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# Camden Journal.

VOL. XXXI.

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

NO. 39

SPACE.	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
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## LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Published by Authority.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Phosphates, and to declare his duties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the senate, a competent person to the office of inspector of phosphates, who shall reside, and have his office in the city of Charleston, and shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all companies, who are, or may be, authorized by law to dig, mine or excavate such phosphate rocks or phosphate deposits from the beds of the navigable rivers or streams within the jurisdiction of this State, to report to the inspector of phosphates monthly, the quantity of such phosphate rock or deposits dug, mined and excavated, and whether the same be on hand awaiting removal or if it has been moved, or being moved to furnish a copy of the bill or bills of lading, and said reports shall be verified by the oath of the person or persons furnishing the same.

And it shall be the duty of the captains of the vessels and railroad officials to furnish to the inspector of phosphates duplicate copies of all bills of lading, of all cargoes of such rock or deposit with which their vessels or cars may be freighted for export from this State, or for transportation within this State.

SEC. 3. That the said inspector of phosphates shall report to the Auditor of State monthly, and the amount of phosphatic rock and the amount of phosphatic deposits which he shall have ascertained to have been dug, mined, excavated or removed from the navigable streams and waters of this State, by what company or persons the same was dug, mined and excavated, by what vessel or other mode of transportation the same was removed, with such other particulars as may enable the State Auditor correctly to ascertain whether the amounts due to the State therefor have been paid, and, if not, who is accountable for the same.

SEC. 4. That hereafter, it shall not be lawful to sell in this State, or expose for sale any guano or other commercial fertilizer, whether the same shall have been manufactured in this State or elsewhere, until the same shall first have been examined, inspected and analyzed and marked by the inspector of phosphates. And it shall be the duty of all persons bringing into this State for sale any guanos or fertilizers, manufacturing in this State, for sale, any fertilizers, to furnish to the inspector of phosphates a formula representing the average contents of fifty tons of such fertilizer, and to cause the same or as many packages of the same as may be necessary, to make a correct average sample of the whole, to be examined and inspected.

And it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine and analyze all such samples of guanos and other fertilizers and if found to agree with the formula thereof, required to be furnished as above, and as published to the public, to mark or brand such package thereof; but if the same, upon analysis, shall not conform to the formula so furnished and published, the inspector shall not mark or brand the same, and it shall be unlawful for the owner or holder thereof to sell the same.

SEC. 5. That to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing sections of this act the inspector of phosphates shall, at all times, have and be allowed free and uninterrupted access to all vessels, cars, manufacturing, store-houses or warehouses where such fertilizers are or are supposed to be, and to take samples thereof. And it shall be the duty of all captains of vessels, or other carriers or persons bringing such fertilizers into the State, to report the same to the inspector of phosphates immediately upon arrival. And it shall be the duty of all manufacturers of such fertilizers in this State, to report to the said inspector all quantities manufactured for sale.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall counterfeit the brand of said inspector, or repack any package previously marked or branded by said inspector, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for each and every offence, the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That in case of the sickness or temporary absence of the inspector, or if the convenient dispatch of the duties of his office shall require the same, the said inspector is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy—one or more.

SEC. 8. That for his compensation for inspecting and branding fertilizers, the said inspector shall be entitled to charge twenty-five cents for each ton so inspected and branded, the same to be paid by the owner, agent or manufacturer, and to be collectible of, and from the person having the same in charge. And for his compensation for examination of phosphate rocks and phosphatic deposits dug, mined, excavated and removed from the beds of navigable waters and streams within this State, he shall be paid from the State treasury, seven and one half per centum on all amounts paid to the State as royalty for the privilege of digging, mining, excavating and removing such rocks and deposits. And the said inspector is hereby authorized to require conformity

with all regulations which shall be by him made with the consent of the Auditor of State and which shall be reasonable and proper to enable the said inspector to carry out the purposes of this act, and should the office of State Auditor be abolished, the duties herein required of him, and the reports required to be made by him, shall be exercised by and the reports be made to the comptroller general.

SEC. 9. That any person or company who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be liable to the same penalty as provided in section 10 of this act.

SEC. 10. That the said inspector of phosphates shall, before entering upon the duties of his office furnish a bond in good and sufficient securities, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. And if the inspector of phosphates, or his deputies, or any of them, shall be guilty of fraud, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties of their office, they shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand; and to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months, nor more than five years, one or both, within the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6, 1872.

