

The Fairfield Herald.

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

Desportes, Williams & Co., Proprietors.]

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From the Home Journal.

TIED.

BY MARIETTA HOLLEY.

Come to me, soft-eyed sleep,
With your thine slumbered feet,
Press the pain from my troubled brow
With your kisses cool and sweet;
Lull me with your murmurous
Song of your lullaby—the best,
While on my heavy eyelids
Your dewy fingers rest.

Come with your native flowers,
Hear me and let me bloom,
And wrap my weary senses,
In the cloud of their perfume;
For though a strange whisper fire me
With their constant dull repeat—
Fret me, like low waves throbbing
With endless, endless beat.

Message of Gov. E. K. Sott to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

The following message from the Governor was read at noon yesterday before both Houses of the General Assembly:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with the requisitions of the constitution to lay before you information of the condition of the State, and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary or expedient, I shall proceed to perform that duty as briefly as circumstances will permit, postponing to a future opportunity the discussion of all questions not directly connected with the administration of the government. The interval since your session has been so brief, and the details connected with the organization of the new branches of public service has occupied so much time and attention, as to leave but little opportunity for the consideration of matters of a more general character, many of which were fully discussed in my Message at the special session.

The act providing for the assessment and taxation of property has received considerable attention, and the organization of the Auditor's Department has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Great care and caution have been necessary in selecting the officers to whom will be entrusted the execution of the tax law, but it is believed that the appointments made, and to be made, will give efficiency and success to this important part of the government. I shall lay before you, at the earliest practical period, the complete assessment of the property of the State, which will afford the necessary basis for taxation.

The estimate of the Auditor for the contingent fund may appear large, but it should be remembered that the Assessors' books, blanks and other forms for the whole State are to be provided out of this fund, not only for the assessment which is about to be made, but for that which will have to be made previous to the convening of the General Assembly in 1869.

The organization of the Auditor's Department, and the successful completion of the first assessment of property, will involve a large amount of labor and some unusual expenditures, but the result aimed at is most desirable. I recommend that the Legislature will afford every facility for the accomplishment of the object.

By reference to the report of the Comptroller-General, it will be seen that the entire bonded debt of the State is \$5,407,306 27, consisting as follows:

Three per cent. stock, payable at the pleasure of the State, \$3,886,600
Five per cent. stock, \$1,453,850
Six per cent. stock new State House, 1,775,000 00
Six per cent. stock and bonds funded debt, 1,281,071 27
Nine per cent. bonds, 484,444 51
Six per cent. bonds, 1,000,000 00
New State Capitol, 511,600 00
Making a grand total of, \$5,407,306 27

Interest due on the entire debt, July 1, 1868, \$355,204 27

Interest due January 1, 1869, 159,214 38

Total interest, \$514,418 70

This is not the interest on a capital debt of \$5,407,306 27, at six per cent; but the reason is obvious, as a portion of the debt is at three per cent, and another portion at five per cent.

In addition to the foregoing interest paying debt there is a floating

debt of \$160,000, in the shape of bills receivable, authorized by the Legislature, which are available for taxes, and which will all be probably absorbed by application to that purpose during the present quarter, thus giving but little aid to the Treasury in the way of current funds. This is the last quarter of the collection for 1867, under the assessment by the military commander, and it will leave the entire collection for 1868 available for the purposes of the Treasury. They would have been sooner collected, but for the difficulties attendant upon putting the new tax law in operation, the collections under which will commence in January next.

Under the new law, bringing every class of property on the tax list, at its bona fide value, including such of what has been heretofore exempted and a still larger amount entered at nominal value, at a moderate estimate, there will be not less than three hundred millions of property as a basis of taxation. This, at a very low percentage, will afford abundant revenue to meet the current expenses of the State, the interest on its funded debt, and a considerable margin for the establishment of a sinking fund.

In this connection I would recommend that a law be passed providing for the levying and collection of taxes in counties to meet their local expenditures and the salaries of their officers. This will enable them to make such improvements in the way of roads, bridges and public buildings as the taste and public spirit of the citizens may dictate, without drawing from the public treasury monies to defray the expenses of local improvements, in which the citizens of the State at large have no direct interest.

