and so different from each other, as to render it no easy matter to decide whe-ther any of them, and if any which, are entitled to the appellation of judicial dis-tricts. North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas and Iowa are the States referred

of a court, judge, clerk, marshal. Their jurisdiction was independent, absolute, exclusive. Based upon the States, and in large measure upon the distinctive and several laws and law of each State, and several laws and law of each State, they were necessarily limited to the territory of each State; and even when, from the immense and sudden increase of population and business, certain States had of necessity to be divided, and independent jurisdictions created, they still, of logal necessity, (as we have seen, based on State laws,) had to be administered as United States Courts, as for the different States in which they were held. different States in which they were held. They could not escape from this distinc-tion, so intimately connected and blended were the State and Federal jurisdictions

were the State and Federal jurisdictions they represented.

The profession and the Court are greatly indebted to the defendant's counsel (Mr. Edward McCrady, Jr.,) for his exhaustive, critical and elaborately technical essay upon the history and character of the peculiar courts we have to do with in this case. With this acknowledgment, gratefully made, the District Judge is compelled to say, that after the most careful perusal and consideration of it and the legislation to which it refers, he can see nothing in that legislation—nothing that has been done and all that has been omitted to be done—which could furnish stable ground for the congress has done in reference to this Court, could furnish stable ground for the con-clusion at which he arrives: that South Carolina is divided into two independent judicial districts, and that the Western District (so-called) is a District by itself. This conclusion is an inference drawn from legislation defeative, proceedings from legislation defective, uncertain and contradictory, if regarded as a whole and to be used as furnishing a rule and standard by which to test the character and jurisdiction of this Court.

It would seem something more certain, inevitable and positive were required to set aside the practice which has obtained since the institution of this Court and the other Circuit Courts of the State, and the great weight of authority which sus-tains that practice; it having received the sanction of Mr. Justice Wayne for more than a quarter of a century on the bench, as also the late Chief Justice of the United States, and also the learned and distinguished Judge who for so many years administered the Federal justice of South

ministered the Federal justice of South Carolina.

And when we consult expediency, and look to the work that this Court and the other Circuit Courts have to do, it will appear that only as a vohole and parts of a common system, can they best effect the end for which they were created. It cannot be wisely forgotten that the Federal Circuit Courts were instituted to furnish to the citizens of the United States in every State the same justice in each State in question, mon the narrow. every State the same justice in each State that the citizens enjoy among themselves, and equal facilities for obtaining that justice. They have to compete with the justice. They have to compete with the Circuit Courts of the States, and provide for their suitors not only the same remediea but these remedies as promptly furnished as by the State Courts. The United States Courts must do this, or cease to be effective and fail of their object. To apply this: If the Circuit Courts are limited to Columbia and Charleston, suitors in these Courts have but two terms in the year in which they can obtain justice; and if the Circuit Court held in Greenville is abut up to Greenville. pursue their remedies in the Federal Courts; and those in Greenville have

interially into an equal remedy in the their institution, it is a pregnant not that wherever, by the law governing the State Courts, an imparlance is allowed in the State Courts, an imparlance is, also, by Federal (1st Brightly, p. 794, Sec. 10,) enactment, allowed in the United States Courts, and viceversa; thus insuring perfect equality in the progress of causes in

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or does its jurisdiction embrace the en-tire State?

If the Courts held in Charleston and Columbia have common jurisdiction, and a case brought in Charleston against a citizen of one of the Counties in the Western District, can be transferred to The primal judicial districts, constituted immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, were all completely organized. They all had the proper officers necessary to the character and functions of a court, judge, clerk, marshal. Their that Court be put to the additional disadvantage of contending against the United States Circuit Court, with its two terms a year, as well as against the State Courts, with their three terms a year. Where is the equality of remedy, either to brave a suit at law, in which the deas to the State Courts or the United States

But if the Court held in Greenville possesses exclusive jurisdiction, and suitors of the other States are compelled to sue the inhabitants of the Counties composing the Western District in that Court, (with its one term a year,) and when they go there must stop there, and cannot transfer their cases to Columbia, but must be hindered for a whole year in the further proceeding of their cases.

