



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY KEITH, HOYT & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

VOLUME VI.—NO. 7.

Professional Cards.

THOS. M. WILKES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Solicitor in Equity.

United States Commissioner,
For the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for South Carolina.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.
WALHALLA, S. C.
July 22, 1870

J. P. REED, }
Anderson C. H. }

REED & KEITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Solicitors in Equity.

Have renewed their Co-partnership in the practice of Law, and extended it to all Civil and Criminal business in the Counties of Oconee and Pickens.

ALL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.
Office on Public Square,
July 18, 1869.

S. MCGOWAN, }
Abbeville, S. C. }

MCGOWAN & THOMPSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WALHALLA, S. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.
The junior partner, Mr THOMPSON, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville and Anderson.
January, 1870

JOSEPH J. NORTON,
Attorney at Law,
WALHALLA, S. C.

All business for Pickens County left with
J. E. HAGOOD, ESQ.,
PICKENS C. H.,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
October 26, 1868

J. H. WHITNER. WHITNER SYMMES

WHITNER & SYMMES,
Attorneys at Law,
WALHALLA, S. C.

Office on the Public Square.
February 1, 1870

S. D. GOODLETT,
Attorney at Law

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
HAS LOCATED
AT THE
NEW TOWN OF PICKENS, S. C.

Nov. 10, 1868

EASLEY & McBEE,
Attorneys at Law, &c.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE
Courts of the Eighth Circuit.
OFFICE AT NEW PICKENS.

W. K. EASLEY, }
Greenville C. H. } F. B. McBEE,
Pickens C. H.

March 16, 1869

**ALEX. S. ERWIN, }
Athens, Ga. } O. C. BENTLY,
Clayton, Ga.**

ERWIN & BENTLY,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP
IN THE COUNTY OF RABUN,
STATE OF GEORGIA.
Oct 5, 1869.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned having permanently established himself at Walhalla, offers his Professional services to the citizens and community at large, for the practice of Medicine in all its branches. He will be found at all times at his office at his residence, near Dr. Norman's Drug Store, ready and willing to give prompt attention to all calls.
JAMES M. SLOAN, M. D.
WALHALLA, S. C., Sept. 13, 1869.

POETRY.

Work and Win.

Up! awaken from your slumbers;
There is work for you to do;
Would you plod along life's pathway
With no better aim in view
Than your silly, selfish pleasures?
If another's way is dark,
Shed some sunlight o'er his pathway,
Lend a hand to steer his bark.

Each one has his work appointed—
Has some field to labor in,
While ambition points us upward
To the motto, "Work and Win."
Do not think yourselves degraded
We have our respective spheres;
All cannot be doctors, lawyers,
Merchants, ministers or peers.

Every person has his station—
Has some duty to perform,
Which, if nobly done, is worthy
Of the highest honors won;
Let us live, then, truly, nobly,
And in life's incessant din,
Have some aim for which to labor,
With the motto, "Work and Win."

There are thorny paths before us,
Paths that other feet have trod,
Until, wearied with life's burden,
They were laid beneath the sod,
We must all toil up the hill-side—
Up where bravest sons have been,
Never faltering, always striving,
With the will to work and win.

From the Cincinnati Commercial,
Stephen A. Douglas.

DONN PIATT'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LITTLE GIANT.

No one has his name more prominently connected with Chicago than Stephen A. Douglas. He claimed to be its founder and good genius. "I am the originator of that city," he once said to me, "and to me it owes its wonderful prosperity."

"Indeed, Mr. Senator! I should be glad to hear you on that subject," I said.

"Well, I was in the habit of going to St. Louis for a little recreation. One has to get into a city for real enjoyment. The country is nature—the city the last reach of art. For health the country is well enough, but for the pursuit of happiness the city is necessary. But, after a while, I found that I was not so well received in St. Louis. The citizens seemed to look down upon and give me the cold shoulder, and I made the discovery that no state was respected abroad that had no great commercial center, no great city. This set me to thinking, and I determined that Illinois should have one of the great cities of the Union."

"Chicago had not then made a start in the direction?"