The Comptroller's estimate of expenditures for the current year amount to \$499,798.18; exclusive of interest, \$330,692.38, which includes that on a portion of the debt for the quarter ending October, 1869, making an aggregate of \$819,290.51.

In the report of the Comptroller-General you will notice the items of what is considered as the war debt of the State, aggregating \$2,722,315.86; and of credits due the State from sheriffs and tax collectors, amounting in the aggregate to \$76,664.87, which he recommends may be sunk and dropped from the accounts of the State.

I would suggest that the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, be associated with the Comptroller in the investigating and determining what claims originated from the prosecution of the war.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of passing a law for the funding of the interest on the State debt up to July 1, 1868; to avoid the necessity of foreclosing the bonds of the State at the market at a sacrifice. I have every confidence in the ability of the treasury to meet the future interest upon our debt as it becomes due.

The following is a list of the assets of the State on the 31st day of October, 1868:

Shares in North-eastern Railroad Company, \$120,000 00
Shares in Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company, 250,000 00
Shares in Pendleton Railroad Company, 42,500 00
Shares in Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, 453,960 00
Shares in Blue Ridge Railroad Company, 1,310,000 00
Shares in Columbia and Hamburg Railroad Company, 42,000 00
Shares in Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, 200,000 00
Shares in Laurens Railroad Company, 50,000 00
Shares in South Carolina Railroad Company, 24,000 00
Shares in Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, 270,000 00
Shares in South-western Railroad Bank, 6,000 00
Shares in Keowee and Tuskegee Turnpike Company, 6,000 00
Total, \$1,754,660 00

The report of the Treasurer to this Department and herewith transmitted, shows the operations of the Treasury from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, 1868, making the amount of bills at the former period, and the aggregate of subsequent receipts, \$435,373 83; and the expenditures \$409,639 76—leaving a balance of \$25,734 07 on hand at the making up of the report.

I would also call your attention to the accompanying letter from the Treasurer, indicating a want of clerical force in his office, by which his business is retarded and the settlement of accounts delayed.

I recommend to the Legislature that some early action be taken to prevent the courts and officers of the Bank of the State from wasting and misapplying its assets to the payment of costs of suits, attorney's fees, and the salaries of officers and agents. If the holders of the Fire Loan Bonds are determined to pur-

sue the policy of disparaging the credit and resources of the State, when it must be apparent to them that no State of the Union is more solvent, or has a fairer prospect of promptly meeting all her liabilities, they should be compelled to carry on this litigation at their own expense. I have reason to believe that not less than sixty thousand dollars, in gold has been squandered and made away with for salaries of officers and agents who are performing no necessary duties, fees of attorneys who are employed for the purpose of bringing the credit of the State into disrepute, and for other objects of equally questionable propriety. The holders of Fire Loan Bonds should be placed on the same footing as other creditors of the State, and they should be held accountable for all damages the State has sustained, or may sustain, by their unwarrantable litigation.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the Superintendent of Education for the progress made in executing the act to provide for the temporary organization of the Educational Department of the State. Much of the difficulty attendant upon initiating the new system has been overcome, and I have reason to expect that during the session I will be enabled to transmit to you information such statistics as will afford a basis for further legislation.

The subject of Magistrate's Courts was treated at some length in my former message to the General Assembly. I would again earnestly call your attention to this important matter. No discrimination has heretofore been made between grand and petit larceny, nor has any precise limit been fixed for the guidance of courts in such cases. A wide latitude has accordingly been given to the discretion of Magistrates and Judges, and in consequence our jails are crowded with petty offenders, at an enormous expense to the State. Indeed, it has been the heaviest item of charge upon the treasury. I would respectfully suggest that final jurisdiction be given to magistrates in all cases of petit larceny and simple assault, and battery, and misdemeanors, of similar grade; giving, however, the accused parties the right of appeal. Also, I would recommend the establishment of a fair and reasonable fee bill, as reports have reached this office of unreasonable and unjustifiable exactions of magistrates and constables, from the poor and ignorant, in cases where, by a little effort, the matters in dispute could have been amicably arranged. Cases have also been brought to my attention in which it is alleged that prosecutions have been instituted for malicious purposes, and executive interference invoked as a remedy for injustice. If this loose and profligate administration of law is not checked and the offenders held to a strict accountability, the courts of justice, instead of being a shield and a protection, may become an engine of oppression and wrong to the people.

