THE LAST PROP GOES DOWN! Judge Reed Decides that Chamberlain is not Governor.

WADE HAMPTON ELECTED AND DULY IN THE CONSTITUTION—END OF THE CHAMBERLAIN UNDERSTON IN CHAR-LESTON AND OBANGEBURG COUNTIES.

From the Charleston News and Courier, 21st instant Pursuant to adjournment the Court of General Sessions was convened by Judge Reed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs: Hayne, Pressley and Smythe were present representing the committee appointed by the Court, at the instance of ordained for the preservation of the the Solicitor and grand jury. Judge Reed stated that he had requested Messrs. Hayne, Pressley and Smythe to draw out an order discharging the jurors, not knowing whether the Solicitor would be proper, so far as the very limited opporpresent or not. On finding that he had arrived he had also requested him to draw a similar order, and was prepared to hear both orders read.

Solicitor Buttz then submitted the or-

der which he had prepared, as follows: State of South Carolina—In the Court of General Sessions-February Term, 1877 -March 20, 1877.

The legality of the jurors drawn for been questioned, and having heretofore heard argument upon the question, it is ordered that the jurior be discharged, and it is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court make out the necessary certificates to enable them to be paid. The Judge stated that this order did not meet his approval, and Mr. Smythe then read the order he had prepared, as

follows . The State of South Carolina, Charleston County-In the Sessions-February Term,

1877. Fisses, Pressley, Hayne and Smythe, attorneys recommended by the grand jury and Solicitor, and appointed by the Court tion to the legality of the grand and petit jurors drawn for this term, upon the ground among others, that Garret Byrns, who took part in drawing the said jurors, claims to be jury commissioner for this county under an appointment from D. H. Chamberlain as Governor of this State. After due and full consideration of said objection, I am of opinion that the com-mission of the said Garrett Byrns as jury commissioner is not legal or valid; there-

fore, Ordered, That the said grand and petit jurors be forthwith discharged from further attendance upon this Court; but inasmuch as their attendance beretofore has been compelled by the process of this Court, that the Clerk do issue to them the customary pay certificates for the number of days which they have answered to their names when called.

Further ordered, That the jury list prepared in January last, both grand and petit, be set aside as in egular and void.

Judge Reed asked if the commission had been issued to Carrett Byrns before to after the last injuguration of D. H. Chamberlain. Mr. Pressley said he could only say that it had been admitted by acting Solicitor Taft that Garret Byrns' commission was dated since the late in-

Solicitor Burz said that there was no question about that, and that he was admitted that Garrett Byrns had been commissioned by Chamberlain after he had gone through the form of an inauguration, and after he had attempted to

qualify."
Judge Reed then announced that neither, of the orders presented exactly met his approbation, and that he would prepare an order himself, in the course of any hour or two, covering the whole ground. The Judge then finally dismissed the jurors—grand and petit—and ordered a recess until 12 m.

At 12 m. Judge Reed reconvened the Court, and announced the following or-

State of South Carolina, Charleston County

-In the Court of General Sessions, Feb. messrs. Pressley, Hayne and Smythe, attorneys, recommended by the Grand Jury and the Solicitor, and appointed by the Court, to represent the State in important criminal matters pending in this Court, having raised objection to the leastly of the jury list as prepared in Jangality of the jury list as prepared in January last, and also to the array of jurors, grand and petit, that have been drawn, and summoned to attend at the present

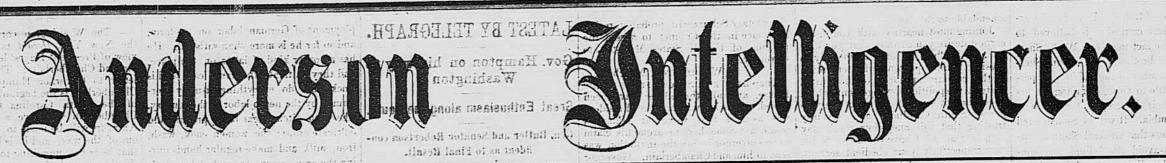
After hearing argument and giving the matter due consideration, it is adjudged that the objections are well taken, there-

January last be set aside, and the persons summoned to attend at this term of the Court as jurors, grand, and petit, be discharged and go hence without day. Also ordered, that the Clerk deliver pay cer-tificates to the said persons for the time they have attended upon the Court.

