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The Press on the New Chief Justice.

The New York Sun:—"A selection unfit to be made." New York Star:—"President Grant has done many strange things. This is the strangest." New York World:—"A piece of indefensible personal favoritism." New York Commercial Advertiser:—"General Grant might have nominated some other gentleman who would have given more satisfaction to the country." New York Times:—"The President has risen above mere party considerations in filling the post." New York Express:—"A lawyer of greater experience and professional training is due to the place." Philadelphia Press:—"He has never been called a great man, but he has always been a safe one."

WINNSBORO.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 10, 1873.

The President's Message.

The President has delivered himself of a voluminous message. He begins by announcing that the past year has been eventful. "A financial crisis has occurred that has brought forth fortunes of gigantic proportions; political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions; and finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag, has for a time threatened the most serious consequences." He congratulates the American people upon the honors they bore off from the Vienna Exposition, but says nothing of the disgraceful conduct of the Vienna Commissioners appointed by him. He believes the Coolie trade is being gradually suppressed, and renews his recommendation to have a commission appointed to settle the Alabama claims. He believes the Cuban affairs have been amicably settled, and hopes that slavery will soon be abolished in that last stronghold of barbarism. The revenues are not increasing, and he recommends economy during the coming year. He also recommends a return to specie payments, without however showing the mode. He recommends a system of postal savings banks. He recommends the admission of Colorado as a State. Finally, he recommends a general amnesty bill as the number of persons now disfranchised is small, and yet sufficient to keep up an irritation; and a further enforcement of the civil rights. These are the prominent points of the message. The message as regards length, is a success, but for strength and interest is not much. Dryden once said to Swift, "Consis Swift, whatever else you may be, you cannot be a poet." Whatever else Grant may be, he is not a statesman.

Editorial Notes.

The Senate, has, by a vote of twenty-five to one, passed a resolution refusing Mr. W. H. McCaw, (the former editor of the Carolinian, and now, correspondent of the News and Courier), the privilege of attending its sessions. Mr. McCaw has been pouring hot shot into them for some time, and this action of theirs is not unexpected. They love darkness rather than light, and cannot bear to have their deeds ventilated. Mr. McCaw's letters have been very fine, affording the only means possessed by outsiders of knowing the evil doings of the government. The action of the Senate may be explained in the words of the gentleman who calmly suffered a man to call him a thief and a liar, and then knocked him down when he called him a Whig, "I don't mind a falsehood" said he, "It is the truth that hurts."

Senator Sumner opened the present session of Congress by introducing a bill to have mixed schools in the District of Columbia. It was indefinitely postponed. This would make it appear that the freedom shriekers of the North cannot bear the odor of the "friend and brother" too near. Social equality is not relished in the North. Mixed schools have raised a hubbub in several northern cities; and many ways have already been found to avoid the "amendments."—Charity begins at home. Let the North exercise that Christian virtue itself. We are unwilling that the South should monopolize it all.

Hon. J. S. Pike, of Maine, late U. S. Minister to Holland has published a book entitled "The Prostrate State—How Negro Government Rules in South Carolina." The Tribune pronounces it a remarkably fine work, one of the best of its kind ever written. Several letters were written to the Tribune by the author over the initials J. S. P., and copied by the press of this State. They were very able.

The congregational churches of the United States are to have a convention to try Plymouth Church for its

action in the Beecher-Bowen-Tilton scandal. Plymouth Church is defendant. The upshot will probably be that Beecher will establish a separate church with Bowen, Tilton and Victoria Woodhull as pillars thereof.

The Cuban Question—Domestic and Foreign Ku Klux.

The Cuban embroglio promises to prove a farce. It had an air of bluster from the first. The United States accepts the reparation offered by Spain. It strikes us however that money is a poor compensation for the lives of human beings. The crew of the Virginia either were, or were not, guilty. If guilty no compensation is necessary. If not guilty they were butchered in cold blood; and their murder can be satisfied only according to the canons of the old Levitical Law, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Spain does not promise to punish the murderers. She merely agrees to have them tried. Nothing is more easy than to have Barriell and his followers acquitted. If the United States has a price set upon the life of each of its citizens, it would be interesting to know at what sum Moses and Parker and Neagle and the rest of the crew of our craft are held. A bargain might be struck with the general government or their removal to that land where the wicked cease from troubling. The government warded upon the Ku Klux for threatening to extinguish these lights of Radicalism, and for killing two noted incendiaries, accepting no apology, showing no mercy. The Ku Klux were citizens of our own government. These Spanish Ku Klux, foreigners and enemies, unhesitatingly massacre near a hundred citizens, and are nevertheless politely permitted to wipe out their outrage by paying a few shekels, and by submitting to a farcical trial by their Brother Ku Klux. The difference is that Spain has a navy and the Ku Klux had none; the former can injure Yankee shipping, the latter could not. The United States should adopt the banner of the Knight Templars reversed, black to his friends, white to his enemies. The White House has proven a Capua to Grant.

