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AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, AND TO ALTER AND AMEND THE LAW IN RELATION THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the provisions of Chapter eighty, (LXXX.), of Title fourteen, (14), Part one, (1.), of the General Statutes, relating to the granting of retail and tavern licenses, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be applicable solely and confined to the granting of such licenses inside of the incorporate limits of cities, towns and villages.

SEC. 2. That the proper municipal authorities of all incorporated cities, towns and villages shall have power to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors inside the incorporate limits of such cities, towns and villages, in quantities less than one quart, to keepers of drinking saloons and eating-houses apart from taverns, and to fix the price of the same, which shall not be less than seventy-five dollars, the person to whom the same is granted being first recommended by six respectable tax-payers of his neighborhood, and entering into a bond, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with three good sureties for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the observance of all laws relating to the retailing of spirituous liquors.

SEC. 3. The proper municipal authorities of all incorporated cities, towns and villages shall have power to grant licenses for the retailing of wine, cider, brewed or malt liquors, within the incorporate limits of said cities, towns and villages, upon the payment of a license fee of not less than twenty-five dollars, the person to whom the said license is granted being first recommended by six respectable tax-payers of his neighborhood, and entering into a bond, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good sureties, for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the observance of all laws relating to the sale of such liquors; and that he will not sell any spirituous liquors or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 4. Any person intending to apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors, in quantities less than one quart, outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages, shall file his petition with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he resides, fifteen days before the first or second session of said Court, in each year, setting forth the locality and township where he proposes to retail such liquors, with a certificate of six respectable tax-payers of his neighborhood that he is a person of temperate habits and good moral character, and shall pay to said clerk a fee of two dollars for his services in connection with the keeping of an orderly house, and for the due observance of all laws relating to the retailing of spirituous liquors. The petition and certificate shall be submitted to the Grand Jury of the county, at the first ensuing term of the Court, who shall, in their presentment, report whether or not the petitioner should receive a license, and the price at which the same shall be granted (which price shall be uniform for all applicants), and the presiding Judge of the circuit, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, shall order the clerk to certify the proceedings to the County Commissioners, who thereupon shall grant a license to the person recommended to the Grand Jury, upon the payment of the license fee fixed by them, which shall not, in any case, be less than fifty dollars; and the person to whom the same is granted shall enter a recognizance, with at least three good sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the keeping of an orderly house, and for the due observance of all laws relating to the retailing of spirituous liquors.

SEC. 5. The County Commissioners of the several counties of this State shall have power to grant licenses for the retailing of wine, cider, malt and brewed liquors, in places outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages, to any person of temperate habits and good moral character, who may be recommended by four respectable citizens of his neighborhood, upon the payment of a license fee of twenty-five dollars, said person to enter into a recognizance, in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good sureties, that he will keep an orderly house; and that he will not sell spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 6. Any persons engaged in retailing liquors under licenses granted in accordance with this Act, or under tavern licenses granted under pre-existing laws, shall expose their licenses to public view in their chief place of making sales, and no such license shall authorize sales by any person neglecting this requirement. And any person selling or retailing intoxicating liquors without a license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month or more than six months; or both; and any person who shall be convicted of retailing spirituous liquors, or of an admixture thereof, while engaged in retailing under license to sell wine, cider, malt or brewed liquors, shall suffer a like punishment, and shall, besides, forfeit his license. Any person who shall be convicted twice within two years for retailing without license shall not be entitled to receive a license for two years next succeeding the date of the last conviction, and any license granted to such person shall be utterly without effect, and shall afford no protection.

SEC. 7. Willfully furnishing any intoxicating drink, by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known temperate habits, or to any person when drunk or intoxicated, or to a minor, or to any insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days, or more than thirty days; and it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation, or guardian of such insane person, or minor, or for the committee of such insane person, or for any Trial Justice of the township where any of the said persons reside, or any other of the said persons residing in writing to any person or persons engaged in retailing, selling or otherwise furnishing intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them, as the case may be, from furnishing such temperate person, minor or insane person, with intoxicating drinks or liquors; and if, within three months of the time of such notice, any person to whom the same is given shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, any intoxicating liquors to such temperate person, minor or insane person, or to be used as a beverage, he or they shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property which may occur in consequence of such furnishing; and any one aggrieved may recover damages against the person so furnishing, by an action instituted in any Court in this State having jurisdiction of civil action; and in case any wife shall give such notice, she shall be entitled to receive of the person furnishing intoxicating liquor to her husband, in an action in her own name, such damages as an Court or jury may award for the maintenance of herself and family