The Court of Sessions was then adjourned sine die, and Judge Reed, after notifying Mr. A. T. Smythe, the attorney of James Flynn, and Attorney-General Council, read his decree in the habeas corpus case of James Flynn, involving the question of the legality of D. H. Chamberlain, and of the persons acting as trial justices under his appointment. ee is as follows:

detained in the custody of one Wm. F. Dover, of the City of Charleston, and prays that a writ of habeas corpus be granted to bring him before the Court, that the cause of his detention being seen and known, such proceedings may be had therein as are agreeable to law and justice." The writ was accordingly granted, but before it was delivered, W. F. Dover appeared and stated that the relator was not in his custody, but had been committed by him to the Jail of Charleston County. Whereupon it was ordered that the writ be directed to J. H. Symmes, a deputy of the Sheriff, and the Sheriff himself being absent from the State, and keeper of the Jail, who made the follow-ing return: "I hold the prisoner by com-mitment of W. F. Dover, trial justice, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon, which commitment is herewith submitted. Signed, C. C. Bowen, S. C. C. The relator, by his counsel, insists that he is illegally detained because W. F. Dover, upon whose warrant he was arrested and by whom he was committed, is not and was not, at the date of the arrest, a trial justice, and had no lawful authority to order his capture or detention. The object of this proceeding is to induce a recognition of one of the two persons claiming to be Governor of the State, and is the first case involving dithat has arisen or been argued on this Bar, and the practice as far as practicable conference thereoe, that the public weal would be best conserved in this jurisdic diction by preserving the status quo until a diction by preserving the status quo until a diction. But, pending such anticipated of the country as settling the question. But, pending such anticipated

lident as to binal Health.



But in general it happens that people

do not know precisely the time when

spectacles become necessary. Many per

sons imagine there is a certain period of

of fifty years of age, for example, has

sound sight requires-in brief, every per-

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877. BY HOYT & CO.

settlement, there have been so many ad- it was as his own successor, and withou judications directly and indirectly by regard to the illegality of the body he Judges on other circuits, and by the Jus- appeared before. I am of opinion from the analogies of the law, that he aban-doned the constitutional right to hold tices of the Supreme Court, that a recognition by this Court of the influence they are entitled to as contributing to a final over until his successor had qualified; determination of the controversy is im- and, in the language of Lord Somers, in King James' case, "disswned, and abdicated" his former office, to all intents and peratively demanded, and, on account of the conflict of assumed official authority, purposes, and was thereby estopped for ever after from questioning his own de cannot be safely delayed longer. To this end the case before the Court has been liberate act. Bigelow on Estoppel, 502; Bank U. S. vs. Lee, 13 Peters, 119; 5th Cranch, Cir. Ct., p. 319; Vermont vs. Society for Propagation of Gospel, 2 brought, and although a circuit decree can have but little influence in determining who is Governor, it must for the time being settle local conflicting claims to official recognition, and lead to the har-Paine. 310. If this be true, Wade Hampton, who monious working of the judicial system had been elected by a majority of the votes cast, would, from that moment, upon taking the oath of office, have been Governor de facts if not de jure, without regard to any formal declaration or installation. But has Hampton, at any

proper, so far as the very limited oppor-tunity permitted, to give it such considtime, been lawfully inducted into office, eration as its importance demanded, and I now proceed to state briefly the conclusional State of South Carolina? On the 13th sions I have arrived at, from a review of the facts before me and the law applica-By the act of February, 1873, 15th Statute, 355, it is provided that "the Gova formal notice to the Senate, which was placed in the hands of the presiding offiernor do appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five trial juscer, (who for some unexplained reason failed to publish it,) that they would on the next day, 14th December, at 2 p. m., tices for the City of Charleston" which number was reduced to four by the act of March, 1876, 19th Statute, 153. Upon proceeded to open and publish the returns inspection of the commission of W. F. of the election for Governor. The Senate Dover, which was produced in Court, it did not attend as a body on that occasion, appears that he was appointed to the of-fice he claims on the 3rd of January, ent, and as the notice was published in 1877, by D. H. Chamberlain, styling the journal of the House for that day, it himself Governor of South Carolina. It is fair to presume they all had actual nois denied by the relator that Mr. Chamtice, as they certainly had of the illegality the journal of the House for that day, it berlain was then Governor of the State, of the House they had before been acting with. At the hour appointed the returns, and insisted that, by virtue of the election which were sworn transcripts from dupliheld on the 7th of November, 1876, and cates of the originals which were withof proceedings had in the General Assembly and the Courts, Circuit and Su-preme, subsequent to that date, Wade held from them, obtained from the offices of clerks of the court where they are filed by constitutional direction, and also a certificate and statement of the votes cast Hampton is, and was, the lawful Gover-nor, and alone authorized by law to apfrom the office of the Secretary of State, as taken from the originals, were opened and examined, when it was ascertained that Wade Hampton had received a ma-

jority of 1,134 votes, as before stated

whereupon he was formally declared

Governor of the State of South Carolina.