"No, sir; Chicago did not even dream of the wonderful future in store for her. I selected Chicago for my field; I looked at every other town in Illinois, and saw only two that had capabilities—one was Cairo and the other Chicago. I solved the doubt by projecting a railway between the two points, and determined that the general government should build that railroad. For this purpose I introduced my bill denoting public lands. I found Benton and Atchingson, and to quiet them I ran the line from Cairo to a point in Missouri with a branch to Chicago. The branch was, in fact the main line, and I was not satisfied that old Bullion would not see through the dodge."

"And did he?"

"Wait a bit. When the bill came up for discussion I knew that I could count on the Whigs under Henry Clay, for this, in their eyes, was internal improvement. But I knew that if Benton started off in opposition, it would be difficult to keep the Democrats from following. I first went to old Harry, and urged him to support the bill by a speech. He said that he could not; that he knew nothing about it. But I urged him, calling his attention to the lonely inhabitants upon the wide prairies, with no timber, no stone and no roads. He pulled away at his snuff while, gazing at me with those earnest eyes, that seemed openings in heaven, so pure and unfathomable were they. At last he consented, and when the bill had been turned languidly about for some time, I saw his tall, commanding form arise in its place, and claim the attention of the Senate. There never lived a man who possessed such magnetism as old Harry. He could not say 'Mr. President' without producing the stillness and awe that is said to follow the first gun in a sea fight. He spoke with great deliberation, and had a subtle, sympathetic tone in his voice perfectly irresistible. He was strong on the sentimental in this speech. He drew a most heart-rending picture of the lonely settler upon the wide prairies. He had ridden, he said, on horseback through that region, and in a tract one hundred and fifty miles in width, he could not get even a switch for his horse. I at first gazed and listened in utter amazement; then I hid my face to conceal my laughter. I knew the eloquent Senator had never seen the country, and I knew that it was impossible to get nine miles from timber. What an actor he was! That speech you will find recorded in the Globe."

"Bless my soul, I thought Henry Clay the soul of honor, earnestness, and truth!"

"So we all are on paper and in public estimation, if we can only get there. After Clay came Benton. He only asked to hear from the author of the bill. I responded, sailing in the wake of old Harry and pleading for the settler. This wouldn't suit old Bullion, and he came at me again, and again I plead for the settler. I knew too much to be drawn into a controversy with the conceited old fellow. When I sat down he arose in a huff and roared out, "The honorable Senator does nothing but beg; I never could resist a beggar," and sat down quite pleased with the laugh that rang over the Senate; and so my bill passed."

"A good thing for Chicago, certainly, but bad for the country. The Government has not only squandered the public lands, but lent a hand to build up corporations that in time will control their creator."

"Very likely," said the Senator quickly; "but after all it is a mere question of brains. If the people have sense enough to care for themselves they will snap these corporations like sticks. If not, all the bills of right, constitutions, and checks and balances, will not save them. We may pick out this law and that aggressive act as encroachments on our liberties, but such are only evil when they receive the sanction of the people; and when this occurs there is no help for it."

"True enough. But, Senator, you have given me a new light on the character of Henry Clay. I thought, of all the men of his day, he was the most honest."

"He was a consummate actor, not so honest as Tom Benton, nor in my opinion, so able. Tom had most statesmanlike views, and he was dead in earnest. Old Bullion believed in the Constitution and Tom Benton. Henry Clay believed in nothing. I have no doubt but that he used to laugh in his sleeve at his great American system, as he called the tariff, and wonder how men could be gulled by such shallow stuff. He swore like a trooper, drank to excess, and was passionately fond of gambling. He was the most dangerous person for a young man to know, for he made these vices respectable. To this day they swell up in the South and say, 'Be God' because the great Harry would swell up and say 'Be God' He gambled in his rooms, and shrewd observers used to say that he used his fascinating powers of conversation to win his adversary's attention from his cards—or, if a young man, would awe him with utter confusion."

"What an utter sham and delusion history is, and what asses we are. Have you ever noticed, Senator, how a man graduates in public estimation? First he is denounced as a fool. Then he comes to be a knave. And after death he passes to be considered a good and wise man. All our living leaders are politicians—all our dead ones are statesmen."

