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Address of the Executive Committee of the Union Reform Party to the Voters of South Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is made our duty to set forth in this form the claims of the Union Reform Party to your confidence and co-operation, and we ask of you, as our countrymen, children of the State—our common mother—having a common interest and common destiny, a patient hearing and a deliberate and dispassionate judgment. The secession of the States and the sectional war which followed, wrought a revolution in the principles of the Government, and in the rights, powers and relations of the General and State Governments, partly changing their character. The States were shorn of their sovereign attributes, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the powers of the General Government correspondingly enlarged. The people of South Carolina, and those of her sister Southern States as well, accepted amnesty and civil organization in 1865, thus conditioned, and ratified their adhesion to the Government thus changed in its character, by the solemnity of an amended oath of allegiance administered to the voters at the polls, and to all officers upon their qualification. In 1867, the United States inaugurated what is known as the policy of reconstruction, which has resulted in the restoration of South Carolina to the National Union, with a Constitution based upon the principle of universal suffrage. In 1868, the Democratic party arrayed itself against the whole policy of reconstruction, and declared the legislation of Congress upon that subject as "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Mainly upon this issue the Presidential campaign was fought, and the people of the United States, by overwhelming majorities, sustained the policy of reconstruction. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, engrafting therein as fundamental law, the principle of universal suffrage, has been proclaimed ratified by the requisite number of States, and is received and acquiesced in as law, in the practice of all the States of the Union. In the meantime, the people of South Carolina find themselves in this condition. With universal suffrage prevailing, two races compose the people entrusted with the franchise. Circumstances and the machinations of selfish and corrupt political adventurers, have created an antagonism between the races, and arrayed, practically, the whole of the one race in political hostility to the whole of the other race. Nearly the entire landed property and other capital of the State are in the hands of the white race, and the power of the Government is controlled by the colored, which furnishes the chief labor of the country. Property is the source of life to the State. From it the proprietor and the laborer alike derive sustenance. When property is made productive, wealth is increased, labor enhanced, employments multiplied, the country prospers, and the people are happy. To secure these results, co-operation between labor and capital is essential. The laborer and the capitalist are, in effect, copartners, who divide among them, in proper proportions, the products of the joint business. Legislation, after securing the mere personal rights of the citizen, has no other legitimate office than so to foster and conserve the rights of property, that the whole people may prosper. It is evident, therefore, that this antagonism of races is unnatural, unwise, and deplorably injurious and ruinous, in its consequences, to both. Under the industrious manipulations of this unhappy antagonism by the adventurers who created it, the people are burthened and beggared, while they grow fat upon the means wrung from the hard-earned products of the capital and labor of the citizen. Not content, however, with the exclusive enjoyment of multiplied salaried offices, fixed at a rate of compensation unprecedented in extravagance, these wicked rulers have plunged into the wildest, most reckless and most corrupt profligacy, peculation and fraud, in their dealings with the people's money. Let the record speak:

Taxes, year ending September 30, 1860, $591,799.58. Taxes, year ending October 31, 1866, $419,667.71—not including interest on debt. Taxes, year ending October 31, 1869, $1.263,259.09. County taxes for 1869, $501,097.32.

Reflect, that this rapid increase of taxation has been enforced upon a people struggling for the necessaries of life—with two-thirds of their property destroyed by war—much of what was left producing nothing, and all the accumulated capital of the State destroyed—the income of the people probably not attaining one-third the amount of the year 1860.

Total payments, current expenses, etc., year ending September 30, 1860, $549,251.09. Year ending October 31, 1866, $266,248.04—exclusive of interest on debt not paid. Year ending October 31, 1869, $1,103,372.20. Comptroller's report, pp. 77.

Bear in mind in this connection, that jurors, constables, and many other expenses paid by the State in 1860, are now paid by the Counties, and the public Treasury thus relieved of a very heavy amount; and that an examination of the conduct of the County Commissioners in many instances would show the same profligacy in raising and expending money—where thousands have been extorted from the people by false estimates and assessments, and not one hour of labor bestowed upon the public highways, and scarce a dollar to any County improvement.