during the period when her husband, by reason of such furnishing, is incapable of providing for the proper support of her or them; and in any action brought in accordance with the provisions of this section, the bond of the person furnishing intoxicating drinks or liquors shall be liable for the damages recovered to the extent of the penalties thereof, in case the same cannot be satisfied out of the property of the defendant in such action.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall be found drunk, or grossly intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon view of, or upon proof made before any mayor or other municipal officer or Trial Justice, not exceeding five dollars, and, if the same is not paid, imprisonment not exceeding five days. Any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors to such person, to be drunk on the premises where sold, whereby the said person shall become intoxicated, shall, besides his liability under section seven (7) of this Act, be liable to pay to the wife, parent, child or guardian of the person so found intoxicated the sum of five dollars for every such offense, to be recovered in an action of debt before any Trial Justice having jurisdiction of the person of the defendant: Provided, That no suit shall be instituted after ten days from the commission of the offense mentioned in this section.

SEC. 9. Whenever any riot or breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tavern, drinking saloon or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, the proprietor or keeper of such place shall be deemed and taken to be an aider and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, unless such person can show that such riot or other breach of the peace was not caused by the persons engaged therein becoming intoxicated on said premises.

SEC. 10. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, trade or barter any spirituous or malt liquors, cider or wine on Sunday, and any person so doing shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, or more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten days, or more than two months.

SEC. 11. The municipal authorities of incorporated cities, towns and villages, and the County Commissioners of counties, shall have power to grant licenses for the selling of intoxicating liquors by the quart upon the payment of a license fee of not less than fifty dollars; and any person to whom such license is granted who shall permit such intoxicating liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold shall forfeit his license, and the same shall not be renewed within a year from the time of forfeiture. All the provisions of section ten (10) forbidding the sale of liquors at certain times therein mentioned shall be applicable to the sale of liquors, as provided for in this section, and like penalties shall be inflicted upon any person who, under licenses granted in accordance with this section, shall make sales at the period therein prohibited: Provided, That no license shall be granted by the County Commissioners of any county to any person or persons recommended or applying for the same, until the person or persons so recommended or applying shall have first paid the County Treasurers of the respective counties the license fee herein authorized, and shall present the receipt of the Treasurer to the County Commissioners as evidence of said payment, which license fee shall be placed in the county fund for county purposes.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful for any apothecary, druggist or other person, to sell, trade or barter any biters of which spirituous or malt liquors are an ingredient, or any other medicinal liquors, by the bottle, or by the drink, to any person except upon the prescription of a regular physician, unless such apothecary, druggist or other person shall obtain a license to sell such liquors as provided in section eleven (11) of this Act, the price of such license to be not less than fifty dollars: Provided, That upon obtaining such license, such apothecary, druggist or other person, shall be entitled to sell other liquors as in case of persons having licenses to sell by the quart. Any apothecary, druggist or other person violating the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be subject to the same penalties as are prescribed by law for persons selling spirituous liquors under like circumstances without a license.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Court, Mayor or municipal authorities of a city, town, or village, or Trial Justice, before whom any fine may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to award to the informer or prosecutor a reasonable share thereof for his time and trouble, but not in any case exceeding one-third; and the residue, as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds, shall be paid to the trustees of the public schools of the school district wherein the parties convicted reside.

SEC. 14. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with and repugnant to the provisions of this Act are, for the purposes of this Act, hereby repealed.

Approved March 19, A. D. 1874.

DIRECT TRADE.—While the Committee of the Tax-payers' Convention is exerting itself to improve the condition of affairs in South Carolina, a quiet commercial movement has been made by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce upon the cities of the South and West, which promises no insignificant results. The chief impediment to the successful establishment of a line of steamships from Charleston to Liverpool, consists in the difficulty of obtaining return freights. The facilities which the port of Charleston offers, in its location and natural advantages as a port of entry for the trade of the West Indies and of Europe, have been overlooked in the popularity and more active business interests of Northern cities. But it is plain that the West and South can do better by importing directly through a port on the South Atlantic coast. Acting upon this idea, the Chamber of Commerce has commissioned Mr. J. Adger Smyth to bring the subject before the cities of the West most directly interested in the project, and to guarantee that the freights would be as low as by any other line. He has been the recipient of marked attention and warm encouragement wherever he has presented it. Augusta, Atlanta, Knoxville and Nashville have pledged to the line an active business, and otherwise promised to encourage its success. The railroads leading to Charleston have co-operated by offers of liberal rates of freight. There is something practical in this. We are pleased to see the movement receive so much favor. It is a significant sign, occurring simultaneously with harmony of views between these two great sections on the currency question, and indicating a closer alliance between them in the future.—Columbia Phoenix.