I transmit for your consideration, the report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending November 7, 1868, covering the reports of Dr. J. W. Parker, the Superintendent, and Physicians, and of John W. Bates, Esq., the Treasurer of the institution. The report of the Superintendent shows that the number of patients was 187; and there was received during the year 82, making a total of 269; of this number 11 have died; 7 have been removed, two eloped, and 50 have been discharged cured—total 65; leaving in the asylum, at present, 204 patients, of which 107 are males, and 97 females. Paying patients 57; paupers, 153. The report and accompanying tables exhibit a very favorable condition of affairs, showing that 61 per cent. of those admitted have been cured; while only four per cent. of those under treatment have died. Among those received were 25 colored persons, who were with few exceptions in great destitution—three of them exhausted from disease and want of attention. Four of their number died, and one eloped; and thirteen were sent home cured; one, however, relapsed; and of his own accord returned to the Asylum.

For more than twenty years, colored persons have been admitted to the benefits of the institution and have enjoyed the advantages afforded; and such as facilitated their cure and contributed to their comfort, as is now the case.

The Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind was reorganized in November, 1866; the Cedar Spring Asylum, Spartanburg County, was operated very successfully until the close of the fiscal year on the 1st of October, 1867. The appropriation being then exhausted, the further exercises of the institution were suspended, and the pupils sent to their respective homes. The location is an admirable one, the buildings large and commodious, and to avoid their going to decay I recommend that the reorganization heretofore made, that authority should be granted to rent or lease the building so that the State may avail itself of an opportunity that may present itself of securing a tenement, who will protect the premises and keep them in necessary repair; must the goodness of the State and justify the reorganization of the institution. The condition and affairs of the Penitentiary are now under investigation, and when the gentlemen conducting it have submitted their report I will take an early opportunity of transmitting it for your information.

The report of the Faculty of the University of South Carolina has been transmitted to the trustees of the institution, now in session in this city. Inasmuch as they have referred it to a select committee for examination, and as there are several questions of importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the institution likely to be brought under discussion, I have deemed it advisable to await the action of the trustees, when I shall make it the subject of a special communication.

In obedience to the joint resolution of the Legislature, requesting the Executive to take such action as may be necessary for garrisoning the important towns in the State, I entered into correspondence with the Commanding General of the Military Department, which resulted in stationing detachments of Federal troops at various points where disturbances were apprehended. My thanks are due to Brigadier-General Bomford, commanding the District, for his prompt attention to my suggestions, and his disposition to co-operate with the civil authorities to the full extent of his power in the preservation of the peace.

The railroads whose bonds are guaranteed or endorsed by the State have been furnished with a copy of the concurrent resolutions notifying them that unless provisions are made by them to pay interest due and past due by November next, legal proceedings will be instituted against them. No answer has as yet been received from either of them except the accompanying letter from the President of the Greenville Railroad Company, giving a very satisfactory account of the prospects and condition of the road.

The contingent liability of the State from endorsement of railroad bonds is as follows:

South Carolina Railroad bonds, payable in 1868, secured by first mortgage, \$2,093,312 40
Charleston and Savannah Railroad bonds, payable in March, 1877, secured by first mortgage, 505,000 00
Northeastern Railroad bonds, payable March 1, 1869, secured by first mortgage, 92,000 00
Laurens Railroad bonds, payable in 1869, secured by first mortgage, 75,000 00
Spartanburg and Union Railroad bonds, payable in 1878 and 1879, secured by first mortgage, 800,000 00
Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds, payable in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1886, 945,474 21

Of the endorsements upon the Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds \$700,000 is under authority of the act of 1861, and \$203,848 89 is under the authority of the act of 1866, passed for the purpose of enabling the company to pay the interest past due and to fall due prior to the 1st of January, 1868, upon coupons and upon the mortgage and guaranteed bonds. This guarantee is upon certificates of indebtedness. The sum of \$41,622 38 is upon the outstanding debt of the company, upon which there is no lien, the guarantee having been made where the holders of demands upon the company surrendered three dollars of demand for one dollar of bonds.