"Certainly. I have no question but after my death I shall be called St. Stephen A. Douglas, and worshipped by the very men who now denounce me as a rascal."

These are my recollections of a talk with Stephen A., and I have no doubt but that certain people who did not believe in him much while he was alive, will denounce me as a slanderer now that he is dead. Will they leave his monument unfinished?"

Dr. J. Marion Sims, a well-known surgeon of this State, has lately returned from France, where he was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American ambulance corps, which has rendered good service to both French and Prussian soldiers. In regard to reports concerning the declining health of Louis Napoleon, he says that the supposition that Napoleon is a decrepit old man is a great mistake. His intellect was never more vigorous than at present, and his physical health is perfect, with the exception of a few trifling infirmities. He is occasionally subject to sciatica, but to no disease that threatens life. Dr. Sims speaks of the Prince Imperial as a strong, rosy boy, in perfect health and very intelligent. The average physique of the Germans is spoken of as being superior to that of the French. Dr. Sims states that the French ambulance corps is badly organized, that the surgeons are often incompetent or neglectful, and that the suffering of the French wounded from neglect has been terrible.

The Position of the Democracy in the Recent Elections, and the True Interpretation of the Result.

There are many who consider the platform of the late Union Reform movement in this State as antagonistic to that held by the Democratic party of the country in the recent elections. These have been unmindful of the events which have taken place. So far as cutting loose from the dead issues of the past, that is, those issues which had been settled by constitutional amendment, and which were therefore no longer within the pale of controversy, there was no essential difference. In fact, on these points, all parties of whatever name, are now practically agreed. They have so announced in their platforms, and so conducted the recent political canvass.—Whatever variance of views may have prevailed as the wrongs and impolicy of reconstruction and its attendant consequences, yet now that these have been incorporated into the fundamental law, they are accepted and recognized as accomplished facts. And this simply because it is the affirmation of a state of things which could not be denied to exist.

In the late Presidential contest, and before their first adoption into the Constitution, the Democratic party took issue with the Reconstruction Acts. But, although they made a gallant fight, the contest was in vain. These became a part of the law of the land. As such, under them, the right of suffrage, in all of the States, without regard to color or race, went into operation, and has been thus exercised. These are dead because they are decided issues. They have passed beyond the control of Congress, and can never be repealed except by an alteration of the Constitution, which requires the assent of three-fourths of the States. This, at present, is of course hopeless. Nor do we suppose it will ever be accomplished, at any rate in our day and generation. It was upon this issue the people mainly passed in the last Presidential election, and the result was the election of Gen. Grant by a large majority.

In looking over, therefore, the course pursued by the Democratic party, in the late State elections, we find them declaring these to be obsolete questions, and calling upon all of whatever previous party faith, to co-operate with them in aid of honest government.—The position occupied, is, in this respect, precisely that taken by the Union Reform movement here, except in name.

In illustration of this, we may instance the Democracy of the State of New York, whose Governor elect, Hoffman, is a prominent candidate for the next Presidency, as an example. One of the planks of the platform upon which it went into the recent election, was as follows:

Resolved, That as many of the issues which have divided good citizens in the past are now settled, we invite all Conservative citizens, irrespective of former political difference, to unite with us in securing the ascendency in the government of the principles upon which it was established, and which, while sustained by the majority of the American people, secured peace and prosperity to all.

These views, as clear as they are significant, are in exact conformity with the position taken both by the Press Conference of this Commonwealth, and the Convention of the people which succeeded it.

There are other and living issues, those of maladministration, of honest Government, of retrenchment, and of State, National and Revenue Reform, which have arisen and will arise, and form distinctive features of future contests, which will continue to divide parties, and on the solution of which the welfare of the country is vitally interested. The result of the recent elections certainly exhibits to us the long expected day as at last gilding with its rays the mountain tops.—We can but express the hope that the re-orientation which has taken place in the public sentiment of the country may sweep on and on, until we shall, indeed, live in the full blaze of a Government of freedom, and of right, in truth, as well as in name, and which, administered on the principles on which it was established, will secure peace and prosperity to all.—Charleston Courier.

