

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

proprietors of the News and Coutier. They rest on the broad and undeniable YOUNG CAROLINA. Sketch of the New House and its

more received wines, liquors and cigars, which were ordered as being for the use of the Journal of Com of the State, and were directed to be paid

COLUMBIA, April 20. The important events of the past week which have crowded upon each other with such rapidity and which have wrought such a revolution in the political and material interests of the State, have his bold aggressive course sometimes the personnel of the House of Representatives of redeemed South Carolina. The change to be observed in the composition of the new House is most striking to one who, like your correspondent, has had the opportunity during the past eight years to witness the debaucheries and jobberies by those of the old ring, who are now

ing aloud against others. All the same, we do not regret that Whittemore, down whose capacious throat flowed the wines and liquors that the impoverished State was expected to pay for, should, in an-other sense, become the mouth-piece of For ten years the newspapers which the present proprietors of the News and Courier have owned and controlled, have

been engaged in the work of unmasking fraud and corruption in South Carolina; and for the same period of time we have, those of the contumacious Mackey

Upon looking around the House for the first time, your correspondent saw the faces of many gentlemen who had served the State in the past, but under less auspicious circumstances. But the old familiar faces wore a different aspect season and out of season, for the past five or six years; that is to say, ever since we became aware of the corrupt character of by the State in her darkest hours, cannot banish from their faces now the flush of victory in a virtuous cause. Colt and Redfoarn, of Chesterfield; Austin, of Greenville; Muller; of Lexington; Brad-ley, of Pickens; Wofford, of Spartanburg, and Wallace, of Union, all old war horses, occupy their accustomed seats. Cannon of Spartanburg; Howard, of Marion Meetze, the veteran of Lexington; Liv

ingston, of Oconee; Bowen, of Pickens, and Crittenden, of Greenville, have trans-ferred the spheres of their usefulness to the Senate chamber, where they are now most needed, and will prove to be wakeful sentinels on the watch towers. It will be seen, therefore, that the ma-jority of the Democratic members of the

new House are new men, or at least men ripe in the service of the State, but new in their present positions.

SPEAKER WALLACE.

It was a happy inspiration that led to the selection of General W. H. Wallace as the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. A more accomplished gentleman or more impartial officer could not have been selected. General Wallace was born in Laurens County in 1829, and VOL. XII---NO. 43.

utmost of their capacity to defeat the nomination of the Governor at St. Louis, son of the late Governor Orr, was born in Abbeville county, in 1852, and is consefor they too well knew that his election quently but twenty-five years of age. He was educated at the King's Mountain to the Presidency would be their death knell. In addition to the rings and Willitary school and at the university of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1874, Mr. Orr was elected from thieves of all kinds, a large part of the leading men of his party were earnestly opposed to him. This arose from two nderson county to the lower House, and, opposed to him. This arcse from two causes; they knew that if elected he alone would be President, and would re-quire no kitchen Cabinet; that the power behind the throne would be abolished. although the Democrats were in a hopeess minority, he soon made his influence felt even among the ring of adventurers They had also been offended by his coldness, and disliked him. No candidate before a convention over reer. Since the organization of the new House, Mr. Orr, in his important position as chairman of the committee on privas chairman of the committee on priv-ileges and elections, has had a wider field what was the result? He swept them all

by those of the old ring, who are now knocking for admission at the door of the House, whose authority they so recently And he was elected, too ! Elected by the people; elected by the electors. It is all over now, and the Governor will never be other than a private citizen,

AMERICAN KINGS.

Correspondence of the Portland Argus.

been his equal.

iasm as he.

and there is no possible object in praising or blaming him. We can sum up his case now as fairly and with as little pas-Magnificent Tribute to Samuel J. Tilnactive; but now that all is forever set tled, I may say that he would have made the best Chief Magistrate America ever. NEW YORK, April 6. He is a little dried up old man; he had or is likely ever to have. He was doubtless better fitted for the place than any man whose name was ever mentioned will weigh perhaps 115 pounds; he has a little round head, a little round face with no beard thereon; a little round nose, for that high position. Could he have been allowed to fill the place to which he but entirely large enough for the face; a little round bald spot on the back of his head. His hair is brown, and has a way lown to future generations as the great of dropping down over the little round face; his eyes are blue and rather soft than otherwise; the lid of the left drops President. What William of Orange was to England, he would have been to America, in the establishment of good at times, caused by a nervous affection America, in the establishment of good government. Indeed, the two were much alike; both small, feeble men, both cold and repellant, and unpopular on that ac-count; both exact and painstaking; both possessed of executive ability of the very highest order. Samuel Jones Tilden is at times, caused by a nervous anecton, but the expression is to give one the im-pression of cunning. He stoops a little, as little dried up old men will do, and his walk is something of a creep as though stepping on eggs. He has no distin-guished look; one would never select not simply an able man, but a marvelous man. Not simply a king among men, but a king among kings. He has been lied about as few men have; he has been swindled as no man ever was-swindled no king, nor emperor, nor priest, nor other man of any age, or country, has out of the Presidency. But his loss i small in comparison to what the nation has lost in losing his administration. He has no friends; he never had blood L. W. S. enough in his veins either to feel the