—A Virginia railroad was made to pay \$25 for killing a rooster. The engineer said he spoke to the gentleman with the whistle as kindly as possible, but when the fellow dropped one wing on the ground, raised his good eye heavenward, and commenced whetting his spur on the rail, forboreance ceased to be virtue, and he lit into him with thirteen freight cars.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Organization of the Tax Unions.

Without an organization of some sort nothing can be done to redeem the State. As long as the taxpayers are scattered and isolated the securing of an honest State Government, through their efforts, is impossible. Without an organization there can be no prosecution of public plunderers, and no general election of honest officials. These broad facts were recognized by the Taxpayers' Convention, and the Executive Committee of that body was empowered to prepare a system of organization of Tax Unions throughout the State. The work was entrusted to a sub-committee, whose chairman, Judge Aldrich, has drafted a series of rules and regulations for the Tax Unions of Townships, Counties and the State. These have not been passed upon by the Executive Committee, but can safely be adopted as provisional regulations, to be modified, if necessary, when the official report is made.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TAX UNIONS RECOMMENDED TO BE ORGANIZED BY THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION.

Whereas, the enormous increase of taxation, and the misapplication or embezzlement of the taxes, when collected, will reduce both the proprietors and laborers of the State to ruin;

The undersigned do agree to form a Tax Union, for the purpose of restoring an honest government and an economical administration of State and County affairs.

To this end we adopt the following rules and earnestly invoke the aid of all honest citizens, and especially the active co-operation of the young men:

1. This union shall be known as the tax union.
2. All taxpayers of this township, without regard to party or race, are invited to become members.
3. The officers shall be a president, secretary and treasurer.
4. The union shall hold regular monthly meetings.
5. Each member shall pay to the secretary, who will receipt for the same, a percentage of — per cent. on his general tax.
6. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer the assessment so received, and take his receipt for the same.
7. After deducting the necessary expenses of the township union, the treasurer shall pay over the balance to the treasurer of the county union, and take his receipt for the same.
8. Every township union shall appoint two delegates to represent them in the county union, to be assembled at the court house, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
9. Each member of the township union shall be a committee of one, to use his influence to induce every honest taxpayer in his township to become a member of the union; to report all violations of law by public officers; extortion; misapplication or embezzlement of the public moneys; bribery and irregularities at elections; with the evidence to support his charge.
10. The president shall immediately cause such report to be forwarded to the president of the county union.
11. The president, or any two members, may call extra meetings.

COUNTY UNIONS.

1. The county unions shall be composed of two delegates from each township union, and shall meet at the court house on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
2. There shall be elected at the first meeting a president, secretary and treasurer.
3. The treasurer shall receive from, and receipt to, the treasurers of the township unions their respective assessments, and report the same to the secretary, who shall enter the amount received in his minutes, under the supervision of the president.
4. The president shall cause all persons reported for any violation of law, extortion, misapplication or embezzlement of public moneys in his county to be presented to the grand jury, with the names of the witnesses to support the charge. He may also employ counsel to assist the solicitor in the prosecution, when in his judgment the same may be necessary.
5. After defraying the necessary expenses of the county union, the president shall remit the balance of the assessments received from the township unions to the treasurer of the State union, and report the amount to the president of the same.

STATE UNION.