Shall we look for a high motive to justify such increase of taxation upon a people so ground down by poverty as ours? Shall we find the public debt greatly reduced, or the public assets greatly increased in the hands of these reckless financiers? Let us see:

Public debt, September 30, 1860, $4,046,540.16. November 27, 1866, by Governor Orr's message, principal and interest, excluding war debt, $5,205,227.74, or by Comptroller's report, excluding war debt, $4,426,446.46. October 31, 1869, Comptroller's report, $6,183,349.17.

For a people whose ability to pay was so reduced, it would seem that this was a sufficiently reckless increase of debt to induce a call for a strict accounting, but as usually is the case with defaulters, the result is worse than their *ex parte* showing. Items are excluded from this account, properly belonging to it, which present a fearful condition, and demonstrate that unless this wanton profligacy and waste be checked, the people of this State, white and colored, are to be reduced to endless slavery, or be released only by repudiation. Thus:

The Comptroller reports the debt, October 31, 1869, $6,183,349.17. Add Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, which the State is responsible for, and from which, able, disinterested and honest management would scarce extricate her, $4,000,000.00. Bonds issued to Land Commission, $700,000.00; bonds issued to redeem bills Bank of State, $1,250,000.00; bonds pawned by the Financial State Agent, $2,709,000.00. Total, $14,833,349.17.

Now what value have the people for all this expenditure? Shall we be pointed to the fruits of the Land Commission? Where are they? Who knows of any benefit to the poor and worthy in this great "land to the landless" scheme? Who does not know, spite of their efforts at concealment, that the funds entrusted to this Commission have been used only to swell the ill-gotten gains of the administration and its friends? Within the observation of almost every one, poor tracts of land have been bought at immense prices, and so far as this committee have been able to learn, with no eye to the benefit of those whom this scheme was professedly intended to provide with land and homes.

With the partial exposures already made, the administration party, consisting largely of individuals holding four or five paying offices each, acknowledges that reform is needed, but insists that *they* must carry on the reform; that this *wolf* must be the nursing mother of our lamb. If their repentance is sincere, they should pray to be delivered from temptation, not to be forced to hold watch and ward over the tempting Treasury.

Let us see how the increased receipts of the Treasury have been, and are to be expended:

Salaries 1867, $50,000; 1870, $167,800. Contingent funds, 1867, $25,000; 1870, $34,300. Legislative expenses, 1867, $43,000; 1870, $144,790. Educational and military, 1867, $36,000; 1870, $125,000; extraordinary expenses, $140,000.

These are a few items from official sources, indicating the sufferings of our people, the faithlessness of the unjust stewards, who have gained control and disposition of the affairs of the State. But this is not all—in many of the Counties, the County offices and County funds are held by individuals irresponsible and notoriously corrupt, and disposed of for the same illegitimate purposes. Add to this, that large monopolies are passed the Legislature through the medium of open and notorious bribery; that franchises are seldom obtained but by private purchase or for corrupt and fraudulent ends; that the commonest acts of justice, requiring legislation, must pay their passage; that votes of members of the Legislature are bought and sold as merchandize; that public officers prostitute their positions and even the legislation of the State to the purposes of stock-jobbing and speculation; that so stupendous a fraud is perpetrated as that whereby the Land Commission, aided by the Advisory Board, of which the Governor of the State is the official head, acquired $90,000 of the public money in a single transaction; and, above all, that the administration of the State has not dragged to light and to punishment even one of their infamous band, and say where, in all the catalogue of iniquity which disgraces the history of fallen humanity, can be found a parallel to this picture, faintly but faithfully delineated? This is the carnival of vice and corruption flowing from that Pandemonium of ruin and disgrace into which the antagonism of races has converted the Government of South Carolina. The question for you to decide is: Shall these things continue so to be? Is no effort to be made to rescue from utter ruin the vast materials of wealth and prosperity yet remaining, which require only good government to make you a great and happy people? Will you continue to be the slaves, the hewers of wood and drawers of water of this abominable faction of plunderers who are sustained by your divisions? If not, how then will you achieve your emancipation? It is evident that one of two things must be done. Either, first, universal suffrage must be abolished; or second, the absolute and sharp antagonism of the races must be so far removed as to enable the good people of both to combine for the purposes of good government. Let us examine these alternatives in their order. First: Shall we undertake to abolish universal suffrage? Where is the hope of success? The principle of universal suffrage constitutes the basis of Democratic Republicanism throughout the world. It is the corner-stone of all existing governments in the Southern States. The American Democracy in 1868 warred not against the principle, but contended only for the right of the States to control it. The strongest Democratic States of the Union have incorporated it into their practice and their laws. The American people, in the last Presidential election, by large majorities, pledged themselves to maintain it in the South. The fifteenth amendment, prohibiting its abridgement by the United States or any of the States, has assumed the form of law and is sustained and enforced by the General Government, with all its power, by the enactment of the strongest legal sanctions. The Executive, the Judiciary, and the people of the country, are well known to be in harmony with the measure. No party has raised the standard of revolution or appeal. Where, then, shall the crusade against a principle thus fortified, begin? Let him who will, undertake the task, we push the argument to his own conclusion, and meet him there.

