

There was a regular old-fashioned wind-storm, yesterday evening, with a slight touch of thunder and lightning and a heavy fall of rain. The clouds to the North-east presented a fearful appearance. It had been unusually warm during the day, but the storm cooled off the atmosphere capitially.

Do we believe that the Keeley motor is what it is represented to be? We neither believe nor disbelieve. We know nothing more about it than we have published. The telegraph found no one to credit its claims previous to their establishment by positive proof.

DEMORALIZED AND DISORGANIZED.—A number of Democrats in the State of Mississippi having said that they intended to "disorganize" the vote of the negroes, the *Washington Republican* takes the alarm, and declares that these Democrats and others desire and purpose to "disfranchise" Cuffee. The strength of the Republican party in the South is the negro vote. Without it, that party is as destitute of vitality as a body without a heart. There is no health in it. It is not wonderful, then, that the *Republican* sounds the alarm at the first intimation of a purpose to do anything that might deprive the Radical leaders of their faithful allies in the South. We cannot administer any consolation to the *Republican*. We are firmly persuaded that the negro party will be "disorganized" next year. The negro worships power. Even the symbol of it awakens his admiration. He is shrewd, too. And inasmuch as he has for the last ten years acted with that party which ruled the National House of Representatives, it is not at all impossible, nor even improbable, that he may think it best for him to act hereafter with the Democratic party, which now has the control of the National House of Representatives.

Indeed, we may remind the *Republican* that there is good authority for saying that the negro has in some States lost sight of freedmen's bureaus, carpet-baggers, mules and acres, and turned his attention and his hand and vote to the men who give him the price of his vote. The news must be distressing to the *Washington Republican* and all others whose bread-and-butter depends upon the continuance in power of the Radical party. For that "little organ" and all its sympathizers well know that almost all the money, as almost all the intelligence of the South, is in the hands of the Democratic party. If money is to control Sambo's vote, and if the House of Representatives, which holds the national purse-strings, refuses to appropriate any money to buy negro votes, how are these property-holders in the South to be prevented from buying up those votes? We cannot answer the question. We don't know that any Democrat will condescend to try to purchase such votes. But we are confident that the 148 votes of the Southern States are hereafter to be cast solidly for the friends of the Union and the Constitution. It is retributive justice. Before the war, only three-fifths of the negroes were counted in making up the basis of representation for the House of Representatives. Now all of them are counted. Instead of counting only 2,400,000 negroes, we now count 4,000,000; and this new counting is the result of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negroes. The gun which they loaded to fire at us, the *Richmond Dispatch* truthfully asserts, we now use to blow them clean out of the water. The division on the race line, which the unprincipled Radical villains encouraged and profited by a few years since, will hereafter insure their own political defeat and death. Thus do the laws of nature vindicate themselves and make the wrath of man to praise the Ruler of the Universe. Thoroughly demoralized and disorganized the negroes are hereafter doomed to be. We extol over the fact because it indicates peace and prosperity for the country. They were never fit to over-balance the votes of white men. Hereafter their votes shall weigh down our side of the scale. The *Republican* may make the most of this kind of treason.

The Princess of Wales appears to be getting a very strong hold on the affections of the British people. They seem to love her very fondly—much more than they do Queen Victoria, indeed; and they have ceased to abuse the Prince of Wales. All now say that he is a very good fellow, and does his duty—not a light one either—as Prince very nicely. The Princess makes no display whatever in her Hyde Park drives. The carriage is a plain one, the coachman and footman sit together in plain buff or light brown coats, and there are no other attendants, except as her carriage enters the park a mounted policeman starts in advance of the carriage, so that the Princess may ride rapidly down the centre of the road, between the lines moving each way, without impediment. She looks bright and pretty, and one cannot but admire the quiet and respectful way in which every gentleman raises his hat as she passes, and the bright, pleasant manner in which she returns the compliment by a bow of the head.

One of the judges, speaking from the bench, declares that there are about 7,000 drinking saloons in Philadelphia and that not two-thirds of them pay a license.