On the same day he was duly qualified and entered upon the duties of the office.

far as permitted by surrounding adverse

It has been stated that the returns used

of the election for Governor, where trans-cripts from duplicates filed in the offices

whether any effort was made, by process of attachment or otherwise, to compel the persons claiming to be officers of

what is popularly known as the Mackey House to deliver the originals. It is

possible that by such a proceeding, which was legitimate and proper, after the decision of the Supreme Court had deter-

evidence of the election might have been

obtained, which would have avoided one

of the objections raised to the declaration

of Hampton's election. I suppose, how-

ever, that the state of affairs existing in

cuse for resorting to secondary evidence,

though secondary evidence, was, it may be presumed, the best that could be had,

the Supreme Court, it would have wilful-

appointment and commission were with-

It is, therefore, ordered that the relator.

BENEFIT OF BEING KNOCKED ABOUT.

-It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," al-

though his soft-hearted parents may not

think so. All youths, or if not all, cer-

tainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum

total, enter life with a surplusage of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved

the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men than them-selves, they discover it is unwarranted,

and get rid of it gracefully and of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable, for their own sake, that it

should be knocked out of them.

A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have

been paramount at home; but school

boys are democratic in their ideas, and if

arrogant, he is cure to be thrashed into a

recognition of the golden rule. The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new papil his proper place. If he has the attributes that belong to a

leaded, he will be installed into the posi

out lawful authority and void.

March 20, 1877.

ned the lawful House; the primary

clerks of court, and it does not appear

The Constitution in Section 2, article , provides that "the Governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified," and in Section # of the same Article it is declared that 'the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor," and that * contested elections for Governor shall

point trial justices.

There are other provisions in the same section directing how the result of the election shall be ascertained and declared, out I regard them of form merely, not of substance, excluding other modes under all circumstances; and it has not been pretended, so far as I am informed, that a neglect of duty, or an improper or fraudulent discharge of the duty imposed on them, by any of the officers through whose hands the ballots or returns have to pass, can vitiate the election and detors or the right of the person having the for Governor of this State was held, according to law, on the 7th November last. at which Wade Hampton and Daniel H. Chamberlain (the incumbent) were the candidates, and on opening the returns of the county canvassers, which cannot be gone behind, (see the Report of the Presidential Electoral Commission in the Presidential Electeral Commission in the case of Florida,) except by a contest as prescribed by the Constitution, it was ascertained, as is in proof before the Court, and has never, to its knowledge, been denied, that there were in the ballot boxes a majority of 1,134 votes for Wade Hampton. This would seem to have settled the question, unless a contest had been made before the General Assembly, as provided for by the Constitution, and there was no contest. But, nevertheless, the qualification of the person elected was necessary before he could enter upon the duties of the office, and in the meantime the incumbent would have held over under the Constitution, if he had elected to do so. Did he do so? When the General Assembly met in Columbia in November last the members of the lower House divided into two sections. One of these, consisting of a less number than a fawful quorum of the House of Representatives, as had by n previously adjudged by the Supreme Court in the Supreme Tawful quorum of the mouse sentatives, as had been previously adjudged by the Supreme Court in the case of Morton, Bliss & Co. vs. the Comptrolor of the Signature affixed to the final order of the Signature affixed to the final order of the Morton on the Signature affixed to the final order of the Signature affixed to the final order of the Signature affixed to the final order of the Mackey Speaker; whilst the other, containing a lawful quorum, including certain parameters of Morton on the Signature affixed to the final order of the Morton on the Signature affixed to the final order of the Signature aff