Assume that the technical exceptions to the fifteenth amendment should be sustained; that the Supreme Court of the United States should declare the Reconstruction Acts unconstitutional and void; that the next President and the Congress to be elected with him, representing any majority possible of the American people, would undertake to re-organize these States and to wrest the suffrage from the colored race; does any man doubt that the whole country would then blaze with the fires of a civil war, fierce, bitter, bloody and protracted? What, in that case, would be our condition? Imagination shrinks from the conception; reason recoils from its contemplation, and horrified humanity revolts from the spectacle—a deluge of blood succeeded by an unbroken reign of ruin and desolation. We cannot tell what may be the purposes of the Ruler of the universe concerning this question, but as far as the light of human reason may guide us, it seems evident that the world is to pass under the rule of the people in some form of Democratic government. That idea has been germinating to its development for at least three centuries, and its march is still onward. Should a reaction ever set in towards other forms of progress, it will be when this generation and its vexatious temporary and accidental local issues shall have passed away. Let no man deceive himself. The thought of revolutionizing public sentiment on this subject by moral forces, is the blindest and most impotent fatuity. That of eradicating it from our system by force of arms, would be more than madness and folly; it would be wickedness. Either movement would begin without hope and terminate in despair. Its advocates would be trampled out under the heel of popular progress, but no more arrest its march than a falling meteor locks the wheels of the universe. It follows that the other alternative must be accepted. *The absolute and sharp antagonism between the races must be so far overcome as to enable the good people of both to combine for the purposes of good government.*

This is what the Union Reform party of South Carolina proposes to accomplish for the State. It has already been demonstrated that this antagonism of races is as unnatural as it is pernicious in its effects. Its flames are fed and fanned by incendiaries who, demon-like, can only live in its baleful fires. The fuel upon which it feeds is the denial of the legal *status* of the colored race as citizens. Eliminate this point from the politics of the day, and there remains no just cause of difference between the races. Their interests will then be identical at all points; the people will be united; harmony and peace will prevail; the demagogue and the trickster will be rendered powerless; an economical, honest and competent Government will revive industry and enterprise; capital and immigration will flow into our borders; employments will be diversified; profits increased, wages made compensative; wealth will accumulate; cities, towns and villages multiply; manufactures and the mechanic arts, schools, colleges and churches will attest a great, a growing, a prosperous, an enlightened and happy Christian people; and universal suffrage, no longer a rod of oppression, will become a staff of strength and support to a great and glorious Commonwealth.