Amendments to the Constitution. Several amendments to the constitution of the United States have been proposed by Mr. Sumner in the Senate. One provides for the election of President by the direct vote of the people and the abolition of the Vice-Presidency. Another proposes that the President shall be elected for six years, and be ineligible for a second term. Both these amendments are good. The evils of a second term have become too evident, especially of later years. So soon as an individual is elected for the first term, his whole efforts are directed to obtaining a second term, and patronage is lavished with a view to this rather than to a fitness of the appointees. Remove the temptation and the evil will be removed. President Grant proposes another amendment, by which the President may be permitted to veto a portion of an act and approve the rest. This also is a wise measure. The only difficulty is that the old constitution will be soon so patched up with amendments that it will not be recognizable. Add another amendment allowing women and Chinese to vote and the constitution will be perfect.

The New Chief Justice. President Grant has nominated Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Attorney-General Williams is from Oregon, and was the first cabinet officer appointed from the Pacific slope. The President might have found many able persons than Mr. Williams to fill this responsible position. What are the motives for this appointment we cannot perceive. It may be that the administration has lately been so badly thrashed out by the farmers of California and Oregon that it deems some honor of this kind necessary to win these States back in the fold. If Grant has shown originality in nothing else, he certainly has evinced originality in selecting his subordinates. Men in whom the public have found nothing, are discovered by the President to be capable of filling the highest and gravest offices. We are grieved to say that Grant has not been able to obtain a popular verdict in favor of his appointments.

Synopsis of the Address of Dudley W. Adams. The Grand Master of the National Grange, D. W. Adams, of Iowa, was present by invitation at the Fair of the Carolinas in Charlotte, and delivered

A Word to the Farmers.

The present condition of the farmers in this County, as well in the whole State, is one of the most serious subjects that any thinking man reflects upon at the present time. I use the word "serious," Mr. Editor because it more fitly expresses the actual status of the planting interests of our entire commonwealth. Under the present system of free labor, and with a complete subserviency to

Luck and Labor. This is what Mr. Cobden, the English writer, says about luck and labor: "Luck is everything waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen and ringing hammer, lays the foundation of competence. Luck whistles. Labor whistles. Luck rises on chance."

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hurried notes taken at the time. This synopsis does not do him justice, as it is necessarily imperfect.

"Mr. Adams, after a few introductory remarks, spoke of the extravagance of the present system of farming, and the necessity of a more economical system. He believed that one great cause of this loss lies in the remoteness of the consumer from the producer. They must be brought nearer together so that all the profits need not be absorbed by exorbitant rates of transportation. The farmers of Carolina ship their cotton at thirteen cents a pound. They bring back the manufactured fabric at twenty cents an ounce. Virginia sells her red cedar forests at twelve dollars an acre; and imports cedar buckets at twelve dollars a dozen. Louisiana sells her sugar at eight cents a pound, and buys candies at fifty-nine cents a pound. Texas sends leather to Boston at eight cents a pound and buys boots at eight dollars a pair. These are but a few instances of a disease that prays upon the vitals of the country. Long lines of communication destroy all profits. The only remedy is to have them shortened. Why are lands selling in Pennsylvania for a hundred dollars an acre, and in Carolina for five dollars? Why in Iowa at two hundred a foot and in Illinois for five dollars an acre? Why can farmers in New York accumulate wealth by tilling lands worth five hundred dollars an acre, while they make nothing on lands worth only one hundredth of that amount? Because in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, the producer and consumer are in close proximity. History shows that no country which exports the raw material, and imports manufactured fabrics, ever becomes prosperous. Prosperity blossoms only those lands in which agriculture and manufactures are combined. One could not exist in perfection without the other. The speaker was glad to see this fact recognized at the Fair. Side by side, on exhibition, were the natural products of the soil and the artificial results of human ingenuity. The speaker had seen the cartoon of a farmer uttering the words: "I pay for all." This was a fallacy, pernicious in its results. The farmer only fulfilled the share allotted to him in the grand distribution of economy. The miner, delving in the earth for the metals of which are manufactured implements of culture, sees his work in the golden harvest equally with the toiling farmer. He who captures a waterfall, and makes each drop descending, as it flows to the ocean, perform its part in running the busy spindle, is as much a benefactor of the human race as the tiller of the soil. Agriculture and manufactures are mutually dependent. They form the warp and woof of the industrial fabric. Destroy either and the other is worthless. The highest prosperity is reached only by a harmonious development of all the pursuits of life. Carolina is justly proud of her past. She shows a long line of scholars, statesmen and warriors. But having achieved all this glory, she must not, like Alexander, weep because there are no other worlds to conquer. An entirely new world lies before her. Many resources are lying undeveloped in her borders. Every turn of the water-wheel adds to the value of her raw products. Her forests are a mine of wealth. Into these should be carried mills. Her mountains are filled with rich metals. In her borders, the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer can all obtain employment. These must unite in setting up a new Carolina. Then the sea will team with sails, forming easy communication with other countries. Her swamps will be covered with rice, and her plains with maize, cereals and cotton. On every side will be schools, necessary to instruct her sons in performing their duty. Instead of want and distress will be found peace and plenty.

