First. Let us commence operations upon this new edifice by the Legislature enacting a law to divide the Counties of the State into School Districts of as nearly equal size as may be found practicable-say five miles square. Then, upon the assumption that Anderson County be 30 miles square, we would have 36 School Districts. And then, upon the supposition that the number of colored children in the County be equal to one-third of the white, and we would have two schools in every third District, making in all 48 schools in the County. Second. Then let the Legislature pass

an act declaring the so-called public schools of the State of South Carolina to be in fact what they purport to be in name-"Free Common Schools," open to all "without money and without price;" without the anomalous, incongruous admixture of private and public funds to run free common schools; without any written agreement between patron and teacher in which it is agreed to pay the teacher an excess of rate above Uncle

Third. Let the Legislature abolish the per diem system of paying teachers by enacting a law that all first grade teachers shall be paid a salary—say \$30 per month-no other grade be employed, unless it should be found that a sufficient number of first grade teachers cannot be had for assistants; then let the second grade come in upon a salary of \$20 per

Fourth. We would have the teachers, both principal and assistant, chosen each year by the popular vote of the Districts: those elections to be held annually the last Saturday in the year, and all the schools opened the first Monday in January. The selection for teachers to be

ent arrangement do go—the distance being a small fraction over 3½ miles.

We have frequently heard an objection brought to bear against this plan upon the ground that our State is too thinly populated to afford enough children as make a school within the area of every five miles. But when we come to test it with the facts and figures in the test it with the facts and figures in the case, we perceive at once how puerile this argument is; that it becomes dissipated into "t'e thinest air." Do we not see in many instances three or four schools within the boundary of five miles? And, mark you, this is the great trouble; this is the principal cause why the public schools have done so little good. Four or five schools where there should be but one, ranging in number of scholars from ten to fifteen, continuing scholars from ten to fifteen, continuing in operation from ten to thirty days; little, puny, lifeless "affairs"-emphati-cally one-horse schools, taught by one-

orse teachers.

Now, these are stubborn facts, sufficient, we think, within themselves to evince to every reflecting man that some evince to every reflecting man that some plan similar to ours should at once se inaugurated and set in operation. Dismiss at once and forever all those incompetents presiding over those small caricatures of schools throwing all the children together within the boundary of five miles; employ live, energetic, first grade teachers to each school, and just as certain as appropriate and well-directed means bring about corresponding and desired ends, just so certainly will you see a great change for the better wrought in our public schools.

W. H. AMURISI

SILLANDIUM.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

IS THERE AN ENDLESS HELL? The Destrine Zealously Rejected and De-

From the London Christian World, Nov. 23. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, and Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, and author of the most popular "Life of Christ" of our time—read and admired of late years in thousands of Christian families—has been preaching at the Abbey on subjects relating to the future life. Both last Sunday and Sunday week the minister was crowded with people to listen to these discourses. The throng was so great that man; had to stand throughout the services. Our short-hand writer has provided us with verbating received. has provided us with verbatim reports of both sermons, but our space is so preoc-cupied to-day with other matters that we

cupied to-day with other matters that we can only give a summary of them.

In his first discourse, based upon 1 Peter, iv., 6, Dr. Farrar discussed the subject of the future punishment of the ungodly. In reply to questions which he assumed his audience to be asking, and which he said they had the fullest right to ask, and which it was the bounden duty of ministers of the Grepel, as far as possible, to answer, he, for one, in all deep humility, yet always asking God for fearless courage and perfect honesty. tearless courage and perfect honesty, would try to give such answers as he could. If it were but the fragment of an answer, it was because he believed it to be God's will that no other should be possible. These who took loose conjectures for established certainties, those who cared more for authority than for reason and conscience, those who pre-tended to dignify with the name of Scriptural Argument inferences out of the narrow aperture of single texts, those the narrow aperture of single texts, those who talked with the glib self-complacency of an ignorance which calls itself knowledge, as though they had been admitted into what, with unconscious blasphemy, they called the Council Chamber of the Trinity—they, perhaps, might speak readily of fire and brimstone, and might feel the consolatory glow of a personal security as they dilated upon the awfulness and finality of the sufferings of the damned. But those whose faith must have a broader basis than hollow representations—than the ambiguousness of nave a broader basis than hollow repre-sentations—than the ambiguousness of opposing texts—these who grieve over the dark shadows flung by human theolo-gians over God's light, those who believed that reason and conscience and experi-ence—no less than the Scripture—are no ess the books of God, and that they, too must have a direct voice in these great decisions, they would not be so ready to snatch God's thunder into wretched and feeble hands. They would lay their mouths in the dust rather than make sad he hearts which God had not made sad

They take into account the grand princi-ples which dominate through Scripture no less than its isolated expressions; and, undeterred by the bars and feeble nation that virtue would be impossible without the borrors of an endless hell, they would declare their trust that even after death declare their trust that even after death, through the infinite mercy of the loving Father, the dead would be alive again, made from those holding first grade certificates signed by the County Board of Examiners.