The platform of this party, while it is historically true, buries the issues of the past, and deals fairly, faithfully and wisely with the vital practical questions of the living present. It presents the only possible basis of union to the people of South Carolina, and holds out to them, for the first time, the olive branch of peace. It proposes a fair trial, and in the only form in which a fair trial may be had of the experiment of universal suffrage, under the most difficult of all circumstances. If accepted by the people, the experiment will have proved the triumphant success of a great principle, and we will have demonstrated our capacity to emancipate ourselves from the thraldom of prejudice, ignorance and corruption, and to exercise wisely and well that great privilege of the freeman—self-government. But if rejected, ours is a sure progress of ruin and decay, of vice and corruption, and, in the end, almost inevitably a violent and bloody solution of the great problem which we had not the wisdom and the virtue to determine upon just, liberal and enlightened principles. May Almighty God, who rules and governs the affairs of nations as of men, guide you to right conclusions on these momentous issues! Where such vital issues are at stake, it matters little who bears the standard of the party, since our motto is pre-eminently "principles, not men;" but we are most fortunate in being able to present to you as our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, two gentlemen who combine and represent, most happily, those ideas of harmony and union which constitute the enlarged catholicity, the symmetry and propriety of the movement. The Hon. R. B. Carpenter stands before you as a native of New England, trained and educated in Kentucky, a prominent member of the Bar before the war, and a consistent and earnest Union Republican throughout that memorable struggle, and at the present moment. He stands before you as a man who has laid aside the judicial robe which he has gracefully and ably worn for the last two years, as the champion of justice so faithfully and honorably administered, as to subdue all prejudice and elicit the united plaudits of that august and imposing heirarchy of talent and character, the Bar of Charleston, and of the people of that enlightened and venerable city, without distinction of race or party. A leading Republican, he has honorably borne the honors of his party, from the organization of the new State Government to the present time, without fear and without reproach. Able, zealous and competent, he has stood forth eminently as a champion for the fame and honor of the Republican party, against the prejudice and corruption which have degraded it in South Carolina.

The Hon. M. C. Butler, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, bears a name honorable and distinguished in the annals of American history from the days of the Revolution. A name that numbers its distinguished warriors and statesmen; its martyrs to the cause of American freedom and the honor of the flag of the country, as well as to that of the "Lost Cause," to which he attested the sincerity of his devotion, by giving to it his labors, his fortunes and his blood. Himself not the least distinguished of his noble race, young, liberal, enlightened and talented, blending most happily the prestige of the past with the progress of the present and the hopes of the future; he is, all things considered, a most fit and proper representative man of young Carolina. Placed before the people, as the unanimous nominee of the colored delegates in the Convention, and accepted by that body with acclamation and unanimity, he concentrates to himself the confidence and esteem of all the good people.

To the support of this ticket, men of Carolina, we most earnestly invite you in the name of that union and harmony which promises to our stricken, bleeding, suffering people, so much of happiness and prosperity in a peaceful future. Adopted by the committee.

J. B. KERSHAW, Chairman.

E. W. SEIBELS, Secretary.

Columbia, July 6, 1870.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee of the Union Reform party, as at present constituted:

J. B. Kershaw, of Kershaw.
William Wallace, of Richland.
William T. Gary, of Edgefield.
S. P. Hamilton, of Chester.
E. W. Seibles, of Richland.
John B. Palmer, of Richland.
Henry McIver, of Chesterfield.
Y. J. Pope, of Newberry.
Henry Barnes, of Edgefield.
J. A. Hoyt, of Anderson.
Henry Buist, of Charleston.
Jonas Byrd, of Charleston.
William Wallace, of Union.

All communications to the Executive Committee, should be addressed to the undersigned, at Columbia. Col. Wm. Wallace, J. B. Palmer and E. W. Seibels have been constituted a Sub-Committee at Columbia; applications for speaking may be made to that Committee. Regular appointments will be made, from time to time, by that Committee for public meetings in the several Counties of the State, at which Hon. R. B. Carpenter and Gen. M. C. Butler will address the people. The friends of the movement will please observe these appointments and make the necessary arrangements. Should the presence of these gentlemen be desired on any other occasions than those appointed by the Committee, their attendance may be secured in the intervals of such appointments, by addressing the Secretary.