gress has done in reference to this Court, taken in connection especially with what it has not done—the provision it has made and the provision it has failed to make-the conclusion seems to be inevitable that it can only be effective as an table that it can only be effective as an organ of Federal justice when accepted (as it has hitherto been) as one of the three Courts constituting a system, instituted by the country, to secure equal justice to the citizens of the United States. So held, it is a necessary, or at least a most helpful, complement to the for publication." circuit Court previously established, by furnishing a third term in the year, and thus putting the United States Courts on an equality with the State Circuit Courts. Thus regarded as an integrate portion of the Circuit Court system of the State, all confusion disappears. confusion disappears, and the Federal judicial administration, whilst reduced to unity, gains both in completeness and efficiency. And does not this view re-ceive emphatic confirmation from the

Circuit Judge as to the validity of the judgment in question, upon the narrow technical ground of the special and exceptional pleadings in this case, (saving the jurisdiction of the Court,) upon which he rests his judgment, I have not felt at liberty to withhold my dissent from the novel view which he has felt from the novel view which he has left called upon, in the discharge of his duty, to publish for the benefit of the profes-sion, as to the regular, normal jurisdic-tion of the Court in which this judgment

MR. BEECHER AS A MISSIONARY. -- A New tain justice; and if the Circuit Court held in Greenville, is shut up to Greenville, the suitors in this Court have but one comportunity in the year, and a continuation of the year, and opportunity in the year, and a continu-of the cause. When it is remembered doubtedly ignorant of much with which that the Grouit Courts of the State of common jurisdiction have three terms a year at which judgment can be had, it will be obvious at what disadvantage suitors, even in Charleston or Columbia, pressure their vecadies in the Halpin and the Courts of the State of the S cans kissing seems to be so astral that law, Bowen seems likely to work himself we can hardly understand how the into the place of the defendant, and to such scant opportunity, and so tardy, as Chinese are ignorant of the art. Indeed almost to amount to a denial of justice. if we should physiologically enter into Amd if, besides this, the jurisdiction were exclusive, and suitors compelled to go there, the Court might well be considered an asylum to all defendants, and a delusion and a snare to all plaintiffs.

In connection with the idea of equal despatch in the Federal Courts, in competition with the State Courts, as entering materially into an equal respect in the state of expect in the state of expect in the state competition. He wishes to expert the liev. Mr. Beecher as the champion kinser of the United united States Courts, as contemplated in the States. Paroxysmal, paternal, sisterly, their institution, it is a pregnant fact that wherever, by the law governing the State appear to be as familiar to Mr. Beecher Courts, an imparlance is allowed in the as household words. The honorable deas the champion kisser of the United wherever, by the law governing that State of the state of

COLUMBIA.S.C. Saturday Morning, April 24, 1875.

The Charleston Libel Case. Bulwer represents Eugene Aram as frequently drawn by an irresistible instinct to the scene where he had committed the crime of murder. Whether it was injured innocence which defied accusation, or the working of that mysterious influence which appears to forbid great wrong he has committed, which fendant would have the right to reproduce the facts of his life, and to show the proof of his crimes, it is likely to prove equally unfortunate for him. In the libel suit which he has instituted against the editors and proprietors of the Charleston News and Courier, the defence unhesitatingly admits the publication of the alleged libel, admits it to be a prima facie libel, and assumes the burden of justification. Mr. Corbin, who assists the Solicitor on the part of the State, refers to sections of the Bill of Rights, incorporated in our State Constitution-the first guaranteeing freedom of speech, writing and publication, with responsibility for the abuse; the second, being in the following words: "In prosecuting for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments of libel the juries shall be judges of the law and the facts." Commenting upon this last clause, the counsel admits that "these publications are privileged, that is, every newspaper publisher has a right to publish, if the matter is proper