1. The State union shall be composed of three delegates from each county union, to meet in Columbia on the fourth Tuesday in November and at such other times and places as the executive committee may appoint.
2. The officers shall be a president, three vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and executive committee.
3. The executive committee shall be composed of two from each congressional district, and the president of the State union. The delegates from the counties comprising the congressional district to nominate the members of the committee from that district.
4. Each delegate to the State union shall have his actual expense in attending the meetings of the union, to be paid by the county union of which he is a representative.
5. The executive committee shall elect its own chairman, and shall meet at the call of the chairman, or any two members, at such times and places as he or they may appoint. Their actual expenses shall be paid by the unions they represent.
6. The executive committee shall have power to cause all State officers accused of any violation of law to be diligently prosecuted, and may retain counsel for that purpose.
7. The treasurer shall deposit all moneys received from the county unions in some bank to be selected by the president, and report the amount so deposited to the executive committee.
8. All moneys expended by order of the State union or the executive committee shall be paid by a check drawn by the chairman of the executive committee, and the treasurer shall report to the State union, at each meeting, an exact and particular account of such expenditures.
9. The treasurer shall receive a compensation of five per cent. on all moneys thus expended.

The volcanic disturbances in North Carolina have revived attention to traces of similar influences in the mountain ranges of other parts of the country. Extinct craters are said to exist in New Hampshire and Vermont, though now filled up by deposits of soil. Heaps of ashes and lava have been found in several localities. Many earthquakes occurred during the first century and a half of the settlement of the eastern coast, those of 1727 and 1756 being peculiarly severe.

—The Chicago Times suggests a way in which money may be made plenty, and "cheap" without the expense of printing. Congress has only to enact that all Confederate notes now outstanding shall be legal tenders, and receivable for all taxes and all dues to the United States.

The Secret of the Dealfications of the County Treasurers.

It has been frequently charged that the executive appointments of Gov. Moses were made without the slightest reference to the ability or honesty of the appointees, and that he has uniformly exerted the power and patronage of his station for private and personal gains. The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier alleges that the recent default of the County Treasurer of Orangeburg is an illustration of the rottenness and corruption connected with executive patronage, and bases his allegations upon the information received from trustworthy sources, which is contained in the following extract:

Some time last year, before the passage of the appropriation bill, the Governor sent for Humbert and requested him to cash an order on the Governor's contingent fund for \$6,000. Humbert at first refused, but was persuaded that he could pay it out of the taxes, and in his return to the State treasurer could turn the order over to that officer as cash. He was, moreover, given to understand that, unless he came down with the "ready" his official head would fall forthwith. Another account of the transaction is that the \$6,000 were the consideration which secured Humbert's appointment to the office. It should be stated here that Humbert is a light colored mulatto scarcely over twenty-one years old; in appearance a mere boy. Whatever the inducements were, he consented, paid the \$6,000, took the order on the Governor's contingent fund, and when the time came for him to settle with the State treasurer, turned it in as cash. In the meantime, however, his Excellency had quietly drawn out his entire fund, and the being no money under that appropriation in his hands, the State treasurer refused to receive the order, and demanded a prompt settlement from the luckless county treasurer. This he could not make. Hence his arrest. It will thus be seen that the real culprit in this transaction is still at large. It is openly asserted here by many of the State officials that this black-mailing game has been largely carried on by the Governor, and that there is probably over \$100,000 of his orders now held by various county treasurers. I do not desire to be understood as shielding the defaulting county officers. Nineteen-tenths of them probably are not one whit better than "our native young Governor." Most of them have been industriously engaged in following the example set them by their superiors, and have been speculating in county and State paper for their own profit. Treasurer Cardozo is entitled to the credit of interposing the first check to the system, and with him now the comptroller general and the attorney general are co-operating. The comptroller general overhauls the accounts of the county treasurers, and finding them not straight, gives the information to the State treasurer, who arrests the defaulters. The prosecution will be conducted by the attorney general, and in the end the Governor, should he still be in office, will pardon them as he has already done in two instances.

It is stated that the information which I have just given above will be brought out in the trial, but there is considerable doubt on the subject. The defaulting treasurers will probably be influenced by the Governor to deny the whole transaction, will submit to be convicted, and will be at once pardoned and reinstated by the Governor. This is the usual course of such trials, and however earnest the treasurer, attorney general and comptroller general may be in their endeavor to right things, (and I believe they are in serious earnest,) they will be powerless to contend against the pardoning power of the Governor. This war upon the treasurers, however, has had one good effect. These officials are badly frightened, and many of them have come up voluntarily and settled with the State treasurer. In the meantime, and this is the most incomprehensible part of the transaction, Gov. Moses is in a state of utter impotency. Notwithstanding his harvest out of the county treasurers, which is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars, he has not satisfied his creditors, and there is actually, at this moment, an execution upon the forty thousand dollar Preston mansion in which he lives. He has at various times taken in Scott, Neagle, and a host of others with promises to appoint them, or some of their friends, to lucrative offices. He once offered ex-Gov. Scott the county treasurer's office of Richland County if he would endorse a note for him for fifteen thousand dollars to pay the Baltimore furniture man. But rumor has it that Scott declined the proffered honor; whereupon Moses offered to appoint Mr. Waterman, Scott's brother-in-law, to the place. This was accepted to, Waterman was notified to have his official bond prepared, the ex-governor endorsed, and there the transaction ended. Both those gentlemen now entertain a great regard for "our native young Governor," and never alluded to him but in the most emphatic and striking language.

