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LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. The Committee on the Judiciary reported upon the following bills: To regulate the docking of causes in the Supreme Court; to regulate the right of traverse; to determine what shall constitute a day's labor in the State.

The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged charges against certain Senators, which lately appeared in the Charleston News, and attributed to Mr. G. D. Fox, reporter of that paper, made a report; which was ordered to lie over under the rules. The committee recommended that Mr. Fox be expelled from a seat on the floor of the Senate.

The Committee on Finance reported upon a bill to compel County Treasurers to receive the checks of County Commissioners in the payment of taxes, and upon a joint resolution to re-shelve the State Library; which were ordered to lie over under the rules.

At 12:30 P. M. the President announced that the hour had arrived and that the Senate was sitting as a court of impeachment, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation to that effect.

The Committee of Management from the House appeared and asked for thirty minutes time before proceeding with the trial of Judge Vernon; which was granted.

The Senate, as a court of impeachment, took a recess of thirty minutes and proceeded to the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. Owens offered a resolution, that the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to draw a pay certificate of \$4,000 to defray the expenses of current printing; which was ordered to lie over.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of a bill providing for the taxation of fire-arms.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a joint resolution to sell the lands of the State in Darlington County at \$4.38 per acre, to actual settlers. From the joint resolution, it would appear that the lands were purchased through the Land Commission at \$4.38 per acre, and were charged against the State at \$7.75 per acre, making a nice little margin for the Land Commission of \$3.25 per acre, which, for 1,497 acres, the amount of land purchased, nets the snug sum of near \$5,000.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to amend section three of an Act to determine and perpetuate the homestead. The bill provides that physicians' fees shall be placed on the same footing as mechanics' claims for labor, &c.

A bill to regulate the manner of drawing juries was read by its title and referred.

A message from the House was received, that official notification had been made to that body of the resignation of Judge Vernon. The managers on the part of the House appeared at the expiration of the thirty minutes' recess.

The Senate again resolved itself into a court of impeachment. The replication of the managers to the plea of Judge Vernon was read. Mr. Whipper, on the part of the managers, informed the Senate that in view of the resignation of Judge Vernon, the House had instructed the committee of management, with the consent of the Senate, to withdraw the articles of impeachment against Judge Vernon. Consent was given by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and the court of impeachment was declared adjourned sine die, at 1:45 P. M.

The Senate then resolved itself into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

The Committee on County Offices reported upon a resolution providing for the pay of County Commissioners, recommending the passage of a bill regulating and fixing the salaries of said officers.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported unfavorably on a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to call out the militia in Abbeville County, and for other purposes. Also, upon a joint resolution declaring certain Counties insurrectionary, recommending that the same be laid on the table. Also, reported favorably on a bill to prohibit persons from going in disguise. Also, reported upon a bill to amend Section 14 of an Act to organize and govern the militia; all of which were ordered to lie over under the rules.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported unfavorably on a bill to enforce the collection of the poll tax. Ordered to lie over for a second reading.

Mr. Wilkes gave notice of a bill to regulate proceedings in impeachment trials. Also, a bill to regulate the removal of civil officers. Also, a bill to incorporate the Walnut Grove Baptist Church of Anderson.

A message from the Governor was received informing the House that he was in possession of the resignation of Judge Vernon, and stating that the public interest would be conserved by its acceptance. Received as information.

Mr. Whipper introduced a resolution that the Governor be requested to accept the resignation of Judge Vernon. Adopted, and the Clerk was instructed to inform the Governor of the action of the House.

A message was received from the Governor stating that the resignation of Judge Vernon had been accepted. The Clerk was instructed to inform the Senate of the action taken in the premises, and, on motion of Mr. Whipper, it was

Resolved, That the managers be instructed to withdraw the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Hayne presented the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms in reference to the expenses of renting and fitting up committee rooms and other rooms connected with the General Assembly. Upon this report a tedious and noisy debate ensued.

Mr. Levy, of Charleston, introduced a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of seventy-eight to seven, that all bills relative to the fitting up of the State House, in which such gross extravagance had been practiced, be referred to a general committee of one from each County in the State.

Mr. Henderson gave notice of a bill to amend the Act to establish a system of free schools.

Mr. Doyle introduced a bill to amend Sec. 5, Article X, of the Constitution of the State. Also, a bill to declare legitimate certain children. Referred.