AN ACT to incorporate the Provident Land and Real Estate Company of Charleston South Carolina.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same:

That Benjamin H. Hoyt, Thomas A. Davis, Aaron Logan, N. T. Spencer, W. R. Jerry, S. E. Galliard, Isaac Reed, H. W. Thompson, P. P. Hedges, and B. A. Boseman, Jr., and their associates and successors are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "The Provident Land and Real Estate Company of Charleston, South Carolina."

SEC. 2. And said corporation shall have power to make by-laws not repugnant to the laws of the land; and shall have succession of officers and members according to their election; and to keep and use a common seal, the same to alter at will, to sue and be sued in any court in this State, to have and enjoy every right, power and privilege incident to such corporations, and it is hereby empowered to acquire and retain all such property real and personal, as may be given or bequeathed to or purchased by it, and to sell, convey or mortgage the same at will, or any part thereof.

SEC. 3. That the said corporation may, from time to time invest its money, assets or any property which it may acquire, in such real or personal property, bonds stocks or securities, in such sums, and on such terms and conditions as they may deem proper, and to execute bonds &c., under its corporate seal: Provided, that the maximum value of all property held and owned by said corporation shall not exceed twenty-five thousand, (\$25,000) dollars.

SEC. 4. This act to continue in force until repealed.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT to incorporate the village of Smithville, of Christ Church Parish.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same:

That from and after the passage of this act, the village of Smithville be and the same is hereby, incorporated, and all the rights, privileges and immunities granted by an act to incorporate the town of Florence, South Carolina, be and the same are hereby vested in the said village; and that at the first election under this act, to be held on the 1st Monday in April 1873, the clerk of court for Charleston county is hereby authorized to appoint managers to conduct the same, by giving the proper time and notice thereof.

SEC. 2. That A. Smith, William Murrill and David Dial, be and are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the boundaries of said village, said town to extend one mile in every direction from the fork of the Georgetown and Melton road.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT to amend the charter of the town of Orangeburg.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, met and sitting in General Assembly and by authority of the same:

That the charter of the town of Orangeburg be so amended, that whenever it shall become necessary for a new street or road to be opened within the corporate limits of the said town, it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the town council of said town to have a board of appraisers appointed, to value the damages sustained by the owner or owners of lands through which such road or street shall pass, said appraisers board to consist of three members, to be appointed as follows: One by the intendant of the town, one by the owner or owners of the land, and one by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and any damage to the owners of said land caused by the running of said road or street, shall be appraised by said board, and the county treasurer shall, upon their joint warrant, pay out such sum as may be appraised, out of any funds in his hands to the credit of the county.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish Quarantine at Georgetown, Charleston and Hilton Head."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That an act to establish quarantine at Georgetown, Charleston and Hilton Head, approved the 26th day of September, A. D., 1868, as provides that the anchorage ground for vessels in quarantine, post of Hilton Head, shall be where it has heretofore been, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the said anchorage shall be and the same is hereby, located at some point on the north side of Parris Island, to be designated by the buoys, anchored under the direction of the health officers of that port.

SEC. 3. That a quarantine station shall be established at Saint Helena Sound, (covering the sound and adjacent rivers,) with anchorage ground for vessels where it has heretofore been, and that a health officer for said station shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall hold his office for a term of two years, unless sooner removed, with the same compensation now allowed the health officers of Georgetown and Hilton Head.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons employed upon any vessel, railroad, express, or other conveyance, shall receive and convey any person affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or shall receive and transport any dead body, to any of the cities or towns located upon the coast of this State, without permission from the health officer of the port of Charleston, between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of December, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. All permits issued by health officers shall be at the expense of the vessel or conveyance to which such permits may be issued, and shall be collected by the health officer issuing the same.