ber of votes, were prima facie entitled to their seats, was organized by the election of W. H. Wallace as Speaker. On the 5th of December, 1876, E. W. M. Mackey, in the presence of the Senate, whose organization was regular, and of the body over whom he had been chosen to preside, styling themselves the House of Representations are received to over the election. sentatives, proceeded to open the election returns which had been delivered to him by the Secretary of State, and after throwing out, upon motion, the entire vote of two counties, without protest or investigation, upon ascertaining the re-sult in the other counties, made formal declaration that "D. H. Chamberlain had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, and was duly elected Governor of South Carolina for the ensuing two years." Previous to these proceed ings a resolution which was still pending had been introduced in the Senate, as appears by its journal, calling in question the legality of the organization of the House, with which they were then acting, and on the same day the question as to which of the two bodies that had been organized as stated was the constitutional House of Representatives, was submitted to the Supreme Court in the case of ex to the Supreme Court in the case of ex rel. W. H. Wallace against H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, and E. W. M. Mackey. On the next day, 6th December, a decree was rendered and published by that tribunal deciding that the body of which W. H. Wallace had been elected to preside as Speaker was the legal House of Representatives of the State of South Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and that E. W. M. Mackey, claiming to be Speaker, was a private individual, not amenable to the mandatory

of the State. It is the only civil authority would seem the controversy should have been regarded as ended. That decision to from the moment it was made public, was the supreme law, which all persons were law, which all persons were law of the state of section by E. W. It is the only civil authority of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S CASE. Elected by the People and Confirmed by the Courts,

ceed to Washington and present his claims to the Gubernatorial chair of South Carolina:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1877. His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President of the United States:

at which we had the honor to present a letter from his Excellency Wade Hampton, the Governor of the State of South Carolina, requesting the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops now quartered in the State House, at Columbia. In accordance with the suggestion of your Excellency, that any statement State of South Carolina? On the 13th which the undersigned committee desire December, 1876, the body which had to present, touching the subject-matter, should properly be in writing, we respect-fully submit the following for the considbeen adjudged by the Supreme Court to should properly be in writing, be the Constitutional House of Representatives, as is in proof before me, sent eration of your Excellency:

we hold, as in duty bound, that the judgment of the court of last resort of a State in a cause involving no Federal question, but determinable exclusively under the constitution and laws of the State, legally quiets all contentions as to the issues therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided. The Supreme Court of the Hampton government has re-therein decided the recognition directly or indi-therein decided the recognition directly decided the recognition directly decided the recogniti proposition as settled law by an unbroken

of Wade Hampton, Esq., to the office of Governor is derived from his election by the people, and the highest judicial tribunal of the State has solemnly affirmed that title. He, therefore, as the Governor of the State of South Carolina, addresses your Excellency, invoking the action of the President, not for the solution of a judicial question, but for the exercise of his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, to terminate an intervention by Federal troops, which hinders him in the due execution of his lawful authority as Governor, and subordinates the civil to the military authori-

which he has continued to discharge so Second. We are informed that it is alleged in support of the usurped authority of D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., and for the purpose of discrediting the decision of the Supreme Court, which has adjudged circumstances, up to the present time. by the lawful House of Representatives, Wada Hampton, Esq., the Governor of South Carolina, that one of the two Asn ascertaining and declaring the result sociate Justices who composed the Court, did. after concurring in the judgment and signing the final order in the case, before the filing of the same, revoke his signature thereto, and did thereby render the said order void. The presiding Jusice of the Supreme Court, whose opinon accompanies the letter of Governor Hampton, has noticed therein, that pretended revocation, as appearing in the Justice Wright," but with no signature attached thereto, which alleged opinion, and the annexed memorandum are not in the handwriting of the said Associate Columbia at the time was a sufficient ex-

His Honor A. J. Willard, the presiding Justice in the cause, filed the final order therein as the judgment of the Su-preme Court, notwithstanding such preended revocation.

and therefore justifies the action taken. However that may be, I do not regard it as affecting the result. The transcripts of duplicate returns, with the official certificate of the Secretary of State, al-The so-called revocation is clearly without legal force to annul the judgment of the Supreme Court. The and I am of opinion was sufficient under judgment of a court of last resort can the terms of the Constitution. And so, only be reviewed by the court itself. too, with regard to the presence of the The two Justices who rendered the de-Senate at the opening of the returns. If cision in the cause, constitute the judicial not actually, it must be held to have been constructively present. Otherwise, after the recognition of the lawful House by review as to a final order made by the court in banc. The judgment is their concurrent conclusion. The order is the ly ignored a plain constitutional duty, thereby giving sanction to a great wrong, and tending to defeat the will of the statement of such conclusion. Not the conclusion of one Justice, or of two Justices separately, but of the two associated, electors as expressed through the ballotbox, which would have been repugnant and constituting the judicial entity alike to good law and good morals. To termed the court.

enforce a right or prevent a wrong the We deem it proper to note the unde-law will, as to details and mere matters niable facts that the Supreme Court, which ought to have been done.