At 3 P. M., the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M.

Mr. Swails introduced a bill to make an appropriation for the payment of per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly and the salaries of subordinate officers; which was read the first time and ordered to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Leslie introduced a bill to provide a more effectual mode for the recording of conveyances of real estate. Ordered to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Wimbush gave notice of a bill to amend the law whereby the State was divided into judicial circuits.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to provide, for the taxation of fire-arms.

Mr. Nash gave notice of a bill to abolish the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and to assign the Counties composing the same to the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Circuits.

Mr. Bieman gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Tugaloo and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

A bill to further amend an Act providing for the assessment and taxation of property passed its second reading. The main feature of the bill is to change the time of assessment from September to July and of collection from January to the November preceding.

The report of the Committee on Finance on a bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, together with the bill, was made the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

A bill to repeal an Act to provide for a sinking fund, and the management of the same, was made the special order for Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the right of Hon. George F. McIntyre to a seat in the Senate, was ordered to be referred to Attorney-General Chamberlain, with a request that he give the Senate his legal opinion in the premises.

The report of a special committee, appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges contained in an article in the Charleston Daily News, under the head of "Impeachment Job," was taken up for consideration; and after some wretched debate, participated in by Messrs. Whittemore and Maxwell, and an explanation from Mr. Leslie, showing the odious article to have been the result of a joke, the whole matter was postponed for five days, in order that Mr. Fox, the reporter of the News, might make an explanation through the columns of that paper.

Mr. Wimbush introduced a concurrent resolution, that a joint committee of three from the Senate and — from the House, be appointed to examine the books and papers of the Land Commission, and be required to make full and detailed report within five days to the General Assembly. Adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to draw a pay certificate for \$4,000 on account of current printing, was adopted.

At 3 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on a bill providing for physicians' liens on crops. Also, unfavorably on a bill providing State aid for indigent farmers of Kershaw County. Also favorably on a bill repealing an Act establishing a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics; all of which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Wilkes introduced a bill to provide for the removal of civil officers otherwise than by impeachment. Also, a bill to regulate the removal of public officers by impeachment. Also, a bill to re-charter the Walnut Grove Baptist Church. Also, gave notice of a bill to create a new County from parts of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville and Laurens, with the court house at Honca Path. Also, introduced a bill to facilitate the punishment of crime.

Mr. Whipper introduced a resolution setting forth that Christopher Green and Gilbert Shepard, managers of election on Lady's Island, had been tried in the United States Court and sentenced to fine and imprisonment by Judge Bryan; that the findings were not in accordance with the evidence, and, therefore, that the Governor be requested to ask a pardon for them at the hands of the President of the United States. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 to 25.

Mr. Dennis introduced a resolution, that the Speaker be directed to draw a pay certificate for the per diem and mileage of Daniel Kinsler, late member from Lexington, deceased, in favor of the heirs of said member, from the beginning of the session until such time as his successor shall be elected. Adopted.

Mr. Dennis introduced a resolution, that a committee of three be appointed to sell at public auction or otherwise the old furniture of the House, and to account for the proceeds. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cain introduced a concurrent resolution, that the two Houses meet in joint assembly on the 10th of February for the purpose of electing a Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit. Adopted.

Mr. Gaither introduced a concurrent resolution, that a committee of three from the House and — from the Senate be appointed to consider and report to the General Assembly on such matters as are of the most importance for legislation. Adopted.

Mr. Doyle introduced a resolution that the committee of managers on the part of the House, to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Vernon, be required to report what amount of money they had drawn from the Treasury of the State, and for what purpose; and that they be required to exhibit vouchers for the same. Adopted.

Mr. Shanklin introduced a bill to authorize the formation and incorporation of the Tugaloo and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

A bill to declare martial law in various Counties came up for consideration, and after some abortive attempts on the part of the advocates of the bill to filibuster and postpone, the enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of seventy to sixteen.

At 3:30 P. M., the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M.

Mr. Hayes introduced a bill to amend an Act to provide for the appointment of Trial Justices.

The Committee on Public Lands reported back a bill to cede the jurisdiction of the State over such lands as may be needed for public purposes to the United States. Also, reported back a bill to provide for the disposition of lands forfeited to the State; which were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to enforce the collection of the poll and road tax. Ordered to lie over. The penalty in the bill is disability to act as jurors.