But perhaps an objection may be raised here that competent teachers cannot be had at \$30 per mouth. To this we answer that we feel very certain that a sufficient number of competent English teachers can be employed to teach ail the public schools of the State at \$30 per morth; and good sense and economy would seem to dictate that we should pay ro more than this, if competent teachers are willing to teach. We ourand multitudes, at any rate, of the lost

before the control of the control of

we cannot and will not think of as con-demned to unutterable tartures irre-versible decrees. "I repudia..., ex-claimed the preacher, "these crude and ghastly travesties of the holy and awful will of God. I arraign them as merci-lessly ignorant. I impeach them as a falsehood against. Christ's universal redemption. I denounce them as a blas-phony against Coll's avecading and eterredemption. I denounce them as a blasphemy against God's exceeding and eternal love. More acceptable, I am very
sure, than the rigid and most uncompromising orthodoxy of all the Pharisees
have ever judged their brethren since it
time began—more acceptable by far to
Him who on the cross, prayed for His
murderers, and who died that they night
live—more acceptable. I say, than the
delight which amid a deluge of ruin hugs
the plank on which alone itself is saved,
would be the noble and trembling piety
which made St. Paul declars himself

would be the noble and trembling piety which made St. Paul declars himself ready to be anotheren, which made Moses cry to God at Sinai, 'Oh, this people have sinned agreat sin; yet sow, if Thou wilt forgive their sin, and if hot, blot me, I pray Thee, out of Thy Book which Thou hast written.'

Dr. Farrar very carnestly saled his hearers to believe that he spoke not with natural passion but with mast accurate theological precision when he said that though texts might be quoted which gave prims facie plausibility to such medic? 'fteaching, yet, to say nothing of the fact that the light of love which God Jimself has kindled within us, recoiled from them, those texts are, in the first place alian to the broad, unifying principles of Scripture; that, in the naxt place, they

are founded on interpretations demonstrably groundless; and, in the third place, that for every one so quoted two can be adduced on the other side. There THE POLITICAL CAULDRON. President Hayes on his Policy and its Op-

Special to the New York Herald.

was an old, sensible, admitted rule of theology that phrases which belong to mataphor, to imagery to post WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.
The President has recently spoken with considerable freedom to several old personal friends about the political future and the present situation. He is reported to have said that so far he has met mataphor, to imagery, to poetry, to emo-tion are not to be formulated into neces-sary dogmas or crystalized into rigid creeds. If this rule be used to test them, nine-tenths of the phrases on which these views are built fall utterly to the ground. with no surprise; that what has happened was foreseen by him before he left Columbus, and that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course which he laid out for himself before he But even were it otherwise, once more, in the name of Christian light and Chrisin the name of Christian light and Chris-tian liberty; once more, in the name of Christ's promised Spirit, he protested against the ignorant tyranny of iscleted texts, which had ever been the curse of Christian truth, the glory of narrow in-tellects, and the cause of the worst cryo-of the morat days of the rosat corructed. which he laid out for himself before he came to Washington. The results c? the Southern policy have been such as he expected. He is not surprised that a part of the Republican party opposed that policy, nor at the vigor of this opposition, and as he foresaw and expected this he is not disappointed that greater political results have not been reached in the Southern States as the form to that of the worst days of the most corrupted of the worst days of the most corrupted church. Ignorance had engraved texts upon her sword, copression had carved them upon her piltars, cruelty had tied texts upon her faggots, and ignorance, again, had set kn wiedge at defiance with texts woren on he. flag.

"If this awful doctrine had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had to be decided by the state of the control had the in the Southern States as the fruit of that policy. It was inevitable that an attempt to arouse and create a solid North against the policy of reconciliation should maintain so far as possible a solid South. If the Republican leaders had at once heartily accepted the Southern policy, he is reported to say, the solid South would have crumbled to pieces before this; but he did not expect that, and he is satisfied with the beneficent results so far at-

texts woven on he. flag.

"If this awful doctrine had to be decided by texts, then the original language must be appealed to, and interpreted in its proper and historical significance. They would have to be interoreted not in that sense which makes them convey a thousand different notions which did not originally belong to them. Now, I ask you," continued the preacher, very solemnly, "where would be the popular teachings about hell if we calmly and deliberately erased from our English Bibles the three words, 'Damnation,' 'hell," and 'everlasting? Yet I say unhesitatingly—I say, claiming the fullest right to speak with the authority of knowledge—I say, with the calmest and most unflinching sense of responsibility—I say standing here in the sight of God and of my Saviour, and, it may be, of the angels and the spirits of the dead—that not one of those words ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles; and that being, in our present acceptation of them, simply mistranslations, they most unquestionably will not stand in the revised version of the Bible if the revisers have understoed their duty."