I am of opinion, therefore, that Wade Hampton was made Governor in and over the State of South Carolina, through the ballot-box, in accordance with the Constitution, at the election held on the 7th November last. That he qualified, if not following the letter, in the spirit Court on the day of its adjournment. 3rd January, 1877, the date of the com-mission of W. F. Dover as a trial justice yet serves to reveal the conspiracy which of January, 1617, the date of the com-mission of W. F. Dover as a trial justice for the City of Charleston, and that his appointment and commission were withof the State, now renders it impossible for the Court to proceed with the busi-James Flynn, be discharged and go hence ness of the term, by laying its unclean without day.

J. P. REED. hand on the ermine of one of its Asso-

ciate Justices. Third. The present occupation of the State House by United States troops, and the attendant surveillance exercised by them over all who enter the building, visit upon the people of South Carolina a most harsh incident of military rule, which, while it tends to discredit all civil authority, furnishes none of the compensations, that attach to military government, in the protection of life and property, and the due maintenance of public

The usurped authority thus sustained by an exhibition of armed force is essenially parasitical, having no sources of subsistence within itself, and utterly repudiated by those who furnish the public the major portion of its intelligence and Hampton, is abundantly sustained by the voluntary contributions of a patriotic people, which are duly applied to the maintenance of the courts, the Asylum for the Insane, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Penitentiary, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and all the beneficiaries of the State. It is the only civil authority than the penitentiary of the State.

cies, and to advance the common interests of their citizenship, but there is no such consideration of expediency to impel action adverse to the full exercise, by Governor Hampton, of his authority as the The following is the full text of the statement presented to President Hayes. His public declarations and acts attest the human life when eye-glasses are required, which has given rise to that per-His public declarations and acts attest purpose, that under his administration the government of South Carolina to prepare spectacles for every age, which shall "recognize and maintain inviolate they, of course, dispose of to the ignorant the rights of all," and that it will "be a and inexperienced. As soon as a man government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws; through any circumstances forced his the laws of the nation and the laws of the Sir: Your Excellency was pleased to accord us an interview on the 7th instant, for the immediate welfare" of the State of South Carolina, "is the question of government or no government; of social belong to it, or a return to barbarism.'

sight for a few days, he begins to imagine he must have spectacles. These he obtains, asking for and trying to obtain the best for his particular age; and after a short time he probably arrives at the conclusion that he can see better without them. The fact is that some men of sevorder, and all the peaceful industries that enty, or even eighty years of age, enjoy their eyesight as well as at any period of It is the unalterable resolve of Governor their lives, while their children and per-Hampton, and of the majority of the peohaps grand-children cannot do without eye-glasses. The time when this benefi-cent and blessed invention of the great ple of South Carolina, who by their free suffrages elected him as their Chief Magistrate, never to submit to the domina-tion of the usurped authority which now Roger Bacon-of the so-called "dark ages"-is needed, depends not only on holds with an armed force the Capitol of the special conformation of the organ, the State. They will resist it everywhere but on the care that has been taken of it-First. We do not represent Governor Hampton as a party to a controversy, for yet always within the limits that prescribe their paramount duty as American | misfortune of compulsory work too many citizens to bear true faith and allegiance hours, over very minute or shining artito the Constitution and the Union, and cles, and with injurious lights. The sim-

plest rules of ascertaining the need of Such resistance cannot be doomed in rectly of all the Circuit Judges, save one, if you find yourself involuntarily moving and even he has decided that Governor nearer to the light than usual with you That judgment we have had the honor Hampton received the highest number of in order to read a letter or book; thirdly, to lay before your Excellency. The title votes, although holding that the election if very small objects appear confused was not legally declared, the Senate hav- after you have looked at them for any ing failed or refused to attend at the pub-lication of the vote by the Speaker of the after a little close attention to anything Courts are now virtually our courts of last resort, owing to the death of the and, lastly, if the sight on first awaken-Chief Justice; the absence or non-coning is very weak, and does not recover its currence of one of the two Associate Juscustomary degree of force until some time tices, who now constitute the Supreme after. As for the choice of eye-glasses Court, and the fact that the General As- here are a few general rules to begin sembly, which is alone empowered to fill with: In the first place, good glasses the vacancy, has the same dual character ought never to magnify the objects very as the Governorship. The government of much, but merely to show them to us Governor Hampton has also the active clear, simple and exactly such as they support of almost the entire intelligence are. Even in the exceptional cases and respectability of both races and par- where rather strong magnifiers are need ties in the State, while that of Chamber- ed, the proof when they are too strong lain is upheld chiefly by bayonets and will be when you are obliged to bring the