Mr. Nash introduced a bill to abolish the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and to assign the Counties comprising the same to the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Circuits; which was ordered to lie over under the rules. The bill assigns Laurens County to the Eighth (Judge Orr's) Circuit, and changes that Circuit to the Seventh. Newberry goes to the Fifth (Judge Melton's) Circuit, and Spartanburg goes to the Sixth (Judge Thomas's) Circuit. The bill also provides for the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Circuits mentioned to \$4,000 per annum.

The enacting clause of a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors on sale days and during sessions of the Court was stricken out.

The following bills were read by their titles and referred: A bill to make appropriation for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly and subordinate officers, and other incidental expenses; to create the County of Coosawhatchie; joint resolution to sell the lands of the State in Darlington for \$4.38 per acre; bill to amend

Section 3 of an Act to determine and perpetuate the homestead; to more effectually provide for the recording of conveyances of real estate; to provide for the taxation of fire-arms; to amend an Act to fix the salaries and regulate the pay of certain officers.

Mr. Bieman introduced a bill to incorporate the Tugaloo and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill to create an agricultural department in Claffin University. Also, bill to compel County Treasurers to receive jury tickets and the tickets of witnesses in the payment of taxes. Also, bill to compel County Commissioners to make a report.

A bill to amend an Act to establish and maintain a system of free common schools in the State, was taken up for consideration, and pending its discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

The Committee on Judiciary reported unfavorably on a bill amending Section 5, Article X, of the Constitution, which, with the following, was ordered to lie over under the rules: Bills repealing the usury laws, (report favorable); granting to French subjects the right to hold property; to amend section 7 of an Act to alter and amend the criminal law; directing the State Treasurer to pay to County Treasurers their County apportionment of the school fund; to amend an Act to provide for the appointment of Trial Justices; to facilitate the punishment of crime.

Mr. Hayne introduced a joint resolution, to authorize Isaac Palmer, of Anderson, to collect fees as medical nurse.

Mr. Whipper, from the Committee on Management to conduct the impeachment of Judge Vernon, in accordance with a resolution requiring a report of expenditures, stated that no money had as yet been drawn from the Treasury, but that there was due \$1,500 for counsel fees, and \$250 to pay for witnesses. The report was made the special order for Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The consideration of a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the expenses of fitting up the hall of the House was made the special order for to-morrow, 1 P. M.

A bill to authorize the purchase for the State of the compilation of the penal statutes of the State, by E. B. Seabrook, Esq., was passed, and the amount to be paid fixed at \$1,000.

The enacting clauses of the following bills and joint resolutions were stricken out: A bill to amend an Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner; joint resolution to provide for the support of persons driven from Union County; joint resolution authorizing the Governor to call out the militia in certain Counties; a bill to provide for the surveying of public lands; to repeal an Act to establish a State police; to prohibit exorbitant profits in sales of retail dealers; to empower County Commissioners to levy a special tax to build school-houses; to repeal so much of an Act providing for the taxation of property as relates to hogs; to amend an Act to define the criminal jurisdiction of Trial Justices; to provide a place of imprisonment for persons under the age of fifteen years; to require all persons instituting civil actions to pay costs in advance.

A bill to secure to County officers payment of their official dues by County Treasurers was recommended.

A bill regulate contracts for farm labor in this State was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 1 P. M.

The Committee on Engrossed Acts reported back a joint resolution to pay Judge Orr \$800 for extra services. Passed. Also, a joint resolution, authorizing the appropriation of the County school fund to the free school fund. Passed. Also, a bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, Clerks of the Courts and Trial Justices. Passed. Also, a bill to protect the rights of parents and to prevent the carrying of the State of persons under twenty-one years of age.

A bill to create a new County, to be known as Woodbury County, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A joint resolution, to confirm the apportionment of the school fund for 1869, by the State Superintendent of Education, was referred to the Committee on Education.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M.

A concurrent resolution was received from the House, proposing to meet in joint assembly, on Friday, February 10, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Seventh Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge T. O. P. Vernon, the consideration of which was made the special order for Wednesday, February 1. Also, a concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to confer and report to the General Assembly such matters as are most important to be considered during the present session. Referred.

The House returned to the Senate, with an amendment, the bill to regulate the appointment, jurisdiction and duties of Notaries Public. The amendment was concurred in and the title of the bill changed to an Act and ordered to be enrolled.