After explaining the original meaning of the words, he closed by saying that fluding, neither in Scripture nor anywhere, anything to prove that the fate of every man is at death irrevocably determined, he shock off the hideous incubus of atrocjous conceptions attached by falso theology to the doctrine of final retribution. But neither could he speak dogmatically on the other side. Lie could not preach the certainty of what was called Universalism—that all will finally be saved—though that doctrine did, indeed, derive much support from many passages of Scripture, and had been held we send the send the send the send of the sen The present excitement on this question will not last, he is reported to say. No party could be formidable or could hold the confidence and support of the people, which should plantitself on dead issues, and he believes that the Republican leaders will soon see this and will cease their agitation of this subject. He has entire confidence in the future of the Republication of the subject. Republican party, and believes that it has the brains and capacity to take up the new and live questions, and to deal with them as the best sense of the nation demands. Those who refuse to do this, and who cling to old and dead questions will inevitably drop into the background. The American peor e do not stop to look backward. Their deairs now, he believes if the background to be the backward. lieves, is for harmony between the sec-tions, for a revival of industry, a renewal of commerce and a new period of pros-perity, to be secured by intelligent legisperity, to be secured by intelligent fegis-lation, and not by empty disputes over sectional issues. If the Republican par-ty could commit the blunder of allowing itself to be made a sectional party it would inevitably lose the favor of the people. The time for sectional parties has gone by; there is no longer occasion for them, and as a Republican as well as a good citizen, it is his strong desire to see the Republican party represented in eve-ry State by a share of the intelligent and property-owning class. He believes that be saved—though that doctrine did, indeed, derive much support from many
passages of Scripture, and had been held
by some of the early Fathers. Neither
could he accept the spreading belief in
conditional immortality. His belief was
fixed upon the living God, and his auswer to the question, What is the fate of
dead sinners? was, with Thomas Erskine, that we are lost here as much as
there, and that Christ came to seek and
to save the lost. His hope was that the as soon as Southern men are convinced that the Republican party will not assume hostile section: I at itude this will come about. But he is patient, and believes events will move slowly. If he is rightly reported, he attaches but little importance to the angry opposition of some of the Republican leaders. It is importance to the angry opposition of some of the Republican leaders. It is to save the lost. His hope was that the vast majority of the lost would at length mainly, he thinks, personal in its nature, and personal issues cannot have a lasting life of important results in the face of real questions. He appears to have made up his mind to suffer a certain, a perhaps If any hardened sinner, shamefully loving his sin and despising the long suffering of his Saviour, trilled with that decirine, it was at his own deep and awful peril; but to those longing and believes that it takes two sides to make a cuarrel, and he does not quarrel with

> only for the best interests of the country, but has the sympathy of the people and of the body of the Republican party, and he believes that the people will presently openly adhere to this policy as necessary to their security, welfare and future prosperity.
>
> The reform of the civil service is ne-The retorm of the civil service is necessarily slow work; it requires cautious action in a great number of cases. But though, in the opinion of some friends of reform, he has acted too slowly, he believes thoughtful men will soon recognize the fact that a new spirit has begun to animate the public assumpts; that the to animate the public service; that the work is better and more effectually done work is better and more effectually done, because the old officers whom he has not removed feel that they are watched, and that they must attend more carefully than ever to their public duties. He believes, it is said, that the public service is now more correctly and effectively conducted than it has been at any period since the war, and while he is by no means satisfied that the highest standard has been reached, and while he does not mean to relax his efforts to improve it, yet he is satisfied with the results so far attained.
>
> In relation to the New York appointments, he is reported to say that it is less

ments, he is reported to say that it is less easy than many people suppose to find good and capable men to manage so great a business house as the New York custom-house. He regards that as the institution which it is most necessary to place in the hands of men not only honest and capable, but positively friendly to a thorough reform of the civil service, and he believes that, as the New York custom-house is the largest business establishment in the country, not only is it the true place to make a real beginning of reform, but that when this is done there the effect upon other government offices will be so great as to make the work of reform easier everywhere. It is for this reason, and not out of hostility to Senators or other persons, that he has sought to place the New York custom-house in new hands. He is said ments, he is reported to say that it is less tility to Senators or other persons, that he has sought to piace the New York custom-house in new hands. He is said to disclaim very positively hostility to any one, and believes that a public officer ought never to allow himself to entertain such feelings. Having no personal ends or ambitions of his own, he is desirous only to do his cuty to the country, and he believes that whatever temporary effect misrepresentations and misconceptions may have in the long run, the American people are sure to recognize fidelity to their interests and welfare, while all experience shows that they pardon errors in minor matters, if they Wild, in charge of the freedmen's bureau, objected, and said he would take possersion of it for the benefit of that institution. They then appealed to Gen. Steadman, in command of the department of Georgia, who overruled Gen. Wild. By the advice of Gen. Steadman it was then taken to Augusta as a safer place than Washington. Gen. Wild, however, sent word to Secretary Stanton and others about it. Just as the bank officers were starting from Augusta, with a permit from Gen. Terry and a safe conduct from Gen. Eteadman, a special treasury agent arrived with orders from Mr. Stanton to transport the coin and pardon errors in minor matters, if they are convinced that the purpose has been