the mercenary hands of unworthy office- object much closer to the eye than a olders and office-seekers. We, therefore, respectfully submit that son ought, generally speaking, to be able bedience to law, as announced by our to read conveniently with his spectacles court of last resort, with no provision of at the same distance he was accustomed the National Constitution militating to when his visual powers were perfect. therewith, and with no tribunal having All eye-glasses should be formed of pure the power to absolve us from the duty to glass. There should be no specks, rays, render such obedience, the Congress of globules, or other imperfections. Mr. the United States having enacted no White Cooper says, "There is a common statute in the premises, imperatively re- prejudice in favor of pebbles, and they quires every good citizen to maintain certainly possess two advantageous qualiander all circumstances, and at all hazards, the Hampton government, al- cult to scratch or break them; and clearways, however, with due submission to ness, never becoming dull from moisture." form of a memorandum, annexed to a the laws of the United States; while a Surely these are important advantages mon good makes the same government a desideratum to all true patriots, and advocates of that self-government common than other glasses. The only thing against them is, they cost so very much more than all other glasses. But good mended, by the declaration of our Na- and true glasses should be in all their

parts of an equal thickness, in proportion tional Independence. to their convexity, as well as of an equal We have the honor to be, very respecttrue character if the glasses are correct. T. J. MACKEY. It must never be forgotten that the frame

JAMES H. RION.

they take the Texas fever. During the past winter so many have gone into the because the wholesale manufacturer immigrants could not at times be supplied with food on arrival. The newspapers have advised the newcomers to bring tain their position by pinching the nose something to eat with them as well as money, for when they get there there are

at Tyler, Texas. He says:

"It is useless to deny the fact that general want of thrift and consequent depression pervades the tillers of the soil in our country. They are not accumulating money; the year's financial statement shows the balance against them.

The scarcity of money among the masses and in the commercial centres demands a reform. Everywhere the cry is 'hard times.' Why is this? Is it due to a bad financial system of government and official corruption? Is it due to a bad financial system of government? Is it due to costly transportation? It is due in part to these causes, but mainly to misdirected individual enterprise, speculative farming and a ruinous credit system. The transmit of the scarcity of money are not accumulative farming and a ruinous credit system. The scarcity of money among the masses and in the commercial centres demands a reform. Everywhere the cry is 'hard times.' Why is this? Is it due to a bad financial system of government 2 Is it due to costly transportation? It is due to a bad financial system of government? Is it due to costly transportation? It is due in part to these causes, but mainly to misdirected individual enterprise, speculative farming and a ruinous credit system. The transmit of the repression pervales the tillers of the soil and the scond, By renting and selling lands on low, reasonable ments can we offer them? The first, we answer, By advertising your country and ments can we offer them? The first, we answer, By advertising your country and its advantages; and the second, By renting and soil low, reasonable the system of government and official control of the soil and soil low, reasonable the sail sail and soil low, reasonable the ments can we offer them? The first, we answer, By advertising your country and ments can we offer them? The first, we answer, By advertising your country and its advantages; and the second, By renting and soil low, reasonable the sail and soil low, reasonable the ments can we dead the soil lands on low, reasonable the sail and soil low edge is sharper than the sword; and are at Tyler, Texas. He says: in part to these causes, but mainly to he had no power to rescue? He might and improve it, and increase its value combat the swelling waters and turn lative farming and a ruinous credit system from their course in one direction ing it, than to allow if to remain in its tem. Let us examine ourselves, and not when they would dodge by him in ancharge our faults upon others. What is the needed reform? Restless speculative farming must be abandoned for a more farming must be abandoned for a more ring in every community periodically, infarming must be abandoned for a more ring in every community periodically, inconservative, frugal and cautious system, conducted by a solid cash basis. High interest and credit have been a baneful influence upon Southern agriculture. High revery community periodically, the state of cultivative at a fight state of the conductive and cautious system, juring individuals and sapping the morals illization even,) until it became properly settled. These surplus lands represent arrant falsehoods and have not a semiblance of foundation in fact. Yet what loaned at low rates, in order that its These have hung like a mighty pall upon the hopes, and have paralyzed the enercan the slandered do? How catch a the hopes, and have paralyzed the energies of our people. We were left poor after the war. Cotton was the most marketable product by which we could raise money. Its high value induced us to demand the same of t supplies, embracing almost the entire tax-paying citizenship of the State, and the exclusion of all other crops, thus own innocence, live down the lie! It is neglecting home supplies. We could, at a hard thing to do in some cases, but moral worth. The Government, on the contrary, represented by Governor Wade labor, realize some money in its production, but by paying a high rate of interest said of a man, "he drinks," and it can be for money to defray the current expenses proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? of the farm, we became involved, and hope of meeting our obligations, but find ourselves sinking deeper and deeper in our embarrassments, with each revolving year. The price has gone below the usual cost of production. We are left mondation the backing of hysicare forms

Willard for the Vacant Chief Justice When and How to Use Spectacles.