warmth of friendship or to inspire it. As the few ounces of blood which he is FIRST WORKING OF CORN .-- If the supposed to have is much too cold to be quickened by the presence of lovely wo-corn was planted, run close and break, tion. Under the rule of the Radical deep-if the land is close and open, the man, he is unmarried. He never made a in short never did anything to call out event use plows that will go over rapidly ded from \$10 to \$15 per acre dwindled in in short never did anything to call out event use the admiration of mankind. He is not, and save the admiration of mankind. He is not and save labor-a shovel, or sweep, or magnetic; a wooden Indian in front of a cultivator will answer. Avoid throwing obacco shop will create as much enthumuch dirt to the young corn, only enoug to cover up any young grass that may be present, but be sure it is well covered much hoeing will not pay in a corn crop At the American Institute Fair, when open, is to be seen a great number of curious and most admirable machines of all kinds, doing all kinds of work. One may spend days examining and admiring ment, a government under whose benign these various machines. Away off at one side, unseen, unnoticed, unthought of, is the engine that moves these all. Nobody sees it, nobody thinks of it. All notice and admire the effect, none notice nor admire the cause. The influence of the the the theorem of the theo

This little old man is like that engine, unseen, unknown, unthought of, but the cause of great events. True, for the last few months his name has been upon every tongue, but this was but an episode in his life and althouch his norma will bear. respectability. in his life, and although his power will be greater than ever, his name will no more be heard. He is an honest and an less actual labor than the laggard. Let

Ar We are not responsion as opinions of our correspondents. All communications should be addressed to "Ed-itors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MUBRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

A recent trip to the eastern part of Abbeville County produced favorable impressions as to the future outcome in the history of that County. From the earliest settlement of the couptry Abbeville has been renowned for the fertility of her soil and the intelligence and gallantry of her people. On the bosom of her soil some of South Carolina's most. distinguished sons first drew the breath mall of life. She was not only rich in the aside by a wave of the hand and was nominated almost without a contest. ories of her ancient legends, rich in the ories of her ancient legends, rich in the intelligence and honor of her sons and daughters, but up to the period of the name will be heard no more forever. He late war she was rich in all that makes up the material wealth of a great people. But upon the inauguration of reconstruction since the war a blight, equalling sion as the case of Julius Cæsar. I am not his friend, and in the campaign was fountains of Abbeville's ancient prosperity and renown. Having a majority of colored voters, who were early led astray by the carpet-bagger, all her places of honor and trust and public responsibility were filled by the ignorant and corrupt. And for a while so hopewas elected, his name would have gone, less apparently was the case that not a manly struggle was made to throw off the degrading bondage. But at last, thanks to a kind and merciful Providence, the day of deliverance from the robber band was ushered in by the election of Hampton as Governor of the State. Once more old Abbeville is herself again. Once more will she be ruled by intelligence and capacity and honor. While every material interest withered under the spoilation of the robber band the original fertility of her magnificent. soil remained unharmed. 'Tis true that Abbeville, like other of her sister counties, had suffered even before the war by a careless cultivation of her soil, yet old mother earth will abundantly respond to

tion. Under the rule of the Radical band her lands which formerly commanprice to an average of about three dollars. Some of the finest lands in some of the finest sections of Abbeville along the valley of the Savannah could have been purchased a year ago at these depreciated prices. Now the scale is turned. Under good and honest government, a government under whose benign

to regain her former high position of On a short trip to Greenwood recently,

alongside the bed of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad we were favorably impressed with the evidences of returning prosperity. This road is located for a stretch of about fifty miles, extending ery one knows that early and frequent from Williamston to Ninety-Six, on a

beautiful ridge of land dividing the

SENATORS IN TROUBLE. LIQUORS AND CIGARS ENJOYED BY THE ROGUES AT PUB-Whittemore Abages the News and Cou-rier most sther Matters to with-ing the strengton from his own Rascality.

The News and Courier's Reply.

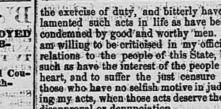
at advertising rates. Announcements of marriag and deaths, and notices of a religious character, a respectfully solicited, and will be inserted grat

The News and Courier of Saturday, the 28th of April, in its Columbia corres pondence, unfolded the fact that the Sen pondefice, unfolded the fact that the Sen-ste had testimony of a nature which would hanish certain Radical worthies who have long been a pest to the State; from the Senate, thereby purifying that body to a very considerable extent. To give our readers a clear conception of the case we publish below the correspon-dence of the Augusta Chronicle & Con-ticularity. stitutionalist: COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.