Washington and started back with their treasure. When about eighteen miles from Washington, it is stated, they were met by a roving band of ex-Confederate soldiers and relieved of \$250,000. The remaining \$200,000 was asfely carried to Richmond and delivered to the banks. Of the stolen \$259,000 about \$100,000 was subsequently recovered and taken back to Washington, Ga. In July the agents of the banks made another attempt to remove this money, but Gen. Wild, in charge of the freedmen's bureau, objected, and said he would take

o serve them.

It follows from all this, if he is correct to to town from all this, it has scorrectly reported, that the President has no intention to change his policy in any respect, and it is regarded as certain by those best informed that he will make no change in his Cabinet either.

As the time for the re-assembling of Congress approaches rumors thicken of intended investigations. It is said, for instance, that an attempt will be made in the Senate to declare Senator Butler's in the Senate to declare Senator Butters
seat vacant, but there is little foundation
for this report. The Senate has held on
several occasions, notably in that of a
Kansas Senator, that once admitted to
Kansas Senator cannot be removed exWashington for two months, and that he
till not sak a Democrat to pair with his seat a Senator cannot be removed ex-cept by expulsion, which requires a two-thirds vote. It is said, also, that Repub-

sent to such an inquiry. A majority of members would fail to see that any useful results would flow from it, and would refuse to take up the time of the House and the attention of the country with the rehash of old scandals to gratify the malice of a few disappointed Republican politicians. In the Benate there is so far no rumor of a resolution of inquiry, but it is reported in anti-Hayes circles that W. E. Chandler and others mean to call upon Senator Matthews to justify himself against accusations they will bring. On the Democratic side some members and Senators are not averse to an investigation, but they say they will insist on its being through and directed to all sides and parts of the matter in controversy. They believe that if everything which was planned, proposed or negotiated on the Republican side between the election in November and the 4th of March following could be uncovered, while nothing compromising Mr. Hayes would be discovered, some of his bitterest Republican opponents would be placed in very embarrassing and equivocal positions before the country. A real investigation, it is urged, must include Florida as well as Louisiana; must cover not merely the period of the returning board acts, but that of the subsequent struggle in Washington, and must include not only negotiations in New Orleans and Tallahasses, but here in Washington, off all kinds and for, various purposes connected with some confidence that

It is asserted with some confidence that an attempt to in titute an inquiry will be made by the Republicans in the House, but what the precise nature of the movement will be is as yet hardly determined on. It is pretty certain, however, that a considerable number of Republicans would like to bring about at least a partial investigation of the Presidential struggle, and a few perhaps would think it to their advantage to have a complete uncovering of all parts of a complete uncovering of all parts of that struggle in the hope that the reve-lations thus made would kill off several Presidential candidates.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S ABSENCE FROM HIS SEAT AND ITS EFFECT.

It is not probable that Senator Patter on, of South Carolina, will resume his at in the Senate this session. health is still precarious, and when he is strong enough to travel he will seek congenial scenes in Pennsylvania. The question is raised whether Mr. Patterson's absence would affect the vote of the Republican side of the Senate. It is a distribution of the senate. deputican side of the Senate. It is a courtesy usually accorded to a Senator absent on account of sickness for some member of the opposite party to pair with him on all political questions. Mr. Exterson would hardly ask a Democratic Senator to do this, and his absence would hardly ask a party to pair with the present of ider the presence of all the Republi-

