ho more the white man's brother than the owl is the sister of the eagle, or than the ass is the brother of the There are," says the same great auhorse. thority, "over one hundred specific differences between the bonal and nervous system of the white man and the negro. Indeed, their forms are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body relatively of the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition, as that of the white man. . The negro's bones contains a far greater per centage of calcarcous salts than those of the white man. Even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid from that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organization of the negro differs quite as much from the white man as it does from that of the climpanzeethat is, in his bones, muscles, nerves and fibres. The chimpanzee has not much further to progress to become a negro, than the negro has to become a white man. This fact clence inexorably demonstrates."

It is agreed, by all scientific men who have urned their attention to this subject, that the capacity, by measurement, of the skull of the white man is ninety-seven cubic inches, that is, the average of one thousand, or any greater number of skulls. The negro has sixty six cubic inches ; the North American Indian has sixty-three onbic inches; the native Australian has fifty-six cubic inches."-Sir Charles Lyall, than whom there can be no arms and legs of the white man and negro are unlike in measurement. The hand of the negro is one twelfth larger, and one-tenth roader, than the hand of the white man his foot is one-eighth longer, and one-ninth broader, than the white man's; his fore-arm is one-tenth shorter; and the same is true of the bones from the knee to the ankle. The skeleton is unlike in the whole in weight and measurement, and unlike in every bone of it. In the most admirable speech of the Hon.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MAY Do -The "Chronicle," of Wednesday extracts a part of a very short atticle which appeared in this

paper on Tuesday, and makes commonts which wight, perhaps, have been spared if the whole had been quoted. As we then announced, the position of the administration, has been substantially taken in the matter of the reconstruction statutes. If it is expected, as is inferable from the tenor of our cotemporary's remarks, that he will become in any degree, or under any circumstances, the instrument of his own overthrow, then it attributes to him a disreputable quality. The Excoutive office is a unit, and, consequently, there can be no legitimate Executive action but that of the Posident. As an inevitable con-sequence, any provision of a statute which sequence, any provision of a statute which contravenes it is not law, and should be pre-vented from being encried into effect. If, for example, the further insubordination of Gen. Sheridan should throw impediments in the way of executing the statute consistently with the Constitution of the Unit. States, and the President should determine to supersode him, it would be an act clearly within the op-eration of the principle we announced, and they would also be compel-Sheridan should throw impediments in the eration of the principle we announced, and from which the President could not deviate, in the exercise of a sound discretion, as the only lawful Executive of the country, unlois at the cost of sacrificing the last vestige of constitutional duty. -- National Intelligencer, 27th.

BROWNLOW'S MILITIA.- THE T. papers contain numerous jokes on that inten ly hated band of licensed murderers. Brow low's melish. The "Murfreespore Jonite says :

says : Mr. Etheridge tells a good 10ke of low's militis. He says that the bes squad of the "military" force be squad of the "military "force be was at Greenville. They were a crait bandy-shanked, bow-legged, concentry cycd, slab sided, hip abot set of locus many of them, in gaudy patterns of onlice, and with oue exception w footed. He asked them the meaning was like a dog with a col though he was forever faces and change shirt A POOR FELLOW

hay field that his two every gether all night for this "Very likely care did not lague of his 1 between them. "SAMA are contag tained aud