The work of the committee having in oharge the investigation of the startling charges against the Clerk of the Senate charges against the Clerk of the Senater, and Senators Whittemore, Nash and others, the particulars of which were published in the *News and Courier* on Saturday goes bravely on, and already sufficient evidence, is in their hands to render conviction a matter of certainty the accused withdraw gracefully before the storm bursts upon them. To say that the publication of the charges struck terror to the hearts of the notorious Senate Ring, is to speak mildly indeed. They are as wild as buck rabindeed. They are as wild as buck rab-bits, every one of them, and already one can hear the bitterest reproaches poured out by them against the Democrats, the burdled of the song being that Governor, Hampton had promised to gursue a lib-eral policy. If it is necessary that the Democratic party in order to be liberal, shall blot out all the ugly and minatious acts of the Radicals when they were grinding down the best people of the State into the dust, while they feasted and held unboly cardival with the public funds, then it is better for the Democratic party to be illiberal to the extent of, re-moving these ulcars from the convalese moving these ulcars from the convalesc-ing body politic. If Whittemore, Nash & C., knowing that their damning record would shine out clearly in the light of the new era, and knowing that in the the new era, and knowing that in the mean endeavor to cover up their tracks they had but concentrated upon them the light of justice and the law, had sought safety in the remote recesses of public life, the Democratic party might have been willing to grant them immuni-ty from pumentment But, or the con-trary, these men, reeking with Infamy, but with sublime impudence and pachy dermatic hides, actually come forward and take their seats in the highest bratch of the government with the expectation of a general amnesty and pardon...-Rogues do not as a general thing, pass from the penitonitary to the Senate Chambes Further vers subtitle no vio-lation of the liberal policy to follow out lation of the liberal policy to follow out the old rule. If these men usek pardon, let the places they now disgrace be filled

let the places they now disgrace be filled by men whose past record can bear the light of open day: "1.11" The transactions for which the Ring are, now arraigned, cover in their com-mission a period of years. They cannot claim that it was a passing error." It is rather a long calendar of crime. The game was carried on with a recklessness that can only be accounted for by the confidence of the perpetrators that they

hide their sins



confidence of the perpetrators that they equity of his claim, and appealed to my would forever hold the power and forever sympathies on that occasion. His tears

the exercise of duty, and bitterly have I ever it may be. Answer. lamented such acts in life as have been condemned by good and worthy 'men. I lamented such acts in life as have been condemned by good and worthy 'men. I am willing to be criticised in my official relations to the people of this State, by such as have the interest of the people at heart, and to suffer the just censure of the such as have the interest of the people at heart, such as the people at the such as the people at heart, such as the people at the such as the such as the people at the such as the people at the such as the people at the such as the such as the such as the people at the people at the people at the such as the such as the people at the people at the people at the people at the such as the such as the people at the those who have no selfish motive in judg-ing my acts, when those acts deserve their view and then the private communication :

disapproval or denunciation. But, Mr. President, I am dragged be-fore the public by one who seeks to cover his own corruption and corrupt practices by accusation of fraud and improper ransactions against me and other Sena-

By this process, he expects to divert By this process, he expects to direct the attention of the people from his own nefirious acts, and fastan suspicion and persecution upon others. I allude, Mr. President, to the editor and proprietor of the Charleston Daily News, whose con-nection with the legislation of this State has been so intimate and profligate that he could afford to say: "Damn principle !

It is the money we want !". In the two last issues of that paper both he and his agents have endeavored both he and his agents have endeavored to make it appear that I, with other Sen-ators, have been receiving huxuries from various parties in this city and Charles-ton which have been paid for out of the public freesury; and that I, with them, have conspired to defraud the State for the gratification of our appetites. I send to the chair the following de-match to the chair the following depatch to the News and Courier, and ask he Olerk to read it : "Please send one case champagne, five gallons brandy, three boxes of cigars to Mr. Jillson's residence for Senator Whit-

temore. (Signed) J. WOODBUFF, C. S. Now, Mr. President, I cannot denounce the Clerk of the Senate for any act of kindness he may have shown, or intended to show me. It is said that he, by his narther the senate optimized action arthown personal order, caused certain arti-cles to be sent to my boarding place, from the store of George Symmers, and that the same were paid for out of the public funds. I unhesitatingly answer, as for myself, I have, in every instance, where the Clerk of this Senate has, as an accommodation, by my request, given or-ders on my merchant in this city, or elsewhere, for any goods of any description, paid him every farthing, and am in no wise indebted to him, or responsible to the State for such favors. And I call upon him here, if I am not stating the truth, to make it known, and I pause for

And I am reminded here that the Clerk of the Senate has no voice upon this loor; that his assailants have him at an dvantage in this respect; therefore I am constrained to say that to the best of my chowledge and belief he has not, in any instance, nor can be pay. any claim of any nature that has not been passed upon first in committee, then in the Ber nd finally by both branches of the Gen eral Assembly, which claim is provided for by appropriations voted upon by the

for by appropriations voted upon by ex-entire Senate. Mr. President, well do I remember the time when Symmers' claim was before this Senate; when, after the passage of many other claims, his seemed doomed to defent; how the haggard grocer reached over this railing, with tears in his eyes and trembling in his knees; how in pleading tones he begged of me to save him from ruin in business and consistent by advicating the justice of his poverty by advocating the justice of his demands. How he assured me of the equity of his claim, and appealed to my

each insertion, by measurement : Daily News, 10 cent , line. line.

Signed) RIORDAN, DAWSON & Co.,

CHABLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25, 1871. will be as welcome as a daisy in a cow's

- (COPY.) 14

and for the same period of time we have been slandered and abused by the thieves whose villainy we upheld to public rep-robation, and by malignant Democrats who were jealous of the success of our; efforts. It was in the nature of things that the News and Courier should be denounced by those whom it exposed. Every manner of accusation has been brought up against us. When our pa-tience was exhausted, and we defied our accusers and demanded the proof, no other proof than an iteration of the charges was ever forthcoming. Particu-larly bitter has been the Printing Ring, otherwise the Republican Printing Company. This concern (beginning and end-ing with Jones of the House and Wood-ruff of the Senate,) we have fought in

their transactions. For as many years as we have denounced and branded them, have Woodruff and Jones sought to silence us by threats. Never until yesterday, have we brought them to the

as the outspoken "predictions" of the News and its proprietors may be properly estimated, I will read another letter:

any, action, for instance, and I take graphed the strong points of Perry's let-ter, including the prediction that bonds would not be paid, it would have given the market a terrible black eye. But I

Will rush the acts from this time forth.