SEC. 6. That so much of Section 29 as requires the health officers of Georgetown and Hilton Head to report their doings to the Governor at the end of each month is hereby repealed; and that the said officers, together with any and all other health officers who may be appointed subsequent to the passage of this act, shall report the same, at the end of each month, to the health officer of the port of Charleston, whose duty it shall be to forward a consolidated report of the doings of such officers to the Governor of the State monthly and the Legislature annually.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT to incorporate the Charleston Joint Stock Company of the State of South Carolina, for the benefit of State Orphan Asylum.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That G. W. Rouse, A. A. Aspinwall, Robert Smalls, Joseph Brown, T. B. King, J. L. Little, C. W. Sumner, David Green, Lewis Wilson, Jesse Browsher, Stephen J. Maxwell, Lucius Winbush, Thos. H. Blackwell, O. R. Levy, Chapman B. Thomas, Jas. W. Elmore, Y. Sands, Jno. Douglass, Benj. Simons, Jas. Gregory, and such other persons as may now, or hereafter shall be associated with them, are hereby made and declared to be a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Charleston Joint Stock Company, of the State of South Carolina, or such other name as they may now or hereafter assume.

SEC. 2. That all the rights of corporations known as banks, be, and the same are hereby, vested in said company, for the purpose of loaning out money on interest, purchasing and mortgaging real estate, buying personal property; and they shall have the same rights and privileges now enjoyed by banking houses in this State. They shall also have the right to dispose of all property, such as real estate, personal or mixed, that they shall become possessed of, in any manner, and on such conditions as said company may deem right and proper to the advantage of said company, and to promote the interests of the said Orphan Asylum.

SEC. 3. That, before commencing business under the provisions of this act, the said company shall pay, or cause the same to be paid, into the hands of the State treasurer, the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, to be used for the benefit of the State Orphan Asylum of South Carolina, and, annually thereafter, a like amount, for the term of ten years, or so long as the said company shall choose to continue to do business, it being understood and agreed that said payment of two thousand dollars per annum by said company, is the consideration upon which the privileges of incorporation herein is granted, and whenever said company shall fail to pay said consideration, then their right to transact business shall cease.

SEC. 4. That this company, incorporated and established by this act, shall have full power, and is hereby authorized, to establish agencies throughout the State.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be of force immediately on and after its passage.

Office Secretary of State }  
Columbia, S. C., March 5, 1872. }

This act having been presented to the Governor of this State for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the branch of the General Assembly in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution, has become a law without his approval.

F. L. CARDOZO,  
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to charter the Yemassee and Milan railroad company in the State of South Carolina."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That an act entitled "an Act to charter the Yemassee and Milan Railroad Company in the State of South Carolina," approved March 9th, A. D. 1871, be amended as follows, to-wit: The words, "Provided that the said work shall be commenced within one year, and be completed in five years after

the passage of this act," occurring in the (7) seventh (8) eighth and (9) ninth lines of section 4, be changed so as to read: "Provided, that the said road shall be commenced within three years after the passage of this act, and completed within five years after the date of commencement of labor."

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in said charter shall be so construed as to exempt said corporation from the provisions of section 41 of an act to incorporate certain villages, societies and companies, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted, and to establish the principle on which the charters of corporations will hereafter be granted, approved Dec. 17, 1841.

Approved February 27, 1872.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia, Walterboro and Yemassee Railroad Company."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Columbia, Walterboro and Yemassee railroad company," approved March 7th 1871, be amended as follows, to-wit: The words, "provided, said road shall be commenced within one year, and completed within five years of the passage of this act," occurring in the (7) seventh (8) eighth and (9) ninth lines of section 8 be changed so as to read: "Provided that the said road shall be commenced within three years after the passage of this act, and completed within five years of the date of commencement of labor."

That the second section of said act shall be amended by striking out the word "possible," wherever it occurs in said section, and inserting in the place thereof the word "practicable," and that the third section of said act be amended by striking out the words "one hundred," in the eighth line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the words "twenty-five."

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in said act of incorporation shall be so construed as to exempt said corporation from the provisions of section 41 of "an act to incorporate certain villages, societies and companies, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted, and to establish the principle upon which charters of incorporations will hereafter be granted, approved December 17, 1841."

Approved February 27, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC BAIL REFUSED TO COLORED PRISONERS.—There is a rumor in this community, which comes from good authority, we learn, that the colored prisoners sent here by the United States Court to be bailed out, have been refused that privilege if their bonds are signed by Democrats. At the time of their arrest, it was strongly suspected that political opinions had more to do with their persecution than any proof or suspicion that they had anything to do with the Ku-Klux. It is well known that there are not more than five or six Radicals in this county who own sufficient property above the honest, to make their bond good, and they would not be likely to assist a Democratic colored man; consequently these poor fellows are doomed to lie in jail until they either tell what they do not know, or what is more probable, until they promise allegiance to the Radical party.