OPENING THE CELL.—At last there is a prospect that the doors of the penitentiary will open to Tweed, and that the once powerful politician will regain the liberty of which he has been so long deprived. The telegrams published state that the decision in his case, pronounced by the New York Court of Appeal, will cause him to be set at liberty immediately. No one can doubt that Tweed was a corrupt politician, who robbed the people of New York of fabulous amounts when he was in power. But if he has sinned, he has also suffered. His punishment has been severe; his ruin and humiliation have been complete. The man, who for years ruled a great empire with almost absolute power, was driven from his position, stripped of his authority, compelled to surrender his wealth, branded as a felon and placed in a prison. He comes from the penitentiary a disgraced and ruined man, and will be glad to hide in obscurity until there shall come the oblivion of the grave. We agree with the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, that the enmity of his bitterest opponents, of the greatest sufferers by his crimes, must be exhausted, and that few will find it in their hearts to regret the decision which restores him to freedom. People recollect, too, that, bad as Tweed was, others equally as bad escaped punishment, while he experienced all the rigor of the law. Shepard robbed the District of Columbia worse than Tweed ever robbed New York, and received from the President honors and promotions as a reward for his crimes. Colfax committed perjury with impunity, and received an ovation when he retired from office. Pomeroy and Patterson were notorious for their thefts and corruption, and neither one of them has received the slightest punishment. It is only the Democratic robber who has been punished. All the Radical scoundrels have escaped scot-free.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW GRANADA.—The report published of a terrible earthquake in New Granada, by which 16,000 lives were lost, is supplemented to-day by details received from Panama, which give a more graphic idea of the extent and havoc of the visitation. The region in which this earthquake occurred has, especially of late years, been subjected to violent shocks, by which towns have been destroyed and thousands of lives lost, and embraces a vast volcanic area, extending through Central America and the Northern portion of South America. Of the earthquakes of former times, that which happened at Caracas, in Venezuela, in 1812, by which 12,000 lives were lost, is one of the most notable; but it does not compare with some of the earthquakes of the Old World. That which destroyed Antioch, in 526 A. D., according to the historian, Gibbon, caused the death of 250,000 persons. There were in the city at the time, besides the resident population, thousands of strangers, who thronged the city, attending the festival of the ascension. Lisbon, Portugal, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755, and within the space of six minutes 60,000 persons perished. This terrible catastrophe is thus described:

"A loud rumbling was followed almost immediately by a fearful shock, which demolished the principal buildings of the city, and in the short time of six minutes it is estimated that 60,000 persons were killed. The tide on the sea-coast ran out rapidly, leaving the bar perfectly dry, and as rapidly an enormous wave, thirty feet in height, rushed in again, sweeping everything before it. The mountains in the neighborhood were shaken violently, deep fissures rent in the valleys, crags toppled over, and rocks hurled into the abysses, bearing everything with them. Thousands of persons rushed for safety to the marble quay, which had just been constructed at an enormous expense, when suddenly it sank, carrying its load with it, and over the spot the water stood 600 feet deep. All the shipping of the harbor was sunk instantly, and hardly a vestige of the life and prosperity of the famed capital remained."

In this country, earthquakes have of late years become familiar, but have not been attended by such serious disasters as are recorded elsewhere. California and other parts of the Pacific coast have been shaken up considerably at various times—the last, which occurred a year or two ago, having caused considerable destruction of property in the interior, with some loss of life. Several slight earthquakes have also occurred in New England and Northern New York. The most important events of the kind, however, were the earthquakes of New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811 and 1812, when over 300 miles of country, from the mouth of the Ohio to that of the St. Francis, rose and sank in undulations, lakes and fissures being alternately formed and filled up. These shocks were both perpendicular and horizontal, the latter being by far the more disastrous in their effects. The incessant quakings were kept up for several months, and the loss of property was enormous, while many persons perished.

A committee of three, appointed by parties in the Black Hills who have suffered loss by destruction of property by military, on Saturday, brought suit at Omaha against the Government officers who destroyed it. The damages claimed are \$22,000.