All these little executive pranks have served to fan the flame which now threatens to overwhelm his Excellency; and out of the thousand politicians who hang around the State Capital, there is not one to be found to utter a word in defence of the Governor. The war on the county treasurers will, in the meantime, go on. I am informed that there are ten or twelve of them who are still in default, and unless they settle at an early day they will be proceeded against forthwith. It can be said to the honor of the State Treasurer that he holds on to the public funds very closely, and keeps the expenses within the appropriations. What will be developed on the trial of the defaulting treasurers remains to be seen; but I am no prophet if the Governor does not devise some means to cover up his tracks.

STEEPING SEED BEFORE PLANTING.—The agricultural world has long desired, and especially at the South, a successful steep for seeds before planting, that would act as a stimulant and fertilizer, and, at the same time, not operate injuriously to the germinating powers of the tender seed. Most all countries have their favorite modes of steeping and preparing their seeds. A new steep and mode of application has recently been introduced here, which appears, from the ready sales it is meeting with, to have some claims to success. We have our own selves seen some strong testimonials from parties of experience, and in whose opinions we have great faith. They speak in high terms of it. Mr. John Commins, of Charleston, introduced last season a muilage which certainly has great advantages over water, as by the aid of the muilage a strong coating can be made to adhere to the seed—such as wood ashes, dry earth, and other kindred substances. The muilage, it is claimed, has all the elements of fertility suited for the seed in its infant state, which helps to nourish it while in that condition. It has been ascertained of late that the Chinese have long since adopted the plan of applying muilage to their seeds before planting, containing the essential food required at the stage when the young plant mostly requires it.—Rural Carolinian.

Minority Representation in Corporations.

Minority representation, which we have often had occasion to advocate, has a value not only in legislatures but in stock companies. Corporations with a large membership, the majority of whose members are simply joint owners of the property, who take no part in the operations of the concern, and are not brought into personal contact with those operations, are apt to be controlled by some few persons, or even by one, unknown and unseen by the majority of the members, to the person at profit of the real managers, without much regard to the rights or interests of other shareholders. A striking instance of this was the Erie Railroad, where a large part of the owners were long excluded from the management, kept in ignorance of the operations, and defrauded of immense sums. Another is the late change of control in the Union Pacific, where by one man has succeeded in buying an absolute majority of the stock. At the next election for Directors of that great corporation, this single individual can go to the ballot box, his one vote overpowering those of all the other owners; he can put in thirteen men to represent himself, while his fellow-owners must submit to have no representatives of their choice, and must acquiesce in the selections he may choose to dictate. Thus he can practically convert to his own use the whole of the great property nominally controlled by a board representing all the owners, can exercise all the functions and enjoy all the advantages of ownership, with no legal and very little personal responsibility. Masked behind this corporation, he can appropriate his neighbors' property or otherwise pursue improper ends without being reached by law, or perhaps even by public opinion. Now, were the proposition to succeed of enacting minority representation in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the rights of this one owner who holds a majority of the stock would in no way be invaded or injured, while the rights and interests of his fellow-owners would be in a measure protected. Equally the one owner holding 167,000 out of 300,000 shares of Union Pacific stock is entitled to choose seven or at most eight out of thirteen Directors, while the other stockholders are entitled to six or at least five. With a board so composed it would be much less easy to enact swindles or oppressions that it now is; for the resolution of a majority predetermined on unfair dealing can often be materially shaken or modified by the attacks of a minority which understands the contemplated wrong, and is anxious to prevent it. Even if the minority of shareholders can elect but a single Director, his mere presence in the board would often operate as a considerable check to misdoing, for it would effectually destroy the secrecy which is often indispensable to the success of plots against the property or rights of others.