(Signed) Now, Mr. President, these are some of the evidences of the character of that

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS, CHARLESTON, S; C. Jan. 22, 1871. J. Woodruff, Esq., Clerk of the Senate: SIR-We respectfully make application for the printing of the acts and joint res-olutions of the General Assembly for the the testimony of the merchants who supplied the goods, that these were delivered to Whittemore and others, and paid for, when paid for, in legislative pay certifi-cates, signed by Woodruff as Clerk, and session of 1870-71, and agree to print the same, as furnished us, in the *Daily News*, at the rate of ten cents a line, by measby Gleaves as President of the Senate. Nothing that may be said, or has been said, against the News and Courier will

fact that Woodruff procured and Whitte-

at the rate of ten cents a line, by meas-urement, for each session; or, we will print them in both the Daily News and Tri-Weekly News for fifteen cents a line; or, in the Daily News, Tri-Weekly News and Weekly News for 20 cents a line. lessen in any way the damaging weight of the evidence of their guilt. This the public must bear in mind. It would not be wise to allow thieves who are about to' We are, yours obediently, (Signed) RIORDAN, DAWSON & Co., cross the threshold of the common jail to divert attention from themselves by cry-Proprietors Charleston News.

I will now read the private proposal (COPY.) OFFICE OF THE CHALESTON NEWS,

Yours, truly, d) F. W. DAWSON.

(COPY.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22, 1871. J. Woodruff, Esq., Clerk of the Senate : DEAR SIR-We agree to print the acts Clerk Woodruff. and joint resolutions of the General As-sembly at the following rate per line,

Daily and tri-weekly, 15 cents a line. Daily, tri-weekly and weekly, 20 cents

And we agree to allow you a commission of twenty per cent. upon the gross amount of our bill for such printing, as the amounts due are collected.

Nor is this all of the epistles to Wood-ruff by Dawson. I will read another sample of the same kind of literature :

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS, MY DEAR WOOLBUFF-I enclose bil for advartising elections, subject to usual discount; also, bill for papers. Bear in mind what I told you before, that we lon't want you to pay for the "Newses' out of your own pocket. If the money is forthcoming for the election notices, it

nouth Yours truly,

(Signed) F. W. DAWSON. And in order that "the silence" as well

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS, No 149 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. D., March 18, 1871. DEAE JOE-I send bills for acts up to January, inclusive. I am afraid I have worried you too much about the docu-ment. But I hope you won't give it up. My silence is often more valuable than any, action... For instance, had I tele-eranhed the atrong points of Perry's let-

Yours faithfully,

terday, have we brough' them to the point of disclosing the torrible letters that Woodruff said he possessed. These, if they are our letters, were read by Whittemore in the Senate yesterday. They will be found in the report of the proceedings of the Senate published to-day

day. We do not know, as we have not yet seen the originals, whether the letters in question have been garbled or altered. Thieves easily become forgers. Assum-ing that they are substantially the letters we wrote, they prove (1) that we ad-dressed Woodruff familiarly, (2) that we sought to obtain the State printing, (3) that we paid him a commission of 20 per cent. on the bills he collected for us (4) that we did not say as much against the credit of the State as, if we believed all

that we heard, might have been said. R

The familiarity with which Woodruff was addressed is easily accounted for.

for out of the public treasury, although applied exclusively to private uses. This was both a breach of trust and theft. The evidence is found in the orders for the wines; liquors and cigars, signed by Woodruif as Clerk of the Senate, and in

of the palmy days of ring rule and carpet-bag thieving. In the long and gloomy years of Caro-lina's humiliation and shame, the few of her faithful sons who have from time to time been called upon to serve her, have found themselves bound hand and foot by the overwhelming majorities elected fraud and force-powerless to stretch

forth their hands to save their State-and only compelled to sit by and witness the carnival of roguery which was carried on against their earnest protests and in their very faces. We have changed all that. The visitor to the hall of the House o Representatives to-day will see a dark cloud with a silver lining, only the silver lining has assumed the proportions of a white cloud with an exceeding small black fringe. The Democrats occupy the left of the hall as you enter the door, and

fol lowers, who have been condoned their offences, and admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives, sit on the right. The other rebels, who are still on proba-tion, skulk around the lobbies or loll off

in the rear, munching peanuts and chew ing the cud of bitter reflection, as they him from a crowd as a man born to com-, mand; oh no, he looks more like a hard, dream of the played-out days of pay cer-tificates and inexhaustible contingent working shoemaker with his good clothes funds, on than a king, and yet in some respects

At nearly every committee meeting the Clerk of the Senate would send the orders signed by him in his official capac-ity to Columbia, merchants for champagne, cigars, brandy, ctc. These orders were honored, and at the close of the were honored, and at the close of the action the merchant was furnished with incident and by the President and Clerk of the Senate, in most instances, on the contingent account. In some cases the merchants were paid by the State, while in others they received warrants from the Comptroller General; some of which are included in the little bohanza bill. Among the hundreds of these orders

have seen are the following specimens: COLUMBIA, S. C., March & 1872.