I enclose a communication from Dr. Robert Leiby, Health Officer of Charleston, in reference to the establishment of a quarantine station for that port to which I respectfully ask your attention.

I would respectfully call your attention to the remarks in my last message in reference to the organization of the militia, and renew my recommendations on the subject. The Adjutant-General's office cannot be organized until some action is taken by the Legislature.

I would respectfully recommend as worthy of your consideration the propriety of devoting the magnificent donation of an educational institute by Charleston for instruction in agriculture, mechanics, and the higher branches of scientific and classical studies. The buildings and grounds connected with the Citadel Academy are admirably adapted to the purpose.

It has been suggested that there will be some difficulty in depositing the business before the Courts of law in accordance with the first of January next. I simply submit the subject for your consideration as I have a sufficient information to justify me in offering my recommendation.

I transmit herewith a statement of the pardons granted since my accession to office, and the reasons therefor. In all cases the pardons were granted in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1867, and the pardons were granted in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1867, and the pardons were granted in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1867.

It is understood here that Gen. Grant will not authorize any extension of the Virginia stay law, and consequently hundreds of the best farms in the State will soon be foreclosed for sale on the hammer. In view of this state of affairs, it is rumored that an association will be formed, with a large cash capital, for the purpose of buying up these farms for speculation, as they will no doubt be sold at great sacrifice. It might be well for those desiring to invest in Virginia lands to keep a lookout for these sales, and avoid the speculators' advanced prices.

ward from the courthouse, and was pursued by a gang of ruffians, by whom he was assaulted in the public highway. Mr. Martin was an intelligent and patriotic citizen, singularly inoffensive in language and demeanor, and all the circumstances connected with the outrage mark it as a cold-blooded assassination.

Col. B. F. Randolph, a senator from Orangeburg County, was assassinated at Hodges Station, near Cokesbury, Abbeville County, on the 10th of October. Mr. Randolph was on his way to address a meeting of his fellow citizens, and upon the stopping of the train, while on the platform of the car, he was attacked by three ruffians, who had evidently been lying in wait for the purpose; and notwithstanding there were a number of persons present, including those connected with the train, the assassins were enabled to leisurely mount their horses and escape. Mr. Randolph was a man of eminent talents, of great force of character, and exercised an extensive influence upon public sentiment. Notwithstanding that he was studiously courteous and liberal in his intercourse with his fellow-men, the additional infamy, as in the case of Mr. Martin, was attempted, by sheer fabrications and falsehoods, to blacken his character and defame his memory as a palliation, if not justification, of his murder; other instances of violence and outrages of the most revolting character in portions of Edgefield, Abbeville and Newberry Counties have been reported to this department.

But prominence has been given to the assassination of Messrs. Martin and Randolph because of their official position, and because their official position of honor has been offered for the apprehension of their murderers, sons of whom are known to be refugees and outlaws from adjoining States, who availed themselves of the political excitement as a cloak for their crime. It is to be regretted that such is the condition of society in the immediate neighborhoods that neither the prompt rewards nor the strenuous efforts of civil officers have accomplished their arrest. They are fully armed and mounted, and boast of the extent and power of their private armies, who are themselves heavily armed, and are charged with the duty of the murder of the lamented Randolph, had the hardihood to publish an address to the Executive, threatening still further outrages and additional violence.

As a discouraging evidence of the deterioration of our morals, it may be mentioned that this course of assassination has been published and republished without a word of censure or dissent. The turbulent condition of affairs in the localities to which I have called your attention cannot and must not be longer tolerated. A government unable to enforce its laws and protect its citizens is a mockery to the nation, and a disgrace to the people. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost to support the efforts of civil officers to enforce the law, and to collect its revenue by taxation. A remedy for these evils, which strike at the very foundation of the State, should be promptly applied. The law must be made supreme, and no arrogant man must be taught to obey its behests; the humblest assured of its protection.