> The public mind is beginning to cast about for a successor to the late distinguished functionary, whose illness and death, at so critical an era in our affairs not only deprived us of an able and learned judge, but by having a decided Supreme Bench, has arrested the peace process of the establishment of a law ful State government just at this point where, after the authoritative declaratio that Hampton is Governor, it would seem that complete success was about to crown

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Never has the value to a people of an able, fearless and honest judiciary been more signally illustrated than in the history of our Supreme Court during the last few months. That we have not been remitted to another two years subjection to a corrupt and odious government, or forced to perhaps a hopeless appeal to splendid exhibition of firmness and integrity of those Judges, who, when ap-pealed to by political opponents to stay usurpation and establish the right, gave heed to the clamors and objurgations of their party throughout the nation, and, themselves Republicans, exposed Republican frauds, and prevented the consummation of Republican iniquity.

We regret that the Chief Justice did not live to complete the work so well begun. We regret that his sable associate did not make himself an enduring link between the two races of his adopted State, and by securing the permanent esteem and regard of the whole people, establish himself the life-long representative of his race upon the Suprem Bench. We do not regret, however, that his defection and cowardice have made but the more conspicuous the judicial virtues of his associate, who, when death struck down his Chief, and fear drove Wright into imbecile vacillation, alone and unsupported upheld the dignity of the Bench, and left undone nothing which he could do towards securing the triumph of Truth and Justice.

We are glad that the opportunity is now afforded of proving that prejudice does not sway the minds of Carolinians, that they can admire high qualities and

noble conduct in even a political foe. We think that the Judge, who, in a building garrisoned by the forces of a usurper, fearlessly proclaimed the de-cision of the law against that usurper's claims, and swept away the hostile constabulary stationed there to overawe him, is certainly in one respect well fitted to preside over a Court whose dignity he knows how to maintain, and that one who has championed the right in, a time of storm and peril can be trusted for the better and happier times, the hope of which he has been so instrumental in who will die of grief, she will best know of storm and peril can be trusted for the bestowing upon us. There are many native sons of Carolina whom we would delight to honor. But we think that our whole people would feel that we had done injustice to ourselves were we not to whom we are so indebted,-Sumter

A Good Point Made by the Corolina

By reference to the Auditor's books, we find one-twelfth of the land of Spartanfully, your obedient servants and fellowcitizens.

J. B. KERSHAW.
R. K. SCOTT.

to their convexity, as well as of an equal burg is returned as "arable"—much of by holding them obliquely over print, all this not being cultivated—and it is worthly of remark that this one-twelfth now that the market has a servant and the strength of the letters of which will preserve their of the market has a servant and the strength of the str bears the whole burden of supporting our people, paying their taxes, &c.; in short, one-twelfth of the land of the county Hard Times in Texas.

Texas is a magnificent country, so we are told, almost boundless in area, limit and possible to the wearer, because the breadth or narrowness of the upper part of the nose—in fact the space between the two eyes—differs so much with different country. in which eye-glasses are set must be exless in productions, and capable of supporting all the people that ever come into it. Periodically, perhaps we may say annually, a sort of spirit of emigration takes hold of the farming communities of the older. Southern States, and at once the older Southern States, and at once With the venders of cheap spectacles "to so small an amount of land and labor Lone Star State that we see it stated the makes them to a common standard to if our lands were not intrinsically worth

should not be used .- Frazer's Magazine. small amount of land and labor to carry no provisions to buy even if they have coffers of money. If there are any of our readers itching to go to Texas, let us beg them to bear the ills they have awhile longer, and as a sort of sedative read the following extract from the annual address of the Master of the State Grange dress of the Master of the State Grange are but to eager to give sort to every thinking man that we need a larger population to put more land inder considerable. dress of the Master of the State Grange gossips—are but too eager to give ear to questions arise, How can we secure a of Texas, which met a month or more ago the venomous tongue of slander, whose larger population? And what inducements can we offer them? The first, we present state? Our farms and plantaso much idle capital, which should be loaned at low rates, in order that its value may be increased, and the country