It would be for the defence, he said, "to show, if they could, any legal excuse or justification for the publication." The defence accordingly has maintained that the matter published was concerning a public officer, a man in public capacity, and of the deepest interest and necessary for public information. The proof which it has produced has been of the most overwhelming character as to the conduct of Bowen. The testimony of Eli C. Grimes, as given in the proceedings of Wednesday, is a staggering blow, from which it would seem impossible that any man could recover. It prostrates Bowen, but it remains to be seen whether it will be allowed its full force as justification of the plaintiff. From the glance which we have been able to take at the proceedings, the trial appears to be proceeding upon this basis. The celebrated saying tribute its full share to the prosperity truth, the greater the libel," would appear not to be applicable to the class of cases to which this one belongs. The clause from the Bill of Rights, which we have quoted, seems to make a special domain, where the principle of justification, even in criminal prosecutions, rightfully comes in. In other words, the publications concerning Bowen were directed against him as a public man, were proper for public information, were not, in the technical sense, malicious, and so their truth may be shown and given in evidence. By his imprudent appeal to the law, Bowen seems likely to work himself quit the Court with his bad reputation made worse, and with the old matters against him so freshened and so strongly is staggering under an increasing burden brought out, that he will have to face of debt; the Carlists are as vigorous and them not as instifying another but of defant as ever; the politicians who conthem, not as justifying another, but asfatally criminating himself.

The Country Not a Preserve for the Selfstyled Loyal.

What Speaker Blaine said at Hartford,

about the indispensable consequence to

CITY MATTERS. - If you are asked to

Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all

Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all

The Schuetzen Committee have re-

A dry goods business -- selling salt cod-

Lady Washington will have a corps of

distinguished generals at her tea party.

Yesterday was cold, wet and dreary,

and in every way a generally uncom-

The peculiar weather does not affect

The annual meeting of the stockhold-

ers of the Greenville and Columbia Rail-

road Company will be held on Thursday

Mr. W. B. Burke, who was formerly

connected with Mr. C. J. Laurey, is

o'clock-bringing a portion of their cos-

The tableaux vivants, in which fifty

on Monday evening next, in the City

Hall, will be well worth seeing. The

participants are practicing energetically.

Persons desirous of contributing to

the refreshment table at the tableaux

will please inform Mrs. Coleman Walker

or Mrs. Bachman. Contributions of

milk, ice cream or cake will be accepta-

It is understood that the different rail-

road presidents have agreed to furnish

free transportation to all thieving State

officials, who may wish to "flee from the

wrath to come." Step out, Messieurs-

Soveral eggs, which look as though

they had been cracked and then re-

fastened, have been exhibited to us by

the Messrs. Hendrix. A committee of

or Solomon, which sad event oc-

Bright's disease. She leaves a husband,

other relatives to lament her untimely

the State can spare you.

stimulant at any temperature.

end your Phenix, suggest to the wouldbe borrower that he had better subscribe.

Reading matter on every page.

Rain, rain all yesterday.

slowly.

he go.

the go.

fortable day.

he go.

evening.

next, the 29th inst.

tumes with them.

oon set in.

continue to hold possession of the Government, he will doubtless become ashamed of before a great while. He is a man who ought to come out of those ruts of prejudice and narrow sectionalism. Radical State Governments South can only stand when propped up by military power. The radicalized Republican party of the whole country is equally weak and dependent on force and fraud. Salt can't save it. It has betrayed its trusts; it has become a congeries of rings; it has elevated and prefers bad men; it is a fee to constitutional government; it has no respect for the rights of the citizens; it lives on spoils. Its stench is oppressive. It must be put out of the way. It won't do to pretend that it has any enduring principle, any inherent vitality. Vice-President Wilson, who is not an enlightened, but, as men go, not a bad man, may be pardoned for this sort of namby-pamby talk, for which Blaine has no excuse. Says the Vice-President, "the loyal people of this country are rootedly averse to allowing the reins of government to go into the hands of the men who did all in their power, both at the North and in the South, to overset the Government. I am for the largest liberality to the South. but am not willing that it should again get possession of the government of the whole loyal country." Folly! Staff! The anxious V.-P. has had no glimpse yet of the day to come, when the "loyal people," so-called, will be the ones put on their defence, and charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. The charlatans who lead them and have deceived them will yet call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and cover them from the sight of their own folly, their own avarice and' their foul wrongs. The whole loyal country will sure enough speak, and whenever honor and principle have been illustrated, they will receive their due meed of recognition. Mr. Wilson is nearly at the end of his row. His follies and his platitudes can carry him but little further. The St. precious lives and some property. It lost no principle and forfeited not its honor. It stands unimpeached, and in spite of captious critics and time-serving politicians of the over loyal sort, will recover its due influence and consideraand glory of a common country.