Mr. George Symmers: Please send me one box best champagne.

Send to Finance Committee room. L. M. ALLEN. L. M. ALLEN. ROOMS SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COM. COLUMBIA, S. O. 4 April 7, 1871. Mr. Symmers: Please deliver bearer one box best cigars, one gallon best whis-

key, and one box (pints) chain pagnet for J. Woodruff, per order of above. J. B. DENNIE DECEMBER 16, 1875 George Symmers, Esq.: Please send a case to champing of the Semitor Nable residence, and charge J. WOODKUFF, C.S.

DECEMBER 16, 1873 Mr. Symmers; Please give bearer one dozen bottles whiskey. Put it in a box dozen bottles whiskey. Put it in a box, as I wish himte take it to Senator Nash's residence. J. WOODBUFF, C. S. Beades these, which give a fair idea of the whole, there are orders for barrels of angar and flour, and luxuries of every description and these orders, while in some cases they do not bear the signature of the clerk in his official capacity, are all headed either "Senate Chamber all headed either "Senate Chamber," or some committee room. This evidence, standing alone is powerfally convincing. What, then, will be the effect when this proof is supplemented by the oral testi-mony of the merchants that they were paid for these goods in almost every in-stance in State warrants, signed by the President and Clerk of the Senate. A few days will bring matters to a point few days will bring matters to a point and it is now the general opinion that the members of the ring will "fold their tents and the Arabs and is all on the second (as usual) away." Whittemore, Nash and Woodruff re-

cognized their inevitable doom when these charges were brought out deter-mined to endeavor to divert attention from themselves by an attack upon the News and Courier, and the merchants who made the charges, so that, even if they did bot succeed in clearing themselves, they hoped to injure the parties who were helping to bring them to justice. The ex-cadetabip seller was entrusted with the job of leading the attack, and having obtained the floor upon a question of privilege, disgorged the pent up fory of his maddened brain in the following

harangue : Mr. President : I have not, for a long time, felt it to be my duty to rise in my place to a question of privilege, to answer attacks made upon me personally or officially. I had come to the conclusion long ago that calumniators, with their weapons of scandal, always sharpened and poisoned, were ever ready to inflict upon me their most malignant thrusts. I have been compelled to believe that even the good I might do, and have done, would be evil spoken of; that my name would be cast out as evil, and for no other reason than the fact that I am pos itive in, my nature, independent in my action, incompromising in my convic-

tions. I am no pharises, not do I thank God that I am unlike other men; I am hu-man, liable to err, to make mistakes in MARY AND A

nd its proprietors. out egotism, but in sorrow, I assert, through the energetic advocacy I then made, for what I was assured by him was an honest demand, his claim was pass and now this alien ingrate stands ready

to strike the one who listened to his com-plaint, served him in his distress, saved plaint, served him in his distress, saved him from ruin and bankruptcy. I have no words to express my contempt of such a character, my regret that I have ever been moved by such a monster into the support of what he would now have us believe use an interview found. eve was an iniquitous frand. I thank God he cannot say by my act, or request, that I ever permitted him to add to the list of his imputed frauds one mill against the State which he with others, equal with him in business have plundered. Now, Mr. President, for the Charleston

News and its proprietor-he the no prin-ciple and all money reputation. What has been his relation to the State? How has beguarded the interests of the peo

ury of the commonwealth to which he was not entitled? What part has he been playing among "the rogues and Swiss mercenaries?" From "the flush days of Radicalism," which he so glibly take about, we shall find him associated with every opportunity to make his car-dinal doctrines sure, viz : "Damn princidinal doctrines sure, viz: Dath pride-ple, it, is the money we want." He is ready for any kind of legislation. The cunning telegram can easily convert his columns to the support of any measure, however nefarious, however corrupt. He can act the part of briber or bribes; he

can conspire with efficials to rob the treasury, or act the part of a political broker in couventions to purchase nomi-nations or defeat capilidates. He is the chief among the chiefest of the plunder-ers, and his "silence," even, can be made more valuable than his "action." In January, 1868, we find him addressing the Clerk of the Senate in the following

characteristic note : (COPY.)

Yours, F. W. DAWSON. (Signed) And again, 1870, his delight of a romised contingent is shown as follows :

(COPY.) OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS, Ibarlest

son. Shove it through the House in the same happy way, and there will be a Christmas turkey and trimmings for both yet and Yours, trulg, F. W. DAWSON.

(COPY.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22, 1871 lind a fair living rate and five cents less than our regular transient rates. If the offer can be amended or improved, let

tends to be the custodian of the moral purity and interests of the people of this State, and which now strives to champion a crusade against Senators upon this loor, and especially myself. I am aware, Mr. President, that there

has long been a desire among a certain class to force me from my place in this body, as well as a concerted plan to make my sitting here so unpleasant as to comooked upon as a leader in my party, as having some influence among its mem-bers; and, moreover, because I had no control over my nativity, it has been said hat I have no right to a position among those who are to the manner born. But by the constitution and laws of this State I am entitled to all the privileges of the oldest and noblest citizen. I have not only falfilled the term of residence,

twelve times multiplied, required of me before qualification, which makes me the anal of all, which can be sworn to, but have made myself a propietor of the soil, which, in the aggregate, makes your State.