THE DEFENCE OF SUMTER. he Demand for the Surrender of the Gar-

On the morning of the 11th of April, the dawn of day disclosed an activity at once unusual and significant over the deciring, it was at his own deep and awful peril; but to those longing and anxious souls who were strickly to creep nearer to the light, he would say: Have faith in God. There is hope for you, hope for you, even if death overtake you before the final victory is won. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked; it shall be neared of his hand shall be given him." But say, also, as Christ's own apostles said, that there at important battery of Fort Sum ter, which was upon the parapet of the right fiank of the work, and whose guns ere mainly relied upon to control the fire from the heavy guns on Cumming's Point, that would take the fort in revene. Bodies of troops were landed and the batteries on shore fully manned, and the batteries on shore fully manned, and every preparation completed, when at four o'clock p. m., a boat under a white flag approached the fort. Two officials, aides-de-camp of the general commanding the Confederate forces in the harbor, Col. Chesnut and Capt. S. D. Lee, were admitted to the guard-room just inside the main entrance to the work. They bore a communication from the military commandant at Charleston and to the following effect. It stated that the Government of the Confederate States had hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the General Government would voluntarily evacuate it in order to would voluntarily evacuate it in order to avert war, and that there was reason to believe that such would have been the course pursued, but that the Confederate course pursued, but that the Confederate Government could no longer delay "assuming actual possession" of a fortification so important to it. The evacuation of Fort Sumter was demanded in the name of the Government of the Course-rate States. All proper facilities were tendered to Major Anderson for the removal of himself and his command. He moves or nimeelf and his command. He was to take with him his company and private property, and to salute his flag upon taking it down.

Calling the officers of the garrison icto

Catling the officers of the garrison is to his private room, he laid the communication before them, and then for the first time made known to them the confidential dispatch from the government, received a few days previously, in which their determination to relieve the fort was expressed, and instructions in regard to it conveyed. In this communication the results have a support to the conveyed. to it conveyed. In this communication authority was given him to capitulate when the necessity of the case required it. The conference of the officers was long and carnest. There was no thought for a moment of according to the demand for the evacuation of the fort, and the following reply was returned by Major Anderson: What the demand for the anderson: "Into the demand for the evacuation of the fort was one with which he regretted that his cause of honor and his obligations to his government prevented his compliance." On receiving this communication the Confederate officers left the fort. The entire interofficers left the fort. The entire interview was characterized by every courtesy, though more distant and formal than in previous conferences. They were followed to the main gate of the work by Major Anderson and the writer of this article. As they were about to embark, Major Anderson remarked in their hearing that he would be started out any way in a few days, if their guns did not batter him to pieces, and this was repeated more specifically to the Confederate officers in reply to their inquiries on the subject. As the boat returned, the batteries around were covered with spectateries around were covered with specta-tors, all anxiously watching the result of the mission.—Gen. S. W. Crawford in Philadelphia Times.

thirds vote. It is said, also, that Republicans will introduce in the House a resolution investigating the Louisiana electron, the action of the returning board and all matters connected with it. It is doubtful whether the House would consume the continued absence of Senator Sharon, Republican.

THE CROOKEDNESS OF CORBIN.

Columbia, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Corbin committee is engaged several hours daily in prosecuting the investigation entrusted to it by the Senate. Its sessions are conducted in private, and the bond of secrecy is imposed upon members, clerks and witnesses alike, to remain in force until the report has been submitted to the Senate. It is, therefore, difficult to ascertain what has been done in the committee-room, but from various outside sources the following facts have been obtained, which will be found in time to correspond pretty much with the results arrived at by the committee:

Mr. Corbin was a member of the General Assembly at the time the phosphate monopoly act was passed, and largely assisted, both within and without the General Assembly, in securing its passage. He was the largest stockholder in the company organized under the act, and managed its interests in the triple capacity of president, counsel and legislator; and it was in its interest, and his own, that he applied to the Attorney General to bring suit against a rival com.

lator; and it was in its interest, and his own, that he applied to the Attorney General to bring suit against a rival company, and to let him (Corbin) conduct the suit in the courts.

In his "Card" recently published he states that "novel and important questions" were involved in this suit. These, however, may be summed up in the one question: Whether North Wimbee Creek was or was not a navigable stream, a question which, under Corbin's manipulation, may indeed have "run through about three years" but which might have been readily determined by one less interested in protracting the suit within as many weeks. s many weeks.

as many weeks.

Having, in course of time, obtained a decree for \$5,900, (not for \$28,000 as he alleges,) Corbin next applied to the court to appoint a rare to ascertain what fee should be paid to him for the distinguished and disinterested services which he had rendered the State in conducting the suit. The referee was accordingly appointed, and soon reported cordingly appointed, and soon reported that Mr. Corbin was entitled to 62½ per cent. on the \$5,900 for which a decree had been obtained, and the court confirmed the referee's report. It should be remarked just here that at the time the referee made his cents they referce made his report there was no other amount before the court besides enormous per cent. by him recommended to be paid was awarded solely upon the ground, that although the \$5,900 was the whole amount for which the decree had been obtained, and on which he could eventually receive many times that sum in royalty obtained by virtue of the finding of the court. It chanced, however, that the phosphate company, the defendant in this case, had been compelled to give a bond to the State, pending the suit conditioned for the permet of give a bond to the State, pending the suit, conditioned for the payment of a royalty to the State on all the phosphates they should take from Wimbee Creek, after the commencement of the suit—if it should finally be decided against them. After it had been so decided a referee was appointed to find the amount of their liabilities on their bonds; and after the Court had allowed Carbin 621 ner