> A QUEER REASON FOR MAKING A A QUEER REASON FOR MARIAN,
> CABINET APPOINTMENT,—By the way,
> Judge Patterson, of Terre Haute, who
> has just returned from Washington, says
> that he said to the President : How did that he said to the President: How did you happen to select Dick Thompson? I know Morton was straining every nerve to keep Tyner in the Cabinet, and the friends of Ben Harrison were pushing him for a place. Why, under these cir-cumstances, did you pick out Thomp-

LOOK OUT, YOUNG MEN .- When it is

The President replied, "Nearly forty years ago I heard him make a speech in Columbus, Ohio. I stood a square away, but I heard distinctly every word of his silvery voice, and his wonderful eloquence impressed me so that I have a speech in ing suggestions: "When a lady sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just upon restarting the should, just upon restarting the start of the s

What Month Were You Born In? We extract the following from an old

All communications another than the state of the order orders, dc.; should be made payable to the order of Anderson, S. C. Anderson, S. C.

January He who is born in this month will be laborious and a lover of good wine; he will be complaisant, and withal, a very fine singer. The lady born this month will be a pretty, prudent housewife; wither melancholy, but yet, good tempered!datoval one

February—The man born in this mouth will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a hu-

March-The man born in this month poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate, chatterbox.

April-The man who has the misfortune to be born in this mouth will be subject to many maladies; he will travel to advantage and love ladies to disadvantage, for he will marry a rich, handsome heiress, who will make what, no doubt, all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with agreeable wit and great talk. May-The man born in this month

will be handsome and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June—The man born now will be of

small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty-one, and be a fool at forty-five. July-The man will be fair; he will

suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but of a rather solky temper.

August—The man will be ambitious and courageous; he will have several

maladies and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret the first. September-He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give

him great uneasiness. The lady, round faced, fair-haired, witty, discreet, amin-ble, and loved by her friends. October-The man of this month will

have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty. November-The man will have a handsome face and florid complexion. He will be wicked in his youth, always inconsistent. He will promise one thing and do another, and always remain poor.

December-The man born in this month will be a good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote himwhole people would leet that we had done injustice to ourselves were we not to advance to the highest position on the Bench one so well qualified to fill it, and handsome, with a good voice, and a wellproportioned body; she will be twice

The Obligation of Civil Duties.

The Raleigh (N. C.) News gives an interesting account of the most novel legal proceedings we have ever heard of an action against a man because he would not accept office. Nor have we ever heard of a man before who needed to be sued to make him accept an official position. tion. The next copy of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina will contain this case, which the News says has no precedent in North Carolina, nor as far as we have heard anywhere else. It seems that one Aaron G. Headen was elected Constable of the town of Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, and refused to serve. Whereupon H. A. London; jr, and the Commissioners of that town brought suit against him in a justice's court to recover \$25 given by so small an amount of land and labor successfully supporting the county; indeed, if our country was not what it is, if our lands were not intrinsically worth more than they are valued at, such a state of affairs would be impossible.

We come now to the main point in view, and ask why should we require this small amount of land and labor to carry more frequent, then that of an office is much sight of a man hunting office is much more frequent than that of an office hunting a man. The Justice, however, gave judgment against the defendant, who thereupon appealed to the Superior Court, which reversed the action of the Magistrate, giving judgment for the defendant for costs. The plaintiffs carried the case to the Superior Court, where it was heard at a recent term of that tribunal. The court oversaled the influence bunal. The court overvaled the jardy-ment of the Superior Court, giving jadg-ment against the defendant. Judge Rod-man filed the opinion, in the course of

> No citizen can be injured by being required to perform a public duty to which all are liable, and no one, however, should consider himself degraged by being required to perform the duties of any office useful or necessary to the pub-

> This may be startling doctrine, but it is sound and wholesome, and if some law could be passed in all the States by which a "civil conscription" could be established whereby everybody in the com-munity who has a right to vote should be compelled to do so, under legal penalties, so that those who have the chief interest in good government, whether inunicipal, State or Federal, should no longer be permitted, as at present, to shirk their duties as citizens, it would be a good thing for cities, States and the country at large, zel has not qual som

A PHOTOGRANER'S ADVICENILAN bosom, and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the de-sired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, elies should say brush, the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small, she must say flip, but if the mouth be already not small and needs enlarging, she must say falp, here. If she wishes to look mountain. bage.' If she wishes to look mournful, she must say 'kershunk,' if resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate 's'cat."