PEAR STATION, April 23.

the country that the party which, as he phrased it, had saved the Union, should

Mr. Editor: I don't propose to offer any competition towards Mr. Diereks, but believe I can beat him on the rat question. Upon the removal of a lot of old forage in an out-building near my corn house, on yesterday evening, with the assistance of a small rat terrier, killed ninety-three; several looked as though they would weigh a pound or upwards, and a pair of the variants were weighed, J. C. SWYGERT.

trol the King know no liberality, and are pushing extreme measures against every Spatianburg News Items.—From the Herald, we learn that Messis, R. E. Cleveland and Joseph Walker have purchased of Mr. A. Tolleson a half interest in the Palmetto House for \$8,000. Mr. Calcutt remains in charge.

Louis Republican prates about what the Southern people staked and forever lost in the war, and must perforce admit to the "superior North." The South lost

Prisonal.—The Richmond Disputch, of Wednesday, has the following: "On yesterday, Col. Thomas Dodamead ten-dered his resignation as General Superintendent of Transportation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Capt. W. M. S. Dunn was appointed to that position. Col. Dodamead had never

CREDIT.—The why of it is this: A men writes, "I want your paper, but am not willing to pay in advance for it. If you are afraid to trust me for a year, I am afraid to trust you. How do I know that you will send me the paper for a year?" Such conundrums mark the conservatism of at least one careful man. There is no reason why he should trust us with two dollars—perhaps it is best that he should not. There is no reason why a druggist should ask pay for the medicine he sells before it operates, or that a railroad company should ask pay for a ticket before the ride is finished; or that a carpenter should ask pay for building a house till the go.
The swimming season comes up A run on "the bank of flowers" will should ask pay for building a house till Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all it is worn out and the owner moved away. It costs many thousands of dol-lars to buy a good printing office, and make ready for printing a newspaper. Paper, ink, labor, and all these little turned highly delighted with their trip. Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all accessories to a paper cost the money in advance. We have not the means necesadvance. We have not the means necessary to furnish 50,000 persons each with a newspaper for a year, then to employ a scors of men to collect bills all over the country, unless we charge at leat ten dollars a year for the paper. It is better for 50,000 men to pay each two dollars a quarter in advance, than for us to have \$100,000 scattered all over the country, two-thirds of which we cannot collect. A man can easily forget to nay what he Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all A man can easily forget to pay what he owes for the paper. He can move away owes for the paper. He can move away and never be found, no matter how much that publisher may be in need of Seegers' Henry in the least he keeps the dollar or two the subscriber may owe. It is not easy for a newspaper to disapper. The editor who has the earnings and reputation of a life-time invested in hot water and ice, and can give you a Fig Fine Cut and Smokers' Festival all a business, and who has built up a news the go.
The price of admission to the Tableaux paper to a large circulation, is not apt to cheat a man out of two dollars, more or less, for an unexpired newspaper sub-Vivants has been reduced to fifty cents. Refreshments will be offered during the scription.

Another thing. We should never take a paper edited by a man we could not trust with the price of the paper. If you have no more confidence in us and our business honesty than to be afraid to trust us, keep your money. We cannot afford to give credit to everybody, and it would be unfair to discriminate. For connected with Mr. C. J. Laurey, is about to open up on his account as a commission merchant, having leased one of the stores under the City Hall.