The Comptroller's pointed darts glanced from the brazen surface of Corbin's cheek without inflicting a visible scratch, and Corbin kept the \$27,900! By his own showing, which is merely accepted here for purposes of argument, Corbin should have turned over to the State at least \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. of the \$27,900; but he turned over nothing. He complacently claimed to have rendered the Comptroller General certain other services, not specified, in another case, and kept the \$7\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. on the whole amount as his self-awarded fee, well knowing that, if he had rendered any such service, the Comptroller General had no power to fix his fee, which could only be paid through an appropriation by the General Assembly.

What he did with his plunder is too well known to need re-telling. One or two points only may be indicated here. Corbin, in his card, says that Judge Carpenter had granted an injunction against the banks from paying out State money; the wheels of government were thereby stopped, and that he (Corbin) lent Cardozo, State Treasurer, \$20,000 to carry on the State Government. The reply to these statements is a very simple and brief one:

hese statements is a very simple and brief one:

brief one:
Carpenter's injunction did not stop the wheels of government, for the reason that the moneys then in the banks were not moneys that could be used "to keep the wheels of government in motion," nor yet the wheels of the misgovernment with which Corbin was more nearly currerned. Every dollar in the banks belonged to specific funds already appropriate the second of the s cerned. Every dollar in the banks be-louged to specific funds already appro-priated, except the amount of about \$9.73, the unexpended balance appro-priated for "legislative expenses" for the previous fiscal year. Not knowing the exact amount in bank, it is possible that Corbin may have been misled by the tempting "item" under which this amount was returned. tempting "item" under which this amount was returned. Corbin did not lend \$20,000 to Car-

dozo, State Treasurer. He lent nothing dozo, State Treasurer. He lent nothing to the State Treasurer for any purpose, as the State Treasurer's books conclusively show. He did deposit \$20,000, or thereaboute, with Cardozo, not as State Treasurer, but as his messenger and lobbylet in the wester of the election of United States Senator. This amount was not paid out for any State purposes. The whole of it was paid out by Cardozo, not as "State Treasurer." but in his un-

The whole of it was paid out by Cardozo, not as "State Treasurer," but in his unofficial capacity: as Corbin's agent, to members of the General Assembly.

The only point worthy of notice in this immediate connection is that it was only paid out to Republican members of the General Assembly, a point which Corbin capacity with the mantant in his card. paid out to Republican members of the General Assembly, a point which Corbin carefully omits to mention in his card. Whether these favored members were paid by Corbin for their votes can only be determined by a juddial investigation, which will certainly be had. Until the

result of such investigation is made known, however, those who know Corbin and who know his men—the Republican members of the General Assembly of 1876—and who know how these men voted, will hardly be at a less to form an opinion for themselves.

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THE WAR ON SENATOR BUTLER. ory of the Conspiracy to Va-

The Republicans of the Senare are working with all the resources at their command to complete the schede to overthrow both Patterson and Butler at the reopening of the Senate. The true inwardness of this conspiracy has never been told, although correspondents have had their skirmish lines out for several washes and the schede had their skirmish lines out for several nad their skirmish lines out for several weeks past. The statements made have all proceeded on the hyrothesis that the line of attack was to be directed against Butler on the merits of a report on the legality of the South Carolina Legislature now being constructed by Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Christiancy, were members of the Senate sub-committees and to investigate of the Senate sub-commiton sent to investigate affairs in that State tee each to investigate affairs in that State last ...il. This report, it has been said, was to be submitted to the full committee on privileges and elections at the first meeting, reported on favorably by a party vote and then introduced in the Senate, where it has been stated there would be some probability of passing it and then following it up with a resolution declaring the body which elected Butler illegal and vacating his seat. If these statements were at all reliable, taken on their face value, it is hard to see how the Republican, knowing the majority which publican, knowing the majority which seated Butler would not waver, could expect to succeed in any effort to pass such

however, are very different, and great care has been taken to conceal them. Before the vote to seat Butler had been taken, it will be remembered, a resolution was pending in the South Carolina Legislature to instruct Gen. Butler to present to the Esnate the report prepared in the Patterson case, wherein bribery was alleged. Immediately on the seating of Butler this resolution was clauded in the Patterson case, wherein bribery was alleged. Immediately on the seating of Butler this resolution was clauded in the Patterson case, wherein bribery was alleged. Immediately on the seating of Butler this resolution was clauded in a general way four presenting these courageous conduct and vote in his behalf, and was so modified as to provide in a general way for presenting these charges to the Senate. Gen. Butler does not attempt to disguise the fact that he used all his influence to put a stop to the prosecution of Patterson, as he believed it foolish to proceed to such extremes in view of the fact that men who were charged with plundering the State treascharged with plundering the State treas-ury had been let alone, while Patterson's alleged fault consisted in paying money out of his own pocket to further his own

of the Court to allow him to receipt to the company for the \$22,000 on behalf of the State. The Court granted the request, and Corbin got possession of the \$22,000 and claimed 622 per cent. on it.