It is true I have been faithful to my narty trusts, and I here declare my un dying devotion to its principles—princi-ples which guarantee equal and exact ustice to all; and I further proclaim my utter detestation of those who, because their party for the moment has endured defeat desert its standards 1. The coward never won a battle.

I see around me men, stern in their purpose, unfluching in their faith. Though arrayed against me politically, and though by them triumphed over under circumstances which I can have no control of, I shall claim from them the treatment of brave men, though

flushed with victory. I am conscious of no wrong I have done or wished the State of my adoption, and I ask you to turn the pages of legislative history and read the endeavors I have made to benefit the whole people,

have made to benefit the whole people, and when the eye of suspicion, the ear of defamation, lips of calumny shall be closed, and I shall be judged by generous impulses; what though I have been the friend of the poor, uneducated, enfran-chised bondman, and seemed to have an-

tagonized other interests, it will be found

that I have been laboring for the future

I am an enthusiastic lover of liberty.

Liberty for all! I thank God I have

there's a spirit stirring in the land

It permeates the soil, the air, the breast Of every freeman, and of all oppressed; That spirit is the unconquered soul of lib

Mr. Nash also rose to a question o

privileges, denied the statements made relative to himself, and stated that he

would, on to-morrow, speak further on

Mr. Bowen moved that a committee of

five be appointed to investigate the charges made, and report to the Senate. Mr. Whittemore stated that he had in-

and the motion of the Senator from

Pickens was withdrawn.

Senate adjourned.

editorial reply :

part, Till from Atlantic's to Pacific's strand

prosperity of all.

erty

this matter. 1

OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4, 1868. DEAR WOODRUFF: Enclosed find bill gainst the Speaker, arranged for discount of 20 per cent. to paying officer Moses said it should be paid promptly Let me know what the Port Roval Railroad wants of the Legislature. Nothing from yea this evening. I hear that Courier has result of mandamus, and had telegraphed you.

ived to see the nation outlive its natal Yes, Which, on the nation's palpitating heart, Takes firmest hold, and will not thence de

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 13, 1870. The Committee on Contingent Ac ounts reported on the account of the News, and recommended that

t be paid. Adopted. MY DEAR JOSEPHUS ; This is the most nteresting feature of the legislative ses-ion. Shove it through the House in

Still anglous to cultivate his propensi ies, he makes the following proposition OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON NEWS,

MY DEAR JOE : DeFontaine tells me that you want our proposals for State Printing, and I enclose you two propo-sals—one private and the other public. We have put the price at teu cents a

Plaintiff's Attorney. The charges of malfeasance in me know. What we want is to get as good a price as we can, and to give you 20 per cent. on the gross amount, what-evidence given, or to be given, by the I can," was the reply.

hich ty, humble, and laborious. As such he was known to the senior member of our To have addressed him as Mr. firm. Woodruff would have been, in those days, as much out of place as to attach the same handle to the name of a waiter at

the Charleston Hotel. The familiar use of the first name was continued when Woodruff became Clerk of the Senate. When such time came that he could not be spoken to familiarly, he was not spoken to at all. We did seek to obtain the State print-

ing or advertising; and we are prepared to show that the rate mentioned in the letters published to-day is less than is charged by us to private individuals fo the same amount of work. For example, our regular published rate for the insertion of an advertisement once, in the daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions is, in all, 35 cents a line; the price charged the State was 20 cents a line. It is equally true that we paid Wood-

ruff a commission on what money he col-lected for us. Otherwise no money would have been collected. What came out of our pockets, not out of the pockets of the State. The allowance of a

rebate or a discount is too common and usual to need explanation. What we insist on is, that we did not add on to the bills an amount equal to the discount we took off, but, on the contrary, is no instance charged the State more than was charged the public, and, in most cases,

charged it much less. Of the publication, in connection with

Governor Perry's letter, we have no special recollection. We presume that com-plaint had been made that we were injuring the credit of the State. The Charles ton Democrats, at that time, were as sen-sitive as Woodruff on that subject. We remember how bitterly they resented all efforts to kick out the "Bayonet" bonds

from the money markets in 1868 and 1869.

The whole purpose of the publication of our letters, if such they are, is to injure our personal character; and as we now, for the first time, have an opportunity of meeting such charges squarely, we shall demand that they be thoroughly invest-gated. Before the Senate the charges were made. Upon the journals of that. body the lying speech of the scoundrel Whittemore is recorded. Of the Senate we shall ask that our conduct, as journal-ists, be examined into from 1867 to this present time, and to the judgment of that body we submit ourselves. The opportunity for which we have yearned has State. come. They who have charges to prefer against the News and Courier shall prove hem, or eat their words. To ask of the Senate that searching investigation which is due to us, Capt. Dawson, in his own behalf and in behalf of his associates, went to Columbia last night .-News and Courier.