The children who are to take part in the Tableaux Vivants, are requested to meet at the Opera House, to-day, at 12 o'clock—bringing a portion of their cost. We are not afraid to trust our correspondent for \$2, but prefer to have him read his own paper than one he has not paid for. He buys a pound of tea, and partakes thereof day after day till it is used up. He purchases a pair of boots, and for a year has the wearing of them. He pays the minister \$5 for performing the marriage ecremony that unites him children take part, and which come off the marriage ceremony that unites him to his wife; but, according to his own to his wife; but, according to his own rule, he should not pay the marriage fee till his wife expires, so he could have the use of both wife and money. Will the man sell us a barrel of pork and wait for his pay till the last piece is cooked and eaten? If so, we can tell him where he can find just such customers for all the park here were pork he can raise.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Free Lunch at Little Mack's. Columbia Typographical Union. W. B. Burke—Card.

J., D. & B.—To-Day and Every Day. Annual Meeting S. G. & C. R. R. Co. Bank Notices.

Hotel Arrivals, April 23.—Wheeler House—Benson Ferris, Jr., N. Y.; Mrs. O. F. Dutcher, R. I.; Chas. F. Phillips, Mass.; Foster Blodgett, Newberry; E. Tweedy, Mrs. M. Brodnax, Ga.; D. E. Stalnaker, W. Va.; Lee Hagood, city; N. G. Osteen, Sumter; John A. Weir, Miss S. Weir, Pa.; L. F. Fronmur, D. C. Beard, N. Y.; Pat. Duffie, Charleston; J. J. Kaminer, Gadsden; A. Fugle, Africa; Chas. P. Walford, Va.; John S. Chambers, Chester; G. W. McLauchlin, Md. examination report that they can assign no other reason than that there was a flaw in the hen. The eggs are curiosities. We are pained to record the death of Mrs. A. L. Solomon, consort of Auditcurred yesterday afternoon, about 3 Chas. P. Walford, Va.; John S. Chambors, Chester; G. W. McLaughlin, Md.

Hendrix House—W. W. Scott. J. W.
Dennis, Atlanta; A. Webster Smith,
Baltimore; P. P. Pease, Louisville; J. F.
Stanford, Tennessee; W. C. Young,
Doko; Mrs. J. C. C. Feaster, Rose Hill;
S. A. Woodroff, N. C. o'clock, from that terrible disorder, seven children, an aged mother, and S. A. Woodruff, N. C.

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD. - The adcent of the centennials of American independence seems to have produced a complete revolution in the habits of thought, speech and action of the people of this country. "Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight," is the burden of the song and the events and Capt. W. M. S. Dunn was appeared that position. Col. Dodamead had never severed his connection with the Green-ville and Columbia Railroad, of South Carolina, though acting as Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for several months past, and finding that he could not make satisfactory body is reading up on American history, both State and national, and we live in the midst of musty tomes and antiquated newspapers, rendered almost illegible sectional differences newspapers, rendered almost illegible by age and decay. Sectional differences and sectional animosities and strifes have been laid aside, and the memories of the united struggles of the olden time are the incitors to Christ's doctrine of peace the incitors to Christ's doctrine of peaced and charity and brotherly love. It is the prayer of all good men everywhere, that the nation may emerge from its first grand anniversary with the public heart chastened and subdued through the sorrows and misconceptions of the past into a kindly feeling of brotherly love that shall sweep to the winds the last vestige of the sectional hatred that has so terribly warped and distorted this fair land of ours. Let the dead past bury its own of ours. Let the dead past bury its own dead, and let a reunited people rejoice together over the grave where their dif-ferences have been buried, let us hope, forever.

The Washington Chronicle having charged that the revenue cutter Harries Lane was used under Democratic rule for pic-nic parties and Government frolics, at the expense of the people, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times shows that only on one occasion was the Harriet Lane used for an excursion down the Potomac, and then Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, paid every cent of the bill of expenses out of his own pocket. President Buchanan had insisted upon paying for the trip himself, but Cobb anticipated him. That "frolic," champagne included, did not cost the people a cent. Has Cameron Lane was used under Democratic rule for cost the people a cent. Has Cameron settled the bill for the late Senatorial frolic on the Dispatch?

Polonsises, after having been popular so long, are losing ground. Everything, flounces and all, is made to lie as flat as possible, knife-pleating being much worn. This is more becoming to short, stout figures than to tall, slender ones.