This was too much for even Corbin's official friends to stand. The claim was so preposterous that the Attorney General, who was both his personal and political friend, and who had employed him to conduct the case, advised the Comptroller General, who was also his political and personal friend, at once made a formal demand on him for the whole of the \$22,000, as well as for the 371 per cent. remaining of the \$5,900, and filed in the Comptroller General's office copies of his zincial letters to Corbin's extering forth with painful perspicuity; he swindling character of that greedy individual's proceedings.

The Comptroller's pointed darts glanced from the brazen surface of Corbin's cheek without inflicting a visible acratch, and Corbin kept the \$27,900!

By his own showing, which is merely accepted here for purposee of argument, Corbin should have turned over to the consideration of Pennsylvanis. Senator Patterson, withdrew from the conference. They were Chaffee, Jones, of Nevada, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Conover and Rollins. They refused to lend themselves to a plan which proposed to persecute Patterson for his vote in the Butler case, because they contended this action never would have been resorted to had Patterson stood by his party. They looked on it as a piece of revenge.

The matter was given into the hands of Senator Angus Cameron, at Wisconsin. He has matured a plan. It is to secure possession of this prepared record.

secure possession of this prepared report against Patterson and hold it over Pat terson's head as a threat. He will be told that if he refuses to sustain his party in the resolution declaring Butler's seat vacant, this report will be introduced and vacant, this report will be introduced and referred to the committee on the judiciary, whose chairman, Mr. Edmunds, will stand ready to present a report and recommend Patterson's dismissal from the body. It will thus be seen that the operations against Senator Butler are all based on whether Cameron is able to secure this report, and thus have the important lever on Patterson. They believe that when the alternative is given him of supporting his triend or saving himself human nature will not be strong enough to hold out and Butler will go by the board. It has been part of the plan to get Conover in line, and the most flatterget Conover in line, and the most fiatter-ing promises have been made him in the way of patronage if he will come back on this resolution. As he voted with Patterson on personal grounds to save him from his South Carolina troubles, it was believed more than probable that he would also vote with him again for the would also vote with him again for the same reason, and the result would be Butler's defeat. It requires only a majority vote to declare a seat vacant, while two thirds are required to expel. It will be remembered also that Senster Davis took a course which would seem to indicate that he did not believe either Butler or Cerbin had been legally elected, for he voted against the resolution to seat Corbin, and dodged a vote on the resolu-tion to seat Butler. It is claimed by the Republicans that he will join in this res-olution; and, with the above changes and the presence of Mr. Sharon, the deed can

be done.

Realizing the easet force of the plot, and the chances it might have for success, some half dozen Democrats in the Senate, whose names are at present withheld from whose names are at present withheld from the latter to the second service.

act. The gentlemen addressed have been making a great deal of sport over the language made are of by the Governor in his reply. It pears they are not exactly pleased with the answer, for a seems to justify their fears that Governor Hampton will, in a certain sense, though the control of the Radicals of the Senate, who are so anxious to get possession of the pigeon-holed report. It is reported now, as the last piece of intelligence, that in case Governor Hampson is prevailed on to keep quiet in the matter, Mr. Cameron may be able to pussess braiself of the main points of evidence incorporated in the report, and have them subsalted by certain unauthorized Republican members of the South Carolina Senate, Action can then be taken on this memorial. Senator Patterson's friends who are watching operations during his sickness have no positive intelligence as to Gov. watching operations during his sickness Eave no positive intelligence as to Gov. Hampton's movements. The Legislature reconvenes in a few days, and then more will be known. It cannot be learned whether Mr. Cameron has gotten possession of any important points, but it is L lieved he is still on the scent. Ger. Butler, meanwhile, is in South Carolina; and as soon as Senator Patterson is better, he intends visiting Simon Cameron, in Pennsylvania. Conover is in Wholder. Pennsylvania. Conover is in Florida, but has said on several occasions that a thing ever could induce him to retract what he had done in the Butler case.

United States Senator M. C. Butler

United States Senator M. C. Butler, who arrived here on Friday evening, left for Edgefield on Saturday night, after spending a very pleasant time among his friends and admirers in Charleston. Senator Butler is looking remarkably well and is in fine splrits.