KEEP THE SABBATH .- Here is a simple verse, written by Sir Matthew Hale, Chief-Justice of England, two hundred

- years ago : "A Sabbath well spent,
- Brings a week of content, And health of the joys of to-morrow; But a Sabbath profamed, Whate'er may be gained,
- Is a sure forerunner of sorrow

tended to submit such a motion, after the remarks of the Senator from Richland, I advise you all to commit these lines to memory. They may help you some day to resist a temptation to break God's

After consideration of general orders, holy law. with no definite action, at 1 p. m., the

Upon the publication of this speech the News and Courier made the following - Said one student to another, whom he caught swing a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass: "Frank, what The Thieves Last Resort-Abusing the makes you work for a living? A fellow with your talent and abilities should not

be caught engaged in hard labor. I mean

Wallace, who represented the Fourth Congressional District of the State in Congress for three terms, having, been first elected in 1848. The Elder Wallace discovered an error of 38 cents, and sent was a cotemporary of General Quitman, it back for correction. This was called meanness by the free and easy politicians, and added to his unpopularity, for these political gentry like only "whole-souled" fellows—a whole-souled fellow being one who robs the public crib and scatters a and was one of the most prominent South ern men in Washington. He was noted for his firmness of character and integrity of purpose, and wielded an influence in the councils of the nation which made good share of the plunder among his itselffelt in the administration, and which was always exercised for the honor and friends. No. this little old man was not a whole-souled fellow, and was hated by welfare of his native State. Speake

all politicians. Wallace'is a graduate of the South Carolina College, of the class of 1849. Afte leaving college he spent several years of A Western man once denounced Mr Fessenden to me for the mean way in which he lived at Washington. Said I, his life in agricultural pursuits; but in 1860, after a course of careful study, ap-"My dear friend, if Mr. Fessenden was as plied and was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was elected to represent Union district in the Legislature, but upon the breaking out of the war, entered the army dishonest as some others, he could live as well." O! if we could have more meanness like that of Mr. Fessenden and this little old man, what a blessing it would

breaking out of the war, entered the army and served throughout the four long years of the deadly struggle. He was sent to the Legislature from Union Coun-ty in 1872, and has served in that body In the year 1874 the Republicans had entire control of this State. General Dix had made a wonderful popular Governor, and as he was a candidate for re-electio ever since. He brings to the chair all it was deemed impossible for the Demo crats to carry the State. They made the culture and grace of a refined gentlethe culture and grace of a renned genue-man, and the experience and knowledge acquired by his long service in the lower House. In his rulings he knows no par-ty, no politics; he does his duty simply and carneatly, but firmly, fearing no man great efforts to induce one of their popuar men like Judge Church to accept th nomination for Governor in opposition to Dix, but the case was so hopeless that all declined. In this emergency of the Dem-ocrats, my little dried up old man offered and favoring no friend. himself, and as defeat was considered

THE HON, JNO. C. SHEPPARD.

A very singular and somewhat significant feature of the organization of the new House, is the fact that the three recognized leaders of the body are all young men. The Hon. Jno. C. Shep-pard, of Edgefield, who, by reason of his position as chairman of the ways and

means committee, is looked upon as the leader of the House, is a gentleman of limited experience, if years be taken as In this State are many rings, an the measure of experience, but remarka-ble ability, quick perceptions, and above all, of bold aggressive manner—in very fact the right man in the right place Mr. Sheppard was born in Edgefield County, in July, 1850, and is consequently but 27 years of age. He was the son of the Hon. James Sheppard, who repre-sented Edgefield in the lower House of strain, to wit:

the General Assembly for several terms strong we are; you know that we hold the balance of power in this State bebefore the war. Mr. Sheppard was educated at Furman University, in Green tween the two parties, and can elect whom we will and defeat whom we will; ville, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He is an indefatigable worker and is destined to make his mark in the reconstructed future of the Palmetto

HON. ROBERT ALDRICH.

The Chairman of the judiciary commit tee ranks next in Parliamentary etiqutte Mr. Aldrich is the son of Judge Aldrich a name as well known as it is universall respected in South Carolina. He was born in Barnwell, in September, 1844 and entered the Citadel Academy in

all hazards. At the breaking out of the war 1860. At the breaking out of the war, he volunteered as a private in the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry. He was soon promoted to Sergeant-Major and then Adjutant of the regiment. Subsequently he was appointed Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General Young, and To this the Governor returned answer omething as follows : "SIRS-You are an organized band of

served through the entire war up to the surrender. At the close of hostilities he returned to his home and started like all "THE GOVERNOR."

of us, to try to get a living out of the soil. After planting several years he ap-

The chairman of the privileges and elec-tions committee, is probably the youngest member of the Legislature. He is the rings, all, all exerted themselves to the place where broken.

and he became "the Governor."

will guarantee this State to you;

exact man; if he owes a man a penny it will be paid, and if a penny is due him, he wants it. He was once made a Chief every one knows that early and frequent Magistrate of a great State, and after workings make cotton grow off rapidly election the event was celebrated by a and an early growth of stalk is one of the supper, &c. When the bill came in, he surest antecedents of a large crop of bolls.