Deny the Charge. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16, 1875. EDITOR COLUMBIA PRESS: We request a place in your columns, that we may deny, in most solemn form, the false and infamous charge of murder brought against us by the men who confess under their oath that they did the bloody deed. The men who have instigated those wretched criminals to accuse us of having conspired with them in the cold-blooded assassination of Dr. Shell, in 1868, have their own skirts dyed red with the blood of the innocent, whom they slew for their political opinions. Dr. Shell had never inflicted any injury upon us, or upon any of our kindred. We had no motive to seek his life. Those who know us best will admit, unless blinded by political hate, that there has never been anything in our conduct to justify the assassination of our fellow-men.

Hunted and persecuted as we were for years in Laurens County, solely because of our political opinions, and well knowing who were the leaders in that persecution, if we had been capable of seeking our revenge along the path of the assassin, those leaders would not be living to-day to instigate this most malignant and groundless charge against us, which rests alone upon the statement of the avowed principals in the deed of blood.

We shrink from no judicial investigation, and stand prepared to meet our accusers face to face in the courts. JOSEPH CREWS. J. ADAM CREWS.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS OR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Abbeville was settled by the French, in 1756, and took its name from a town in France.

Barnwell was erected in a judicial district, in 1800, and took its name from Col. John Barnwell.

Beaufort derived its name from the French.

Charleston took its name from the city. Chester was settled in 1750, by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and took its name from a County in the former State.

Chesterfield was settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and is said to have taken its name from the accomplished Earl.

Colleton was one of the earliest settlements of the State, and took its name from Sir John Colleton.

Darlington was settled in 1750, and took its name from Col. Darlington, a revolutionary hero.

Edgefield took its name from geographical position, being on the edge of Georgia. It was settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina.

Fairfield was settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina, and probably took its name from its general aspect.

Georgetown was settled by the French, and was named in honor after King George.

Greenville was settled in 1776, by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and probably took its name from its green and verdant forests.

Horry was settled in 1733 by the Irish, and took its name from Col. Peter Horry, of revolutionary fame.

Kershaw was settled by Irish Quakers in 1750, and took its name from Col. Joseph Kershaw, a patriot of the revolution.

Lancaster was settled in 1745 by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took its name from Lancaster, in the former State.

Laurens was settled in 1755 by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and was named in memory of Col. Henry Laurens, of the revolution.

Lexington was settled by Germans, and originally bore the name of Saxe Gotha. Its present name is in memory of Lexington, Ky.

Marion was settled in 1750 by Virginians, and was named in honor of Gen. Francis Marion.

Marlboro' was settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took its name from the Duke of Marlborough.

Newberry was settled in 1750 by emigrants from Pennsylvania; origin of the name is doubtful—probably from Newbury.

Orangeburg was settled in 1701 by Germans, subjects of the Prince of Orange; hence its name.

Pendleton was settled in 1750, and received its name in honor of Judge Pendleton. It has been divided into two judicial districts, called Anderson and Pickens.

Pickens is in the North, and comprehends the mountainous part of old Pendleton. It took its name from Gen. Andrew Pickens, a hero of the revolution.

Anderson is the Southern part of Pendleton, and took its name from Gen. Anderson, who acted a conspicuous part at the battle of Cowpens as well as at many other places during the revolutionary struggle.

Richland was settled in 1740, and took its name from its rich and productive soil.

Spartanburg was settled in 1750, and received its name after the close of the war of '76.

Sumter was settled in 1750 by emigrants from Virginia, and took its name from Gen. Thomas Sumter.

Union was settled in 1755, by emigrants from Virginia. Origin of the name unknown.

Williamsburg was settled in 1733 by "Scotch Irish," and took its name from William III, King of England.

York was settled in 1760, by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and took its name from York, in the former State.

Oconee takes its name from a river in that vicinity. It is composed of a portion of Pickens.

Aiken is composed of portions of Edgefield, Orangeburg and Barnwell.