The special committee on the part of the Senate, appointed to meet a similar committee from the House, and to investigate the alleged expenditure of \$175,000 by the committee appointed to investigate the electoral affairs in the Third Congressional District in 1869, reported that they were unable to secure a meeting with the committee from the House, and begged that the Senate would take such steps in the premises as would effect the purposes for which they were appointed. After some debate, a special committee was appointed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer, ascertain and report within five days the actual amounts paid out and to whom.

The Committee on Finance reported back a bill to make an appropriation for the payment of the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assembly, the salaries of subordinate officers, and other incidental expenses, recommending that the blank be filled with \$125,000. Ordered to lie over under the rules.

The Committee on Incorporations reported favorably on a bill to amend the charter of the town of Anderson.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to require County Commissioners to report to the General Assembly. Also, a bill authorizing the County Treasurers to take charge of the lands of the State purchased by the Land Commission; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Duvall introduced a concurrent resolution, that the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Land Commission be directed to publish the evidence taken by them immediately after the same shall have been taken. Adopted and ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Whittemore gave notice of a bill to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace.

The consideration of a resolution requesting the Land Commission to inform the Senate what lands have been purchased by him and his predecessor, was indefinitely postponed.

The consideration of an Act to establish and

maintain a system of free schools, pending which the Senate yesterday adjourned, was resumed. The salaries of School Commissioners were reduced to \$500, and that of State Superintendent of Education to \$1,500 instead of \$2,500.

At 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a substitute for a bill to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace.

The Committee on County Offices reported back a bill requiring County Treasurers to attend at the various polling precincts for the collection of taxes. Also, a bill defining the jurisdiction and duties of County Commissioners. The above bills were ordered to lie over for a second reading.

Mr. Wilkes introduced a concurrent resolution that the State Librarian be instructed to turn over to the Librarian of the Supreme Court the reports received from Supreme Courts of other States. Adopted. Also, gave notice of a bill to amend an Act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings, &c., of the courts.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution, providing for the levying of an additional tax for railroad purposes. Referred.

Mr. Smith introduced a resolution, that the State Treasurer be required to report immediately the amount of money drawn in the impeachment trial. Adopted.

The consideration of the resolution (by Mr. Levy) to appoint a committee to investigate expenses of fitting up the hall of the House of Representatives, was taken up.

Mr. Jervy offered a substitute for the resolution, which was adopted on a call of the yeas and nays—seventy-one to twenty-five.

The substitute covers about the same ground as the resolution of Mr. Levy, and provides for the appointment of a special committee of thirty-one, to consist of one from each County, to whom these accounts shall be referred.

Mr. Whipper moved to reconsider the vote whereby the substitute was passed, and to make the motion to reconsider the special order for Saturday week. Pending the debate, the House adjourned at 4:15 P. M.

ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

—The Legislature met on the 22nd day of November, 1870. On the 23rd day of January, 1871, the following list of Acts approved by the Governor is published:

Act making appropriation for per diem and mileage of members.

Act providing for the public printing.

Act incorporating the Stonewall Fire Company of Sumter.

Joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to employ assistance in certain cases.

Joint resolution authorizing the County Commissioners of Williamsburg and Oconee Counties to levy a special tax.

Joint resolution authorizing the indexing of volume 14 of the State statutes.

Act extending the time for officers to qualify.

Joint resolution authorizing the State auditor to cause to be levied certain taxes.

Act vesting the title to certain land in Orangeburg County.

Act authorizing the State auditor to suspend proceedings for the collection of taxes in certain cases.

Act incorporating the Pumpkintown turnpike in Pickens County.

Act authorizing administrators, executors and other fiduciaries to sell in certain cases, and in others to compromise; and an act to incorporate the Hedges Light Guard of Edisto Island.