BET SUGAR.—The New York Tribune has an article on the "successful culture of beet sugar," from which we learn that the first yield of sugar (from Clatworth, Ill.) has been placed upon the Chicago market, without brand, that it might thus secure an impartial test. It was pronounced by the best experts of the city A1 New York sugar, and readily brought the price of that article.

One hundred and fifty Swiss immigrants passed through Lynchburg, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th instant, on the way to Water Valley, Mississippi. It is said that five thousand more are expected from Switzerland within the next three months, all of whom design to locate at Water Valley.

Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, November 22, 1860.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Whipper, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, to consider the condition of affairs in certain portions of the State.

Benjamin Bosenan was called to the chair. Mr. J. W. Whipper then addressed the Committee, saying that he desired to have a general expression of opinion on the deplorable condition of affairs in the State; that members of the Legislature were obliged to come there by stealth, and that in Edgefield and other places there was no safety of life; that the hope had been expressed that the dagger might be driven to the heart of every one of the miscreants who pretend to govern us; and that this work must be done in the dark; and that General Gary and other prominent men have used such language; that the neglect or delay of the Executive to put a stop to the lawlessness that exists, amounted to criminality. He hoped something would be done.

Mr. Jones moved that the Hon. Joseph Crews be requested to give an account of his experience in the disturbance at Laurens.

Mr. Byas objected, saying that, as Mr. Crews was a member of the House, he had a right to address it without an invitation.

Mr. Jones replied, that Mr. Crews was very diffident, and needed something to draw him out. But Mr. Crews contradicted him by walking up to the front of the Speaker's stand, and facing the House, without the motion being adopted. He there told a pitiful tale about "me and my son," finding it necessary to run away and hide in the woods and under piles of cotton. He said his "party" has a majority there, but with tears in his eyes he implored the Legislature to do something to protect them. Those who troubled him, he said, can raise 6,000 men in six hours—"they are not the trash, not the drinking rowdies, but the most respectable men of the country." He said he knew the men who produced and acted in this disturbance. And a colored member asked why they were not arrested? He replied that the constabulary was not able to arrest them. A colored member then asked what is the use of a constabulary?

Mr. Wilkes, conservative, then addressed the Committee, saying that he deeply deplored the state of affairs, and asking the members to come to the consideration of the means of remedying it, free from all party feeling, but in the spirit of representatives of a great and noble people. The law recognizes no such distinction as Republican or Reformist, or white or Black, and he would recognize none such. He denied that the respectable people of the State were responsible for the disturbance at Laurens, and would advocate any measure calculated to bring the offenders to justice and put a stop to lawlessness.

After some remarks on the same subject by Mr. Boston, the Committee arose, on motion of Mr. Whipper. Mr. Bosenan, Chairman of the Committee, reported progress, which was received as information.

THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It has been assumed that the Southern States had sustained such large losses of population during the war, that little or no increase was to be expected by the present census. The following figures disprove this assertion:

STATES.	1870.	1860.
Alabama	1,002,000	964,450
Arkansas	486,103	435,200
Delaware	125,000	112,216
Florida	180,995	140,424
Georgia	1,185,000	1,057,286
Kentucky	1,323,264	1,155,684
Louisiana	710,394	708,002
Maryland	780,000	687,029
Mississippi	834,190	701,805
Missouri	1,703,000	1,182,012
North Carolina	1,072,000	992,222
South Carolina	735,000	703,708
Tennessee	1,288,326	1,109,801
Texas	850,000	694,215
Virginia	1,209,607	1,506,318
West Virginia	447,042	
Aggregate	13,947,822	12,230,073
Increase,	1,717,749	

ANOTHER INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—We learn that a young man, (White,) unoffending and quiet, living in the Mt. Zion neighborhood, was dragged from his house a few nights since, and cruelly and outrageously treated by negroes. No questions were asked him, and they would answer none of his inquiries as to the alleged provocation for the terrible outrage.—Sumter Watchman.

The Legislature has commenced the old expensive style—adjourning for two or three days and magnanimously taking pay for the time. The Governor is to be inaugurated on Monday next—to which date both Houses decided to adjourn.—Phoenix.

Senate Committees.