The general elections have passed, and the political issues involved, which so fiercely agitated the country, having been determined for a considerable period, it is devoutly to be hoped that the community may be relieved from the much needed respite from the agitation and excitement which it has so long been subjected, and that our people may be enabled to turn their attention to the development and improvement of their material resources, which have been so sadly impaired and neglected. It gives me much pleasure to announce that assurances have been received, both previous and subsequent to the election, from many of the most prominent men of the State, heretofore in active opposition to the government, of their regret at the occurrence of these outrages, and their determination to do for their country, as well as of their determination to give up their political opinions, and to give up their political rights, and to give up their political rights, and to give up their political rights.

"CONSOLIDATION" IN TENNESSEE.—We learn that Thomas H. Calloway, Esq., President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, has also been elected President of the East Tennessee and Virginia road.—This gives President Calloway the control of that portion of the "great line" from Bristol to Chattanooga, and as he and General Mahone differ very materially in their views of the means best calculated to promote the interests of the line, it is not improbable that the increased power obtained by President Calloway by his election to the East Tennessee road will still further embarrass and retard the operations of the line from Bristol to Norfolk. It is to be hoped, however, that these difficulties may be satisfactorily adjusted. Otherwise the entire line will be seriously damaged, and the trade which should pass over it will be diverted to other routes.—Lynchburg News.

SUDEN DEATH.—G. W. Williams, Esq., of York, who has been stopping several days at Nickerson's, in attendance upon the United States Circuit Court, died very suddenly, yesterday morning, at an early hour. He had been complaining of feeling unwell the day before, and on Tuesday night, when asked by a friend to sign a paper, called attention to the fact of his hand shaking to such an extent, as to effect his penmanship. He leaves a large family. Mr. Williams was an eminent lawyer, and a meeting of the bar was held yesterday, and feeling tributes to his memory were pronounced by several members. To his body was sent home yesterday evening.—Phoenix, S. C.

The Straw Law.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: "It is understood here that Gen. Grant will not authorize any extension of the Virginia stay law, and consequently hundreds of the best farms in the State will soon be foreclosed for sale on the hammer. In view of this state of affairs, it is rumored that an association will be formed, with a large cash capital, for the purpose of buying up these farms for speculation, as they will no doubt be sold at great sacrifice. It might be well for those desiring to invest in Virginia lands to keep a lookout for these sales, and avoid the speculators' advanced prices."

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counter organizations, and dissensions and disturbances will be fomented and perpetuated to the interruption of the peace and prosperity of the neighborhood. I trust that every well-wisher of peace and progress will discountenance the further continuation of these secret political intrigues.

Trusting in the beneficent protection of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, and who has vouchsafed us such abundance of evidences of His loving kindness, let us invoke His blessing on all our deliberations and proceedings, and to this end that they may be guided and governed by that wisdom, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes: "There is, after all, a chance that a colored representative may have a seat in the Fortieth Congress. By the rejection of the returns of certain parishes in Louisiana, Menard, a negro, is declared elected to fill the unexpired term of Mann, Democrat, and deceased. Menard will get the certificate, which will be prima facie evidence of his right to be Mann's successor, and he must be admitted to the seat, and Hunt, Democrat, who is defeated by the rejection of the returns, will have a chance to contest Menard's seat. But the original certificate of Colonel Mann having been contested by one Simon Jones, Republican, both Menard and Hunt will be ousted if Jones is successful. If not, then, provided things are done in the usual way, Menard is the sitting member by virtue of the certificate, and Hunt is the contestant. But things may not be done in the usual way. To admit Menard involves the recognition of the legality of this late election. Hence there may or may not be a colored gentleman in the Fortieth Congress. Altogether it is a very curiously complicated case, and involves at least half a dozen questions, including one of color."

A VERY SINGULAR TRAGEDY IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Late last night says the Rochester Democrat, of November 28, a singular and lamentable tragedy was performed in south St. Paul street, of which we have gathered the following particulars: A beautiful and accomplished young lady, Miss Emma W., a stranger, temporarily lodging at the Osburn House, disguised herself in male apparel and proceeded to No. 27 south St. Paul street, where several of her friends, including her uncle and mother, were passing the evening, whom she first accosted in a friendly manner, and conversed with pleasantly enough, though rather excitedly, for an hour or two. She is said to be a person of singularly romantic and erratic disposition, and her freak for donning man's attire, therefore, attracted little attention, and created no surprise. In the course of the evening, however, she suddenly became insane, and drawing a knife, attacked and fatally stabbed an old gentleman who endeavored to curb her eccentricities, and then rushing upon her uncle, whose name was King, killed him with a single blow of her weapon. Before the horrified spectators could summon presence of mind enough to seize the infuriated lunatic she swallowed some potent poison, apparently strychnine and died in a few minutes.