SINGULAR STORY OF GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—The secret of Houston's resigning the Governorship of the State of Tennessee, three days after marrying a young wife, has never been revealed. He did so, went among the Indians and becomes a great chief, and only reappeared when Texas was struggling for independence. —Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

With regard to the historical inquiry here made, we have to say, that very little is known by Gen. Houston's best friends. That little is so honorable to him that we shall, for the first time, put it in print. We may premise that our information is derived indirectly from one now deceased, who, during her life, had a right to know what caused that strange episode in the life of that great man. Gov. Houston's first bride was a Tennessee belle of surpassing beauty, and of considerable social rank. She was, if not the affianced bride, at least the sweetheart of a neighboring gentleman when Gov. Houston sought her hand. Her family being very ambitious, forced her match, and she was married. After retiring to her bridal chamber her deportment was such as to cause him to suspect that while her hand was his her heart was another's. She confessed the truth when interrogated, and while promising fidelity and wifely duty, declared herself unable to love him. He at once retired from the house, leaving his bride as pure and spotless as ever. He then resigned his position and went among the Camanches. In due course of time the lady sought and obtained a divorce. Conduct like this was honorable to all concerned. —Galveston (Texas) News.

THE FARMER'S VOCATION.—"There is no other business in which success is so nearly certain as in this. Of one hundred men who embark in trade, a careful observer reports that ninety-five fail; and, while I think this proportion too large, I am sure that a large majority do, and must fail, because competition is so eager and traffic so enormously overdone. If ten men endeavor to support their families by merchandise in a township which affords adequate business for but three, it is certain that a majority must fail, no matter how judicious their management or how frugal their living. But you may double the number in any agricultural county I ever traversed without necessarily doing one to failure, or even abridging his gains. If half the traders and professional men in this country were to betake themselves to farming to-morrow, they would not render that pursuit one whit less profitable, while they would largely increase the comfort and wealth of the entire community; and, while a good merchant, lawyer or doctor may be starved out of any township, simply because the work he could do well is already confided to others, I never yet heard of a temperate, industrious, intelligent, frugal and energetic farmer who failed to make a living; or who, unless prostrated by disease or disabled by casualty, was precluded from securing a modest independence before age and decrepitude divested him of the ability to labor." —Greely.

—We are told "the evening wore on," but we never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the close of a summer's day? "What's the difference between the north pole and the south pole?" "Why, all the difference in the world," replied a lady, unwittingly; and that's the answer.

Speech of Warren D. Wilkes, Esq., on the Bill to Declare Martial Law.

The Charleston News gives the following synopsis of the able and eloquent effort of Warren D. Wilkes, Esq., delivered on the 24th of January, in the House of Representatives, pending the discussion of a bill to declare martial law in certain counties of this State:

After tracing his own political course from the time of the surrender, he touched upon the cause of the troubles and the conflict existing always between old and new systems. He favored the new State Constitution and voted for it. His course was untrammelled by party ties. He regretted the acts of violence in the up-country, but could not think all the people guilty. The error of this people was in not correcting public sentiment. The remedy, he thought, for all these troubles, was: First, in a correct public opinion; second, in the appointment of competent and faithful officers; third, in the enforcement of existing laws; and, fourth, in a bill such as that introduced by Whittemore, for the better protection of persons and property. Attend to these and you need not pass this bill.