The following are the standing Committees of the Senate, with the exception of the Committees on Charitable Institutions and Commerce and Manufactures, of which only the Chairmen are yet appointed:

Agriculture—E. E. Dickson, Chairman; Messrs. Duvall, Duncan and McIntyre.

Claims and Grievances—E. S. J. Hayes, Chairman; Messrs. Wimbush, Burroughs, Nash and Johnston.

Commerce and Manufactures—W. E. Holcombe, Chairman.

Charitable Institutions—Henry Cardoza, Chairman.

Education—H. E. Hayne, Chairman; Messrs. Duvall, McIntyre, Cardoza, Maxwell and Whittemore.

Engrossed Bills—B. F. Whittemore, Chairman; Messrs. Cardoza and Green.

Enrolled Bills—H. J. Maxwell, Chairman; Messrs. Hayne and Cardoza.

Finance—J. A. Green, Chairman; Messrs. Owens, Foster, Hayne, Nash, Duncan and Swails.

Incorporations—Lucius Wimbush, Chairman; Messrs. Maxwell, Bieman, Small and Johnston.

Judiciary—D. T. Corbin, Chairman; Messrs. Montgomery, Leslie, Holcombe and Whittemore.

Library—W. E. Johnston, Chairman; Messrs. Bieman, Wilson and Barber.

Military Affairs—S. A. Swails, Chairman; Messrs. Cardoza, Green, Hayne and Maxwell.

Mines and Mining—D. T. Corbin, Chairman; Messrs. Wimbush, Wilson, Smalls, Burroughs, Arnim and Hayes.

Printing—J. M. Allen, Chairman; Messrs. Owens, Wimbush, Hayes, Foster and Maxwell.

Privileges and Elections—D. T. Corbin, Chairman; Messrs. Owens, Hayes, Montgomery, Wilson, Barber and Burroughs.

Public Buildings—W. E. Rose, Chairman; Messrs. Duncan, Holcomb, Allen and Cardoza.

Public Lands—B. F. Whittemore, Chairman; Messrs. Maxwell, Cardoza, Swails, Owens and Corbin.

Railroads and Internal Improvements—Chas. P. Leslie, Chairman; Messrs. Swails, Rose, Arnim, Bieman, Barber and Allen.

Retrenchment—Joel Foster, Chairman; Messrs. Bieman, Johnston and Green.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Y. J. P. Owens, Chairman; Messrs. Nash, Holcombe, Swails and Barber.

Penitentiary—H. E. Hayne, Chairman; Messrs. Rose, Duncan, Bieman and Holcombe.

Contingent Accounts and Expenses—C. P. Leslie, Chairman; Messrs. Nash, Rose, Arnim and Wimbush.

County Offices and Officers—Frank Arnim, Chairman; Messrs. Whittemore, Foster, Corbin, Hayes, Duvall and Smalls.

Medical Committee—E. S. J. Hayes, Chairman; Messrs. Owens, Wimbush, Green and Burroughs.

THE FUTURE FORESHADOWED.—The New York Herald has an article giving an analysis of the vote at the recent elections, and showing how the electoral college will stand in 1872, provided the States named vote then as they have voted already. According to this table in thirty five States, the Democrats have 154 electoral votes, and the Republicans 118, or six majority for the Democrats, with two States (Mississippi and Texas) which will probably be equally balanced, not included. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats at this moment have actually—with the 112 State of New York as a sure rallying point—the inside track for a sweeping triumph at the next Presidential election—a triumph that cannot possibly be averted except by the restoration of calmness and moderation and wisdom to the counsels of the Republican party, if even then.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE—SEVEN HUMAN BEINGS BURNED TO DEATH.—An appalling catastrophe took place on the night of Friday last, at a point about one mile below Eastman's on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, Georgia. On Saturday morning two of the employees of a saw mill in the vicinity (colored men) were missing, and a search was made for them, which resulted in finding the cabin, in which they resided, a little heap of smoking ruins, and on further search the terrible fact became manifest that they had perished in the flames, and not they alone, but two women and three children, all colored. The alarm being raised, quite a crowd from the section gathered, and in the afternoon the coroner was on the ground and a jury organized.

Scientific men have recently discovered that the poison taken into the system from continued smoking of tobacco will cause death in one hundred and sixty seven years.