The following appointments are announced, for Hon. R. B. Carpenter and M. C. Butler, to address the people:

Greenville, Monday, July 25.
Anderson C. H., Wednesday, July 27.
Walhalla, Thursday, July 28.
Pickens C. H., Friday, July 29.
Abbeville C. H., Saturday, July 30.
Saluda Old Town, Monday, August 1.
Newberry, Tuesday, August 2.
Spartanburg, Wednesday, August 3.
Union C. H., Thursday, August 4.

E. W. SEIBELS, Sec. Ex. Com.

The New York *Tribune* says: The election in Illinois resulted in the adoption of the new Constitution, including the several amendments submitted to the separate vote, with the possible, but not probable, exception of Minority Representation in the Legislature. A Chicago journal estimates the pecuniary saving to the State by this change in the fundamental law at something over five millions of dollars per annum.

THE HAPPY MATCH.

A Story of Our Village.

"Now," said Henry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to housekeeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes foolishly out of it."

This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her first because he loved her, and in the second place because she was sensible, economical and industrious, just the reason that should influence every sensible man in his choice now. And he also thought it best that both should have distinct spheres of action. Their interests were one and indivisible, consequently each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his attention—he wished, therefore, to pursue it undisturbed by other cares.

For himself, he looked for happiness at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was not disposed to spend anything abroad in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to enjoy in the bosom of his own family. Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her attention to them.

Her husband's business habits, his temperate, correct life, had all the power of example, increasing her esteem and doubling her anxiety to increase his.

They had married without waiting to get rich. They never mistrusted Providence or each other. With little besides health and disposition to improve it, they had nevertheless a strong confidence of success, which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have resolution, to adhere to them. Thus they began the world.

To attach a man at home, it is necessary that home should have attractions. Henry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toils and weariness of the day, and found it. When perplexed and low spirited, he retired thither, and amid the influence of its quiet and peaceful shades he forgot the heartlessness of the world and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him, he found solace in the sunshine of affection that in the domestic circle beamed upon him, and chased every cloud from his brow.

However others treated him, there all was kindness, confidence and esteem. If others deceived him, and hypocrisy with its shameless face smiled on him to delude and injure him, there was all sincerity of heart, which makes amends for sufferings and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing tends to make a good housekeeper, a good economist, as that kindnes son the part of the husband, which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed industry which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a profitable issue, and Mary Hemphill had this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to his business with steady purpose and untiring zeal. He obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village. None were ever deceived who trusted his word. He always drove his work a little before hand, for he said, "things go badly when the cart gets before the horse."

I noticed once a little incident which illustrates his character. A thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village, by a youngster who was making a dash in business, and wanted to borrow a few hundred dollars. The wily old man was perfectly ignorant where it could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could.

He rode directly down to Hemphill's and told him he had a sum of money to loan, if he would take it; the payment should be made easy—just as they would suit him. Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market. I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking around these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out.

While Harry was prospering in business all went like a clock at home. The family expenditures were carefully made—not a farthing was wasted, not a scrap was lost. The furniture was all useful and neat, rather than ornamental. The table plain but wholesome and well spread. Little went to the seamstress or tailor. No extravagance in dress, no costly company keeping; and yet the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill and loved her. She was kind without being troublesome. And while few people lived more comfortably, none were more economical.

The result of such management can never disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who build upon them. Even the angry frown of misfortune is put at defiance. Vantage ground is gained which the storm seldom reaches; and a reward comes in its proper time to crown. The music of Harry's tools were in full play the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise, and as the coach bore us by the residence of the villager, I saw the door was open and the breakfast was smoking upon the table. Mary in her morning dress and white apron, blooming in health and loveliness, was busy amid her household affairs, and a stranger who happened to be my fellow passenger to the city, observing, said:

"There's a thriving family, my word for it." And he spoke well. There are certain things working right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the bank of the river, surrounded by the elegance of wealth and taste. Richly cultivated fields spread themselves out on every side as far as eye could reach; fields and herds were scattered in every direction. It was a splendid scene—the sun was just setting behind the western hill, and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with noisy mirth.