His preparations are given in full: These are my remedies for existing evils in the body politic; these are the methods by which I propose to restore peace and repress lawlessness. Are they not feasible and peaceful, and sufficient? If the good sense of every intelligent member shall yield an assent to my positions, where the use of declaring martial law? Do gentlemen know what it is to declare martial law? What is martial law? The mere will of the military commander. Are you willing to strike down the civil law, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, close the courts of justice, and place the lives, the liberties and property of the people of those counties at the mercy of one man, unrestrained and unchecked? Are you willing thus to declare that the people of those counties are incapable of self-government? Why, sir, I know the people of those counties to be among the most intelligent of any in the State. Do you think for a moment that my Reform friends around me represent a lawless, cut-throat constituency? Sir, I was born in Laurens County; I know her sons to be law-abiding and high-toned, her daughters tender and refined; there may be, and doubtless are, some desperate men within her borders, who have wantonly taken life, and brought reproach upon her fair fame. But we are not warranted in condemning the good people for the acts of a few bad men; the former deprecate the conduct of the latter as much as you and I do; if they are at all to blame, it is because they did not, perhaps, exert their influence to control, by a sound public opinion, the action of those lawless men.—What is true, of Laurens, in my opinion, is equally true of Spartanburg, Union and Newberry. Are you then prepared to offer the people of those counties martial law? Such measure is not tolerated in any despotism in Europe, in but rare instances. If I recollect aright, in all modern history there are recorded but two well defined instances in which martial law has been proclaimed—in Poland during the reign of Catherine II of Russia, and in Hungary in 1850; and in those instances nationalities were obliterated. Ah, martial law was a measure of peace, in those instances, as despots understand peace. Suwarow, standing on the ramparts of sacked and ruined Warsaw, gazing over the devastated plains of crushed Poland, could well dispatch to his imperial mistress: "Quiet reigns in Warsaw." Ah, yes, looking into the bloody graves of two thousand victims of martial law, quiet did reign; but it was the quiet of the tomb. So, too, under martial law, Haynau, the butcher, restored quiet, peace and order in Hungary. Is such the peace, such the order, such the quiet, you propose to give the people of those counties? God forbid! I hope not. I believe not. And yet, gentlemen, I care not what may be the color of the militia you may send into those counties, (and I have no doubt colored militia would be treated more leniently than white), the people will regard it as tantamount to a declaration of war; bloodshed will ensue, and the people of all the upper counties become embroiled; and if any officer is left to report to the Governor, he might well report, in the sentence of Tacitus: *Faciunt solitudinem pacem appellanti*—they make a solitude and call it peace. Gentlemen, order and quiet and security reigns in the counties of Greenville, Pickens, Oconee and Anderson. Throw no such firebrand among the people of those counties. Do not drive them into a position which will blame, it is because they do not wish to do so. Do not drive them into the tops of the blue mountains overlooking their sides, kissed lovingly, stole down their sides, kissed lovingly, his silvery waters flowing usually to the sea, it shone over a scene of peace and quiet. The husbandman went forth merrily to his daily toil, the merchant to his counter, the lawyer to his books and the mechanic to his anvil and plane; all the industries of life are there to-day being pursued in security and brotherly love. Will you disturb the beautiful scene by the rude tramp of the military? Heaven forbid! Do not be guilty of an act so cruel to yourselves and to us.

From the Charleston Daily Republican.

Attorney General Chamberlain on the Up-Country Troubles.

Attorney-General Chamberlain has addressed a letter to the Hon. Warren D. Wilkes, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, transmitting therewith the draft of a bill intended to embody in the form of law, the ideas suggested in his Excellency's special message, of the 15th instant, concerning the more effective enforcement of the civil law of the State.

The Attorney-General declares that the bill has been prepared by him as a part of his official duty, and at the immediate request of the Governor, as well as of numerous other patriotic gentlemen of all parties, who have seen in the suggestions contained in his Excellency's message, a ground of hope for a repression of the crimes which now disturb the peace of the State; and it is directed to Mr. Wilkes as being the head of the committee more especially charged with the care and development of the laws of the State.

The bill, following the line of thought embodied in Gov. Scott's message, devolves large powers and responsibilities upon the Attorney-General. In view of this, Mr. Chamberlain says: "I trust I shall be believed when I say that personally I should have been far better pleased if some other way had been devised than by adding to the duties and labors of my office; but if the Legislature, agreeing with the Governor, shall find in this a hopeful remedy for our present evils, I shall not only not shrink from the additional responsibilities, but I shall cheerfully accept them, and shall deem myself most fortunate if a vigorous and faithful use of these enlarged powers shall result in the re-establishment of good order and personal security in our State."

Mr. Chamberlain refers to the fact that of the many remedies for the evils now existing, two are now engaging the attention of the Legislature; namely, a declaration of martial law, and a call upon Congress to "protect the State against domestic violence." As to the first, he is compelled to question either the motive or the judgment of those who thus advise martial law. The consequences to his mind are as plain as they would be disastrous. Even success, in the application of this remedy, would, in his judgment, be a disaster, and he had almost said, the greater the success, the greater the disaster.

A more reasonable method of dealing with the difficulties, he says, is suggested by the joint resolution now pending in the Senate, which contemplates a call upon Congress, under the provisions of the fourth section of the fourth article of the United States Constitution, for protection "against domestic violence."

To this he would have no objection, provided we have no adequate means within our reach. But he does not think that we have any such which will convince Congress or the President that the "domestic violence" now existing in the State, is beyond the power of our own civil authorities to control and repress.

This brings him to consider the remedy substantially proposed in the bill which he transmits. It consists, briefly, in giving enlarged powers and facilities for the detection and punishment of crime to the prosecuting officers of the State. He is not tenacious of the exact mode proposed in this bill. Special prosecuting officers other than those now provided for, or machinery which shall have the effect of giving greater efficiency to the administration of the criminal law, will meet his entire approval.