Nature has given Carolinians a glorious heritage. Labor, perseverance and economy will be necessary to its perfect development. The above gives the principal points touched by the speaker. He dwells on the necessity of factories at home, and of abandonment of the old "one pursuit" system. He said nothing of politics. In private conversation, he deprecated the idea of the Granges, as an organization, having anything to do with politics. They were organized to develop the resources of the country. The address contains capital ideas, well suited to the Times; and our people will do well to heed them. The money spent in increasing the extent of agriculture, could build a factory. And factories are an absolute necessity. Plant less cotton, and manufacture what you make, at home.

How Animals may be Starved. Mnoaso and Maroot experimented in feeding a sheep that weighed fifty-three pounds, on food that contained no nitrogen, such as sugar, starch, gum and water. The sheep lived twenty days and died with every appearance of starving. It weighed at that time thirty-one pounds, or twenty-two less than when the experiment began. The vital principle consumed over a pound a day of the fat and flesh of the system, but it could no longer support life. Teidman and Gmelin tried similar experiments on geese with like results. A goose fed on sugar, that weighed six pounds one day, died in twenty-two days, weighing four pounds eight ounces. Gum and starch as in corn and potatoes, did no better. If fat, oil, starch, gum and all non-nitrogenous food is valueless as an animal food, albumen, gluten, legumens, pure, are very little better. A goose fed on the whites of eggs (albumen) died in forty-six days from starvation, having lost four pounds in weight. Hence, if a farmer would obtain the best result from feeding stock of any kind or even workmen, he must mix starch or its equivalent in sugar, oil or gum with such elements as abound in peas, oats, wheat, clover, corn, meat and cabbage. The oil in corn is burnt in the bodies of man and beast to keep their blood warm.

Taintor's Sentence.

Taintor, the late cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, has at last, like so many public offenders in these times, come by his deserts. Our readers will remember that the cashier had, through speculation, lost four hundred thousand dollars, the property of the bank. After an impartial trial Taintor has been found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The sentence to some, will, no doubt, seem severe; but Judge Benedict, in pronouncing sentence, reminded the prisoner that but for the one mitigating circumstance in his case—viz: temptation to which he was exposed through the negligence of the President and the directors—the punishment would have been more severe. It is gratifying to see justice administered in this way. We hope that the punishment of Taintor will have a wholesome influence on the men of his class. It will be well, too, if bank presidents and directors take the hint so emphatically thrown out by the Judge, and give more of their time and attention to the duties attached to their respective positions. In this case the President and directors were guilty of gross neglect of duty.—N. Y. Herald.

25a ys the Asheville Citizen of the 7th ultimo:—"Miss Hattie Massey of Madison county, died a few days ago, aged 65 years. She was born without limbs, (arms or legs) was of more than ordinary intellect and energy; could sweep the floor as well and as quickly as any one; could write well, and read most fluently. At an early age she became a member of the Baptist church, and continued a devout Christian to her death. She was the daughter of Mrs.—Massey. Her father's name was Thomas Lewis. By his legitimate wife he had 17 children, and by Miss Massey the same number—34 in all. He raised the two families, and all became good, sober, industrious citizens. At his death, (at 70 years,) he left each child a good farm. The two families always maintained the greatest harmony of feelings."

The Kelsey outrage in Suffolk county, New York, has given rise to a strange controversy. The supervisors of the county offered a reward for the recovery of Kelsey's body, on the supposition that he had been murdered. Two fishermen found one half of what has been recognized as the body of the murdered man, and now the supervisors raise the question whether the finders are entitled to more than one-half of the reward. The principal thus advanced by the board of supervisors is a singular one, to say the least. If it be admitted that a reward offered for the finding of a human body is to be paid in proportion to so much of it as may be found, then it would prevent unpleasant contentions if the sum of money offered was divided among its various parts beforehand, as, for instance, so much for an arm, so much for a toe, and so on.