The minority could often learn through him of the transactions and operations of the corporation, ascertain its actual condition, and act intelligently with reference to facts which, without such a representative, they are often debarred from knowing. Under the present system the wrong may be completed, the property misappropriated, or its value destroyed, before the owners know anything about the matter; but one minority Director can appeal to the courts if necessary, and stop a contemplated outrage in time. Again, if the majority in the Board is but one vote, the minority would at times have an opportunity, by concentrating their votes, to elect from among the majority the man most acceptable to them as President, thus securing themselves to a considerable extent.

The method which we have often had occasion to commend for the choice of members of Congress and Legislatures—and which has been embodied in a bill now before the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, by Hon. John W. Hazelton, of New Jersey, in reference to the solution of the vexed question between Gentiles and Mormons in Utah—would answer the purpose. A general law might be passed requiring that the charter of every corporation shall set the number of shares that shall be entitled to one Director. For instance, the shares in the Union Pacific being 300,000, if ten Directors were to be chosen, 30,000 shares would be entitled to one; if thirteen, 23,077; if fifteen, 22,500 shares would be entitled to one; if twenty, 15,000 would elect; and so on. Thus any man receiving the needed quota of votes would be elected; and the holders of a majority of stock could always arrange to have a majority of the board, but could not exclude the minority from representation therein.

But there is another method and a better one, which is also perhaps easier of immediate adoption. Let the system of voting by proxy be transferred from the choice of Directors to the proceeding of boards. That is, instead of holding an election for Directors, the result of which has been entirely cut and dried beforehand, let a register be opened at the beginning of each year, wherein every man who proposes to act as Director for the year can register his name; and let proxies, instead of entitling the holder to vote at elections, entitle him to vote on behalf of the giver of the proxy at roll-calls. In the board, thus the whole stock would be voted on by authorized representatives in all important questions. It might be made a necessary qualification for a Director that he should hold at least one proxy before taking his seat, as well as hold stock himself; and if men entered boards simply to get compensated as Directors, this point might be met by making them look to proxy-givers for compensation. Proxies should be revocable at pleasure, and thus would nearly perfect representation be secured.—New York Mercantile Journal.

REMARKABLE MEMORY.—There is a negro girl in Brucetown, about 9 years of age, whose memory is truly marvellous. Her wonderful powers were first brought to the notice of a white man, who keeps a grocery in that part of the city, about two weeks ago. He had been reading aloud in his presence the day before, and accidentally heard her repeat, word for word, what he had read from the paper, though twenty-four hours had intervened. After this he tested her memory frequently, and has found her capable of repeating thirty or forty lines from a book after hearing it read once over. Her intellect in other respects does not seem at all above the average. Such instances of memory are not very unusual. Mary Summerville tells of an idiot in Edinburgh who never failed to repeat the sermon word for word, after attending the kirk each Sunday, saying, "Here the minister coughed;" "Here he stopped to blow his nose." She also tells of another whom she met in the Highlands, who knew the Bible so perfectly that if he was asked where such a verse was to be found, he could tell without hesitation and repeat the chapter. We remember, also, to have read a year or two ago an account of a man in New York, who could read one side of the *Herald*, and then repeat it, word for word, advertisements and all.

—The fate of the child is always the work of its mother.

Executive Vindictiveness.