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Secession in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Courier, speaking of Sumner's bill to enforce negro suffrage on all the States, says:

Will the Democracy (of Ohio) still continue to talk of referring that outrage to the ballot-box, and allow the so-called law which stabs the vitals of constitutional liberty in this State, against the will of the people, to go into operation? We had as well take poison, as to agree to such a wholesale destruction of the suffrage by the diminution of white and the infusion of black. We would be tampering with the life of the body politic as a man would tamper with his own life if he were to let out half his heart's blood and inject his veins with water.

We entreat our readers to look to the imminent danger of that great change, and most decidedly to prepare themselves for bold and wise remedies to put it aside. We know of nothing else than the veto of the State of Ohio, or her secession from the Union.

We secured because Congress refused us the right to carry negroes into the territories, and because the Radicals of the North stole them from us whenever they got an opportunity. Now Ohio talks about seceding because Congress wants to force negro suffrage upon her. Will she be permitted to depart in peace? or will she too be whipped back into the fold with the black sheep of Parliamentary New England? Look out for a storm in the West. Negro suffrage and paying gold interest on bonds will bring it about before long. Won't we have a jolly time helping New England to whip the West back into the Union?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's message, we learn, is nearly completed, and is reported as being quite voluminous. One of the Washington correspondents writes of it as follows: "We reprint his utterances, without vouching for their accuracy."

President Johnson, in his annual message, will congratulate himself upon the fact that it is to be his last. He says no man has ever surrendered official responsibility with a moiety of the pleasure with which he will vacate the Presidential chair. His message will vindicate at length the past policy of his administration, not for convincing those to whom it is addressed, but to place on record a full vindication of his official action.

The message reviews the reconstruction acts, and compares the reconstruction policy of Congress with the policy of his administration, as viewed in the light of the Constitution, as well as upon their intrinsic merits, as plans for restoring peace and prosperity to a distracted country. President Johnson is better satisfied than ever of the wisdom of the plan of restoration which he proposed, and says that time has tended to establish the fallacy of Congressional reconstruction. Referring to the general shock which the Constitution received at the hands of the dominant party, he cites cases of tyranny and outrage, which were its necessary results. This portion of the message closes with an eloquent appeal to the American people to stand by the Union of the States, but at the same time not to forget that the Constitution is the sheet anchor of their freedom.

EARTHQUAKES.—S. M. Professor of a college out West has expressed the opinion that we shall have earthquakes of our Atlantic coast as they have had recently on the Pacific. In this opinion he may be correct; but as it may tend to unsettle the minds of some folks who might be led to anticipate such a calamity, just as some have been crazed by the doctrines of those who have named the day when the world shall be destroyed, it may tend to re-assure them by producing opinions which are quite the reverse of those held by the Western professor. From an article upon the recent earthquakes in South America and California, this writer says:

These shocks, which they have had in California, came from the agitation imparted to the lava which, under the comparative thin crust of the Western section of our continent. East of the Mississippi River we repose upon a thick, solid and reliable crust.

We have no volcanoes in this section because we have no use for them, safety valves and escape pipes. We are all right. But in 1811, it will be remembered by some, there was an earthquake at New Madrid, on the West side of the Mississippi, from which some folks went down and some lakes were created. From the west side of the Mississippi, therefore, we may assume the crust of earth to the Pacific, especially in the valleys, is comparatively thin, and the two sections, otherwise, are as widely different as Europe and Asia. The earthquake from the Mississippi is like Europe, and West like Asia.

"Brick" Pomeroy gives up his T. G. Grosse (Wis.) Democrat, and another removes to New York, and another gives up his daily paper, and another a weekly edition, and to be called "Pomeroy's Democrat," as a weekly edition.

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