The people of Iceland seriously think of abandoning their island, so frequent and appalling have the volcanic eruptions become. A large portion of the country is covered with hot ashes, and the persistent action of the internal fires several weeks ago destroyed the pasturage, and otherwise injured the prospects of the farmers. It is difficult to conceive how the strongest love of country can induce people to remain in such a fire-cursed region, and the Icelanders themselves have for a long time been turning their eyes elsewhere for a home. It would seem a little singular that, after the recent pompous celebration of the 1,000th year of their independence, the island would have to be abandoned by the people. It will be remembered that the Icelandic settlers in Wisconsin sent a commission to Alaska to examine the country, with a view to future Icelandic settlement. These commissioners—Messrs. Jon. Olafsson, Olaf Olafsson and Paul Bjornsson—addressed a communication to President Grant, after their return, last fall, in which they warmly recommended Alaska as a land which seemed well adapted to their countrymen in every respect, and requested that the Government should do something to encourage Icelandic immigration there. As it seems extremely probable that the Icelanders will be driven from the island by the fires, they should be welcomed to Alaska on the same terms as other immigrants, and, as they are a very honest and industrious people, their advent would doubtless prove a check upon the rascality of the rings which have possessed themselves of the business of the new territory to a great extent.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Food for reflection is furnished in the statement that slavery in the United States only came to an end a few days ago, and that the last State in the Union to hold a slave was "bleeding Kansas." The *Leavenworth Times* says that Maggie Adams, a colored girl, seventeen years old, was recently released in that State from a state of bondage. During all the years since the war, this girl has been living in a remote section of the State as the slave of a family. She knew nothing of the emancipation proclamation or the fifteenth amendment, was not allowed to learn to read or write, and believed herself a slave until released by accident a few weeks ago. "Here's richness for you," as Mr. Squeers was wont to say when stirring water in the milk of the pupils of Dotheboys Hall. Guns have been fired everywhere in honor of the abolition of "human slavery," the colored people have celebrated anniversaries of the emancipation proclamation, gushing orators have congratulated the world upon the extinction of the "relic of barbarism," the wiping away of the foul spot, etc., John Brown has been apotheosized as the vanquisher of the monster, yet during all these years slavery has existed in the good Radical State of Kansas, in the State where John Brown first commenced his career of robbery and murder! The door-keeper will please put out the first man who laughs; the faithful will perform on their pocket-handkerchiefs, to the tune of "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the ground."

The *Philadelphia Press*, referring to the recital by Mr. Nordhoff, in a recent *Herald* letter, of a case of barbarous treatment of a colored woman in Mississippi, says: "States where the scene he relates, is possible, cannot be governed on the same principles and in the same way in which Pennsylvania is governed." There is unquestionably a great deal of devilry practiced in Mississippi which goes unpunished, but as that State has been under Republican rule, in every sense of the word, for eight or nine years, the party who profess to be champions of law, order and liberty, is entirely responsible for the infamous treatment of the colored girl referred to, and for numerous other acts of lawlessness. The *Press* evidently overlooked the fact that Radical officials have allowed these disorders to go on free-handed for so long. But it seems to us that Mississippi Republicans govern that State just about in the same way in which their brethren govern the great State of Pennsylvania, where a horde of cut-throat miners hold a large portion of the territory in a reign of terror, shoot men down with impunity, set fire to and destroy valuable manufacturing establishments, murder poor Italian miners in cold blood and set the Governor at defiance. It is a rather bad argument to bring Pennsylvania forward as a model for the country. There is, to-day, more wide-spread lawlessness there than in the State of Mississippi, under unprincipled carpet-bag rule.

A colored man appeared before Commissioner Betts, in New York, on Friday last, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of a confectioner on the Sixth avenue, on the ground that he had violated the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, in refusing to sell the complainant a plate of ice cream on account of his color. The Commissioner, without asking the name of the complainant or of the person against whom he desired to enter the complaint, refused to grant the warrant, on the ground that the act charged did not come within the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, which did not contemplate the regulation of the business of others than those subject to general public legislation; all others engaged in business having the right to accept as customers only such persons as they might choose to deal with. The complainant was very angry at the refusal of the Commissioner, and wanted to know what the Civil Rights Bill was good for, if a colored man could not get a plate of ice cream as well as a white man.