A new religious sect recently sprang up into existence in Russia, and in a marvellously short time had gathered hundreds of converts. The fair sectarians—for with one exception they were all of the same sex—dwelt in the Russian Town of Porchov, and were named Seraphimovski, from their founder and teacher, Father Seraphimus. Their creed was implicit belief in their reverend leader; their practice consisted in outting off the hair. Women were converted in crowds, and soon there would have been little or no long hair left in Porchov, when the police were moved to inquire into the subject. They discovered that Father Seraphimus had a brother who dealt in coiffures, and that monk and barber united to drive a very pretty trade in the tresses sacrificed by the devotees. The seraphic doctor now lies in prison, with leisure to meditate on the disadvantage of combining religion and business.

Bees in the United States. Uncle Sam, has bees enough to give us all a sting! There are two million bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over twenty-two pounds of honey at twenty-five cents a pound. So, that after paying their own board, our bees present us with a revenue of over \$,8,800,000. To prevent it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one third million pounds of wax made and given to us by the bee industry workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey averages from fifty to two hundred per cent of the capital invested. "I hope you'll be able to support me," said a young woman, while walking out with her intended during a somewhat slippery state of the pavement. "Why, yes," replied the somewhat hesitating swain; "with a little assistance from your father." There was some confusion and a profound silence.

A cabbage stalk has been sent to this office, that is three feet in length and measures four inches in circumference. Our informant states that before cutting it was six feet in length.—Chester Reporter.

Thirty-three Watertown women were recently searched for unaccounted goods coming from Prescott, Canada, and all but four were found trying to smuggle something over.

John H. Evans, Esq., has retired from the editorial control of the Carolina Spartan, and Col. T. Stobo Farrow succeeds thereto.

In Anderson the trial justices are levying a fine of five dollars for removing rails from any body's fence.

W E are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which will be full and complete in a short time. Tools and Implements for the Planter, the Mechanic, the Smith and Wood workman. Leathers, Harness and Rope of all kinds, Balances, Scales and Measuring Machines, and Tin Wares, Wagon and Hinge Materials, on hand and to arrive. We have two sets of Cut Nails on hand.

ALSO a nice lot of Groceries, embracing Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Butter, Lard, Rice, Fish, Beans, Chickens, Tobacco, Soap, Candles and Starch.

All Low for the Cash Bagging and Ties to arrive soon.

J. M. GALLOWAY & CO. sept 20

WARRANTED!

AT B. J. McCARLEY'S. nov 22

Bagging and Ties. 5,000 Yards Heavy Standard Bagging, Arrow Ties and Bagging Ties Just Received and for sale by. aug 23 BEATTY & BRO.

NOTICE ALL who gave me their notes for Carolina Fertilizer, are hereby notified that their notes are due on the first day of November next, and are in my hands for collection. Those who gave me their notes for Cotton Seed, will find their notes at the Express Office. I hope for a prompt payment of both. oct 11 JNO. H. CATHCART.

WINNSBORO HOTEL IS again opened for the accommodation of the traveling and boarding public. Table supplied with the best of the country foods, and no care or expense shall be spared in making my guests comfortable. Give me a trial. nov 13-5m A. A. MURRIS, Proprietor.

Sheriff's Sale The State of South Carolina, County of Fairfield, COURT OF PROBATE, David L. Glenn, Administrator, &c., of George W. Gibson deceased, Plaintiff against Marion Gibson et al defendants—order for sale of personal property. In pursuance of an order of the Court of Probate, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of George W. Gibson deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, which has been set apart to the defendant Marion Gibson. L. W. BERRY, Sheriff.

There is a great deal of interest felt here in the movement being made against the Citizens' Savings Bank. Mr. Gulick denies having anything to do with the case. Judge Carpenter is very indignant at the card of the attorneys published yesterday, and threatens to have their names stricken from the roll of attorneys, because he thinks their card reflects upon the integrity of the court. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow. There will be a conflict of jurisdiction between the United States and the State Courts. There will be a high light over the control of the assets beyond any doubt. The creditors generally appear to have full confidence in the officers of the bank, and to prefer throwing the bank into the hands of the United States Court. Qui Vive.

A man out West was brought before court charged with cuffing a servant girl. He urged in extenuation that the girl would leave the door open, and after he had told her to close it over six hundred times he cuffed her. The Judge discharged him upon the ground that leaving the door open was a technical assault, as it involved bodily injury—colds, coughs, and sneezes—and the cuff given by the defendant was in self-defense.

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