CUCUMBERS ON TRELLISES .- Where ever we go we see the cucamber in the open air suffered to run on the ground. This is, no doubt, a relic of European culture. There it is necessary. The climate is not hot enough, and the plants culture. The have to be started if not grown altogether in low flat glass frames. But where the cucumber grows wild, it spreads over bushes and trees, and the growth and product is enormous. All plants with tendrils prefer to ramble in this way. plants with The grape vine, it is well known, seems it wills; and so does the cucumber. No one who has not tried can have any idea of the luxurious growth of the cucumber when trained to a stake which has a set of stubby side branches left along its length. Some which the writer saw length. Some which the writer saw might be taken at a distance for some might be taken at a distance for some vigorous kind of ornamental gourd—and the crop was enormous. A great advan-tage in this style of culture is that the plants occupy far less ground than when permitted to spread over the surface in the usual way. This is a great gain to to spare, few of us have time to waste in preparing more of it than is necessary to the perfection of a crop.-Gardner's certain, he was accepted. Judge of the blank astonishment of the politicians when they found that he was not merely

Monthly.

elected, but elected by a tremendous ma jority. That little old man's hand wa SWEET POTATOES .- And now is the jority. That little old man s and school felt in every county and town and school felt in every county are the result showed time for the potato patch, as we call it. Plough your intended potato patch two or three times before setting out draws. district in the State, as the result showe or three times before setting out draws Having it in rows. Plough and reverse getting the soil in fine tilth. When the the worst of which was the Canal Ring ime is near for setting out, take a single The Governor was hardly installed befor shovel plough, open your beds to the depth of three inches, put a little pure he began a war against this gang of rob bers. This but made them laugh, for they deemed themselves invincible.-Soon, however, things began to assume a serious aspect for them, and they sent the Governor a message something in this "DEAR GOVERNOE-You know how The best cultivation is to plough your potato all the time, pulling the earth up around the little plants with the hoe you know that neither party, and no Governor, not even Dix, strong as he was, dare touch us. You want to be Presi-dent, and you know that this State holds the first working. Never bar off, thereby saving the small roots which make pote toes, and saving one-half the ploughing In 1876, I made 150 bushels sweet po-tatoes on one half acre of land by this the balance of power in the nation ; that whoever gets New York will be President mode-giving one hoeing, or pulling up with the hoe, and ploughings to the potanow if you will let us alone, as Dix and all previous Governors have done, we to .- R. L. Tanner.

should you decline, and make war upon us, we will cause your political death a A Spaniard and an American were The former in passing a dish of brains to the latter said: "What you lack!" The American offering the Spaniard a plate of tongue answered, "What you have a surplus of." recently dining together in New Orleans "Yours truly" THE RING."

public robbers, preying upon the com-mercial interests of the State; it is my - A correspondent says, "Farmers should know that a broken bone may be set and the injury cured in a dumb ani-mal, as well, considering their different That showed the character of the man. natures, as in a human being. I once of us, to try to get a living out of the soil. After planting several years he ap-plied for admission and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been prac-ticing law ever since. Mr. Aldrich as the Chairman of the law committee of sponsible position, but one for which his legal acumen and faithful reading, as well as his executive abilities, eminently saved a young horse which got well and strong after his hind leg was broken; and

but

- Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

waters of the Savannah and Saluda Rivers. These beautiful ridge lands as they descend towards the territory of Abbeville seem to increase in fertility. especially in the production of cotton and wheat. In the neighborhood of Williamston and Belton, the writer passing along a country road was strongly impressed with the beauty of the surrounding country. For the most part. the farms consist of level fields, composed of a productive sandy loam, here and there interspersed with branch bottoms. fairly to rejoice when it can find a large Along the line of railroad all the little towns have put on the garb of improvement. Lands adjacent to the road covered with old field pines are now considered the most valuable of any. The timber for car wood is worth twenty or twenty-five dollars per acre, and for a few years such lands produce astonishingly in cotton or the small grains. And, to our astonishment, we found at Belton at the residence of Dr. W. O. Brown a beautiful carpet of blue grass. small gardens-and to large ones for that matter, for if we have land enough and Se, then, sandy plains are not only good covering his yard of nearly two acres. for cotton and the small grains, but can be made to produce luxuriant grasses,

far grazing purposes at least. As we approached Honea Path and Donnaldsville we discovered a marked change in the appearance of the soil. The soil changes to a rich clay soil, which is well adapted, not only to the production of cotton but also of wheat. At Donnaldsville we found a hospitable people and some evidences of enterprise stable manure in the trench and await the rain. If the rain does not come, set out with water—half a pint to each hill out with water—hair a pint to each hill —the earth being pressed firmly around the potato root, and a little dry dirt sprinkled around the top ground. Next is the setting out—some say one foot, some say two feet apart—I say four inches. The best with the same say one foot, some thing but peas. They afford however fine grazing grounds. In this section during the winter season much of the labor is devoted to cutting car wood for the steam engine. It is worth two dollars per cord, delivered and stacked on the railroad, and the farmers usually pay shout seventy-five cents for cutting, which leaves one dollar and twenty-five cents for the timber and hauling. The health of this portion 'of Abbeville is good, bilious fever being prevalent only certain seasons. The farmers are warmly in favor of a stock law. 'With such a law in force throughout the State and light taxes, with low rates of interest, the country would soon become more prosperous than ever before. The town of Greenwood is one of the prettiest and most thriving towns on the railroad. The town was first projected mainly for