Greenville suffered severely from a tornado, on the 15th. Trees and houses were demolished in different sections of the County.

CITY ITEMS.—Subscribe for (don't borrow) the *Press*.

Uncle Joe says he didn't. Adam ditto. "Biled shirts" melt rapidly this weather.

No cross, no diamond, and yet the police are happy. Why is this thus?

It is a Scripture maxim that we always have the poor with us. The rich go away in the summer.

The recent fine rains have done much to advance vegetation, and have been a source of great benefit to the farmers.

"Uncle Joe" is in the city. His smile is as child-like and bland as ever—notwithstanding the murder charge.

If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

A gentleman, endowed with a great amount of brass, desires to meet a lady possessing a corresponding amount of tin.

Mayor Alexander has furnished us with a late copy of the *Sidney (Australia) Town and Country*—the largest publication in the world.

There is to be a public meeting of the male citizens of School District No. 1, held in Irwin's Hall, on the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Uncle Joe Crews says in a telegraphic despatch, "You make a big fuss, but you can neither scare nor hang worth a damn."

Mr. McKenzie has something new in the way of a thirst-allaying invigorant—coffee syrup, prepared from the best of Java.

If they continue to sell goods at such prices much longer at the Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment of Wm. D. Love & Co., the firm will be arrested for smuggling.

The rush for cheap goods at the Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment of Wm. D. Love & Co. still continues. No wonder, the prices they are selling for are sure to make customers buy.

It's astonishing, says the *New Orleans Bulletin*, to see how little there is of some ladies in these days of contracted skirts. And it is equally astonishing to see how much there is of some others.

No matter what happens, some people are never contented. Clouds and darkness are over their heads alike, whether it rains or shines. To them every incident is an accident, and every accident a calamity.

Those yard-wide printed cambrics they are selling for 10c. a yard at the Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment of Wm. D. Love & Co., are the cheapest goods ever sold. Can't see how they do it.

The Governor has made the following appointments: John J. Watson, of Greenville, A. R. Sloan and Matthew White, of Chester, Notaries Public; Thomas Jackson, Commissioner of Deeds at Philadelphia, Pa.

The examinations at the academies in Williamston, Walhalla and Spartanburg, come off next week, and Col. Dodamead and the other railroad officials of connecting lines have agreed to issue excursion tickets to those desirous of attending.

Which shall it be—Saturday or Monday? The "glorious Fourth" falls on Sunday, this year, and the query is, when will it be celebrated—Saturday or Monday? Who will decide it? Perhaps the Mayor and City Council can settle the matter.

WE LIKE SUCH NEIGHBORS.—Mrs. Huffman's fruitery and family supply store contains many things useful and gratifying to the taste. Fruits in season, fresh vegetables and other nick-nacks are in abundance. And occasionally the proprietress remembers her neighbor, as was the case, yesterday, when a basket-full of good things—bananas, oranges, apples, lemons, candy, wax beans, cabbage, nuts, etc.—was presented to the *Press*, for which she has our thanks. Miss Josie Smith and Mr. Huffman are the obliging attendants.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A Setter Bitch Lost. W. B. Burke—Hay, Bacon, &c. Meeting Union Council, R. & S. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 16.—*Mansion House*—W. T. Crawford, Winnsboro; T. C. Ryan and wife, Charleston; H. E. Bruce, city; H. G. Arthur, W. & W. S. M. Co.; B. F. Mauldin, G. & C. R. R.; J. McHekin, Alston; H. D. Hamiter, Richland; W. Stevens, Edgefield.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is some satisfaction to know that notwithstanding the depression of business throughout the country, the principal industry in this place keeps up. Forty-eight full car loads of scales were shipped from the factory in the month of May. The production of scales for the first five months of the present year was over 2,500 more than for the corresponding time in 1874. [St. Johnsbury Caledonian.]