We are further informed that the United States District Attorney, or his assistant, stated that at least one of the colored prisoners was only arrested as a witness, and is not accused of committing any crime. We ask the District Attorney why the plain order of the court is disregarded in the cases of those colored men, and why they are not allowed the same privilege of bail that have been accorded to white prisoners?

We are also informed that one of the prisoners was told by an official that he "was doing very well in prison, for when he was out he was a slave to the Democrats." This is the freedom to which the colored people have been elevated—to vote the Radical ticket or go to jail.

Close and solitary confinement, frequent threatening interviews, representations (true or false) as to the proof against the prisoners thus interviewed, and every other style of intimidation is resorted to, to extort from the weaker minded some statement of suspicion some act of violence against colored persons and the Enforcement Act; and they call all such statements, made under such circumstances, sufficient proof to issue warrants and send out a marshal and a squad of soldiers, at the dead hour of night, to arrest any number of our citizens and keep them in jail for months.

This state of affairs will continue so long as the officers employed there find there is "money in it." The more arrests they make, the more money they get; and it seems to us that they pursue our people with the same satisfaction and for the same purpose that the hunters of the North-east formerly hunted wolves—merely to get the bounty offered for their scalps.

They continue to cry "snake! snake!" after they know that the fangs of the reptile have been extracted and there is no more danger from him but the cry is necessary in order to drive off those who may be in the way of many officials who "see the hand-writing on the wall," and know their present occupations cannot last much longer, and are announcing themselves as candidates for profitable offices in the State Government. For this they are catering for the colored votes, and discovering that the way to the colored people's hearts is through the persecution of white citizens of the South, they use their official positions as the safest, most profitable and shortest guide to that discernable haven.—Union Times.

A printer's devil in an Omaha office was bitten by a dog a few days since. The dog lingered several days and then died in great agony.

Last words of the criminal—"Forget me, knot."

Letter from Gen. J. B. Kershaw.

CAMDEN, S. C., May 14, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your valued favor, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity you afford me of expressing my views of the policy proper to be pursued in the present emergency.

I esteem it our first duty to seek the rescue of the State from ruin and bankruptcy, and the consequent expatriation of many of her best people. Our action in general politics should be controlled by this prime necessity.

If we can promote the establishment of a better Government at Washington, it is our duty to do so, chiefly because it will relieve our people from federal oppression, and check the misrule of the State Government, now emboldened by the countenance and supposed sympathy of the General Government.

If, however, our participation in the Presidential canvass will at all impair our power to wrest the State from the plunderers who now control her destinies, we should carefully refrain from it. I believe it to be our duty to lay aside all party preferences, and, as citizens of South Carolina, seek her rescue from further ruin and degradation, and a man would fight the fire around his own domicile before joining his neighbors to arrest a general fire in the woods. If there be any hope of present improvement in the State Government, it is to be expected from a reform movement within the Republican party.

From indications already observed, I am without hope that such a movement will be developed, and that it may assume such proportions as that it may be made to succeed by judicious co-operation on our part. Should the Republican Convention happily chance to nominate persons promising an honest administration, and having the confidence of our people, the conquest will be less difficult of achievement, but in any event, our assistance, to avail anything, must be cautiously, quietly and sagaciously employed.

If we avoid any organization of our people for any political purpose whatever—if we refrain from antagonizing the Republicans of this State on party questions—if we avoid all irritating collisions with the colored people and pursue a policy of conciliation—we may secure such a participation in the affairs of the State as will arrest her impending ruin. This course, to my mind, offers the only present prospect of relief. If this fail, it will little matter what policy we pursue. I trust in God that our people will do nothing to hinder the possibility of any such movement, however tempted by alluring hopes or just resentment.

In the view of the case which I have presented, we should take no part in the Presidential election. The dominant party would yield nothing to those who oppose their party nominee for President. In yielding this, we in fact yield nothing but a sentiment. The nominee of the Republican party will get the vote of South Carolina, whether we oppose him or no, and all the more certainly if, and because we do not oppose him.