He came here from Beaufort and Port Boyal, where he had been on a brief visit upon the invitation of Capt. Fleming, the Superintendent of the Port Royal. Railroad, to look at the harbor and the country generally. While there he

the country generally. While there he visited the United States supply ship New Hampshire, and had a pleasant interview with Commodore Hughes and the officers of the ship.

On Saturday a reporter for the News and Courier called upon Senator Buller at the Charleston Hotel, and obtained from him his views concerning the movefrom him his views concerning the move-ment for the repeal of the Resumption Act. "I am," said Senator Butler, "op-posed to the repeal of the Resumption Act, and will vote against it. I am a hard money man, and my reasons for apposing the repeal of the Resumption Act, as at present advised, are briefly, that it seems to me that our people have come down to a saild basis in business matters, and I conceive that it would be matters, and I conceive that it would be wrong to disturb that condition of things, as I believe the repeal of the Resumption Act would most certainly do. Our people have about made up their minds to conduct their business upon that basis in the future. I believe that confidence 5: being restored, from the very fact that the people have made up their minds to accept the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and I cannot see that any good can come from the repeal of the act. On the contrary, I think there has been entirely too much tinkering with the finances of the country, and that it will be well to allow the business interests of the country to regulate themselves and matters, and I co suit, conditioned for the payment of a royalty to the State on all the phosphates they should take from Wimbee Creek, after the commencement of the suit—if it should finally be decided against them. After it had been so decided a referee was appointed to find the amount of their liabilities on their bonds; and after the Court had allowed Corbin 62½ per cent. on the \$5,906 as his fee in the case, the referee reported that the company should pay \$22,000 on their bond to the State.

This amount, in regular course, would have been paid directly to the State Treasurer. Corbin certainly bed no claim to the custody of it or to any per cent. upon it, but he coolly asked leave of the Court to allow him to receipt to the company for the \$22,000 on behalf of the company for t on a false and speculative basis, and I cannot imagine any greater calamity than to revive that condition of things in the business world. The people of the Eouth are beginning to acquire habits of economy and self-reliance which are indispensable to their substantial prosperity in the future, and I take it that this has been brought about in a great measure by the prospective resumption of specie payments. The reports from the North indicate a fearful state of things in the fluxure; and I would be prospective resumption of specie payments. from the North indexte a learnh state of things in the financial world, brought about, as I conceive, by the false and speculative system upon which all of their transactions have been based and their transactions have been based and conducted in the past. They, too, will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, in order to reach that solid foundation from which they must again begin to build up their fortunes. We of the Bouth, I hope, have passed through it, and have seen the worst, and I trust that by pradence, economy, thrift and industry on the part of our second we shall build up our furtures, upon a Insting and substantial four dation. I do not see how the prosperity of the country can be advisced by continuing a state of uncertainty such as will result from a repeal of the Resumption Act.

tion Act.
"As to the Silver bill, I have not given that matter sufficient investigation, as yet, to form an opinion."

WATCHIES A RIPLE BALL'S FLIGHT. —Three gentimen, members of the Amateur Rifla Club, vesterday afternion were in the town of Brighton, rifle shooting. ten Rine Club, vestering afternoon were in the town of Brighton, fife shooting. The distance was 200 yards; all three were shooting Creedmuor rines. From the firing point to the target the ground gradually ascended, so that a small telescope, but a good one, firmly fixed in true bounds on a tree, at a distance of perhaps thirty fest, made a fine point for observation. One of the shooters, while looking through the glass to mark a shot of one of his companions, exclaimed that he saw the ball as it sped on its mission. The announcement was received with incredulity; but and of the other shooters went to the glass, and he also saw the ball almost as it fert the gun, and through its whole flight, nearly the whole line of its trajectory, until threached the target. So interesting and beautiful was the sight that every ball was watched by one or the other of the gentlemen; and it is an actual fact that the point at which the ball would ctribe the target could be seen before the ball struck. It was insisted upon that the retary motion of the ball could be observed, —Rochester (N. Y.) Heruld.

THE KEELY MOTOR.—A gentleman connected with a well known banking firm in this city, and one of the largest stockholders in the Keely Motor Company, having returned from Philadelphia, where he had been to investigate the progress made by the inventor, said: The stockholders held a meeting in Philadelphia, and resolved to make nothing public in regard to this invention. From time to time we go and see how things are getting stong, and are shown marvices results; but there is always something lasking which prevents a public presents. leaking which prevents a public presenta-tion of the Livention—something to be done. The conclusion we have come to is this: Either this is the greatest investion the world over saw, or Keely is the most clover and gigartic humbur over known. We shall wait and see."—New York Sun.