The temper of the President's reply to the delegation of the South Carolina tax-payers can with perfect justice be characterized as the parallel of that displayed in the offending speech of Gary in the convention. It lets one very far into the conception of the President regarding his office. He holds it as a perquisite, productive of other perquisites indefinitely. This interview betrays also his view of it as a power for personal employment, such as for publishing enemies and rewarding favorites. He appears to care little for the lamentable condition of South Carolina, but every thing for the attacks made on himself in that quarter. It will be recalled that he accepted his last election as a vindication of his personal character against the aspersions of his political enemies, thus lowering the contest to the level of a personal wrangle. His recent unfortunate speech confirms the severest judgment that was ever pronounced against him on the score of a low conception of his office. To imagine Jefferson responding even to a committee of his political foes in a similar strain would be impossible for any one who has the slightest acquaintance with Jefferson's character. And it is no exaggeration to say that the abuse heaped on Jefferson, not merely political but fully personal, exceeded anything that has ever caused the wrath of Grant to rise. Much of it came from the pulpits and from the lips of cultured men, and, therefore, it was far more stinging than volumes of Gary speeches, paroled as this one was. Yet Jefferson would, as President, have received his defamers with a dignity and courtesy that showed no trace of a rankling spirit within. We have never had an Executive in this country who would so far have forgotten what was due to his high position and to the people who placed him there. The worst abuse is ever the soonest dissipated in its effects by time, and, as Junius observes to a public character in England with whom he dealt more severely than with all the rest, no man who is really innocent troubles himself about charges of theft or murder. But the case in President Grant's hands is still worse than has yet been stated. He would oppress and keep down a State upon which he had let loose his minions, because a few men within it have employed every citizen's right to wag their tongues against him and his administration. He has but to push his theory a little further to assume to punish his traducers, and command all criticisms to be silent. Were he tenderly careful of the inestimable right of free speech, he would much prefer that it should degenerate into the wildest license than to seek to curb it of the power on whose untrammelled use popular liberty inevitably depends. The public denunciation of a newspaper by the President is a novel exhibition of official rage, but no attack more wholly unjust, can excuse a fault not more of propriety than of justice. The Executive is the agent and creature of the people, sworn to represent them in his office; he can, therefore, have no quarrel with any portion of them, much less may he govern his official conduct by any resentments, which, on any sort of provocation, he is inclined to entertain. This episode in the Executive intercourse with the people of a State leaves little unexplained in reference to the ignoble tone of official character now prevalent, and fully confirms all that the late Senator Sumner said of the occupant of the Presidential chair. If the President may not wholly forget his office, neither may he use it for the indulgence of his hatreds and resentments.—Boston Post.

Gen. Gary vs. President Grant.

The following is the extract from the speech of our townsman, Gen. M. W. Gary, which has so aroused the hitherto phlegmatic and immovable President of the United States, delivered in the late Tax-Payers' Convention of S. C.:

"I, for one, am unwilling to be knocking at the door of the White House for political or other favors; I am willing to concede that Grant is a great soldier, fit to have stood by Caesar, Napoleon, William the Conqueror or Washington, if needs be, and give direction in battle; but by accepting presents of great value, in throwing the responsibility of his speculation with Fisk and Gould, whereby he made twenty-five thousand dollars, upon his wife, he has tarnished and thrown away a fame that might have perpetuated his name for all time."

We must confess that we are a little surprised at the display of sensitiveness and anger on account of the above charges, which has been exhibited by the imperturbable President.

The first charge, as many will remember, and as can be proved to all, was contained in the speech of the late Charles H. Sumner, delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States. The second charge, as to the President's throwing the responsibility of the "Black Friday" gold speculation, whereby he is said to have made twenty-five thousand dollars, upon his wife, was published, at the time, in almost every newspaper in the United States, and was the occasion of the witticism of the late James Fisk, the President's then intimate friend, who when examined before a committee as to who in point of fact received the twenty-five thousand dollars, replied, "It went where the wood-bine twined." The exact meaning or application of Mr. Fisk's phrase we do not pretend to explain.

We have never seen where either of the above charges has been disproved or authoritatively denied by the President. Indeed we very strongly feel that our crafty Chief Executive conveniently made this portion of Gen. Gary's speech the excuse for flying rather discourteously in the face of the South Carolina Delegation. At all events, it is certain these charges had neither the charm of novelty nor the force of originality. It was, in fact, the constant repetition of these truths that last unmasked the President.

And in conclusion, it is but justice to our friend and townsman, to say that the idea of his meaning any attack upon Mrs. Grant—whom the whole world knows to be one of the purest and loveliest women that ever lived, and a worthy scion of one of the staunchest and most knightly Democratic families in America—is sheer nonsense. Such a thing was very far from his intent, and still farther from his character.—Edgefield Advertiser.

—The Richmond (Kentucky) Register says: "If all the returned Confederates should do as well as General John B. Hood toward repopulating the desolated South it would be but a short time until the places of those who were killed and those who died of disease during the war would be filled by a new generation. From a private source we learn that General Hood has been married just five years, and that he is now the happy father of seven children. Considering his bad luck during many of the scenes of the late war, we are inclined to think that the long lane has taken a turn, and that Providence has smiled on him at last."

—The tongue—The latch-key that lets out the mind.