If we refrain from taking our fruitless part in the contest, should the Republicans succeed, we will have avoided giving any pretext to the incoming administration further to oppress and to persecute our people, and our wise moderation will have disarmed much of that prejudice which excludes us from participation in the public affairs of the State. Without such participation, it is vain to hope for any relief. On the other hand, none of the benefits to ensue from the defeat of the Republican nominee for President can be averted by the course I have indicated. The conservatives, if successful, must shape their general policy in accordance with the principles they have announced and must select for Federal offices honest and competent men, whatever may be the course pursued by our people in the election. We have, therefore, everything to gain and nothing to lose by non-action.

I do not think we are in a condition just now to throw our hats for any candidate for President, and consider it unwise in a people, situated as we are, to delude ourselves into the belief that we can mend our affairs by indulging in any such amusement. Let us have nothing to do with this political game, until we can strike with effect. If the Liberal Republicans organize in this State, let them do it. If they do not, certainly our people could have no reason to organize for the support of Mr. Greeley, unless they desired to make his defeat in this State doubly sure. The same reasoning would apply much more conclusively against the organization of the Democratic party. In my judgment, we would commit a fatal blunder even to send delegates from this State to the Democratic Convention. They would represent a constituency who could not possibly elect even one elector, and whose support would damage the cause they advocate. But, while powerless for good, such action would have a capacity for evil, fatal to all our hopes of relief within the State. Nothing conceivable, within the range of probabilities, could so damage us politically, as the revival at this time of the Democratic party of this State.

One other point. If Grant be the nominee of the Republicans, he will have greater power for good or for evil to our unhappy people than any other person of party. It is, perhaps, hopeless to conciliate; but in view of his possible election, it would be suicidal to expatriate him by a vain and fruitless opposition. This last consideration you may denounce as unworthy a free people. But remember, we are not a free people. While it might be dastardly to suffer our political conduct to be controlled by the fear of personal consequences, the welfare of the people is the noblest motive of the statesman. *Salus populi suprema lex.* Very truly yours,

J. B. KERSHAW.

Hon. SIMON FAIR, Columbia, S. C.

The Woodhull, through her organ, perpetually calls upon Mr. Greeley to withdraw from the canvass in her favor, and, strangely enough, the old Chappaqua chap remains obstinate. He should beware, since "Hell knows no fury like a woman scorned."

N. O. Times.

CAMDEN, S. C., May 14, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your valued favor, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity you afford me of expressing my views of the policy proper to be pursued in the present emergency.

I esteem it our first duty to seek the rescue of the State from ruin and bankruptcy, and the consequent expatriation of many of her best people. Our action in general politics should be controlled by this prime necessity.

If we can promote the establishment of a better Government at Washington, it is our duty to do so, chiefly because it will relieve our people from federal oppression, and check the misrule of the State Government, now emboldened by the countenance and supposed sympathy of the General Government.

If, however, our participation in the Presidential canvass will at all impair our power to wrest the State from the plunderers who now control her destinies, we should carefully refrain from it. I believe it to be our duty to lay aside all party preferences, and, as citizens of South Carolina, seek her rescue from further ruin and degradation, and a man would fight the fire around his own domicile before joining his neighbors to arrest a general fire in the woods. If there be any hope of present improvement in the State Government, it is to be expected from a reform movement within the Republican party.

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N. O. Times.

## JOTTINGS.

It don't take a smart man to be a fool. The artist belongs to his work, not the work to the artist.—[Nobalis.]

Hate makes us vehement partisans, but love still more so.—[Goethe.]

A worse man cannot harm a better.—[Epocrates.]

A man that don't know ennything will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

It don't take as much sense to pick a lock or forge a check as it do to not do it.

What two colors are indiscernible?—A visible green and blind-man's buff.

"Is not Horace Greeley a college-bred man?" asks a correspondent. No, sir; he is a Graham bread man.

A Western base ball reporter speaks of a club whose hopes are "mountain high." We presume they may be classed among the Appy-nines.

The question is often asked, "What becomes of all the pines?" Answer, "They become terra-pines."

A bachelor is politely described as a man who has neglected his opportunity of making some poor woman miserable.

Rebus, to kiss one again: omnibus, to kiss them all; blunderbus, to kiss another man's wife; syllia (y) bus, one lady kissing another.

Why are our sidewalks in winter like music? If you do not C sharp you will B flat.

Why is an omnibus strap like conscience?—Because it is an inward check on the outward man.

Eff wise men never mind mistakes this would be a hard world for fools—of whom a great many are which.