"There," said an old friend, "lives Harry Hemphill, that is his farm, those are his own and adopted children, educated at his own expense. Having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity, and he and Mary mutually gave each other the credit of all this."

My heart expanded then—it expands still when I hear of them. I pen this simple history, that, as it is entirely imitable, some who read it will attempt imitation.

— John Boston was arraigned in New Orleans for stealing chickens, but stoutly protested his innocence. "And you deny having taken the chickens, John?" asked the Court. "Hi, boss, sartin. I never tuk 'em." "But the officer says he found them in your possession." "Sar?" "You had them in your hands when arrested." "Yes, boss, but I didn't stole 'em." "How did you come by them?" "I borrowed 'em." "The owner says not." "Well, you see, boss, he was asleep when I went to borrow dem chickens, an' I didn't like to 'sturb him; so I jis tuk 'em, an' was gwine back the next day to tell him."

From London Punch.

Is Tight Lacing Injurious?---Discussion at a Ladies' Meeting.

A meeting of fine ladies was held the other evening at Phillis' rooms, in order to discuss this interesting question. In virtue of possessing the most fashionable figure, her waist only measuring fifteen inches and three quarters, Miss Waspe, by acclamation, was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings the chairwoman remarked that as her breath was rather short, she would beg to be excused from making a long speech. [Hear.] Fashion, they all knew, was omnipotent with ladies, and now that fashion had revived the custom of tight lacing ladies were obliged to cultivate a fashionable figure. They might not all arrive at the perfection she had herself attained. [Cries of question! and we'll try, dear!] The advantage of acquiring so slim a waist as hers was only to be gained by hours and hours of actual torture. [Sensation.] *Mais il faut souffrir pour etrh belle;* and if they did not mind a few fainting fits at first, followed by continual debility and headache, many ladies might enjoy the pleasure of possessing a waist not much exceeding the dimensions of her own. [Cheers.]

Miss Pinch said her experience entirely agreed with that of the fair chairwoman, though, unhappily, her suffering had not yet been rewarded by the rapture of obtaining quite so fashionable a figure. Still her waist barely exceeeded eighteen inches and a half, [shudders,] and she hoped, by perseverance and a good strong lady's mind, to reduce it before long to more genteel dimensions. [Applause.]

Miss Lovelace said she had also suffered much from headache since she wore tight stays, and once or twice had fainted at the dinner-table. Her doctor had told her she was ruining her health; but she didn't mind her doctor while she obeyed her dressmaker. [*Bravo!*]

Miss Gasper would like to ask what could doctors know about it? They didn't wear stays, did they? How, then, could they tell what ladies suffered from tight-lacing?

Mrs. M. Bonpoint observed that, although she tried her utmost, she could not reduce her waist to less than nineteen inches. [*Poor dear!*] Even this, however, made her wretchedly uncomfortable; and after eating a good dinner she was frequently obliged to have her laces cut to save herself from fainting. Her doctor tried to frighten her, by talking about fatty something about the heart which often had proved fatal. But she would rather die a martyr than dress out of the fashion. [Applause.]

Miss Wheyface said she feared that by acquiring a small waist she had injured her complexion. Her nose was getting red now, and her cheeks were pale and pimply. Some one had told her this was owing to impeded circulation. But she was consoled by having a fashionable figure.

Miss Tucker said the worst of wearing a tight dress was that it sadly took away one's appetite. Since she had reduced her waist, she could not eat one-half of what she used to do. [Sensation.] Now, this was a great misery, for she was fond of eating. Still she had rather give up her custards than her corset. [Cheers.]

Miss Gosling thought it was not ladylike to eat much. Rude health was a most unfeminine possession. A person to be fashionable should be always rather delicate; and nothing insured this so well as tight lacing.

Miss Lazie remarked that another of its benefits was, that it prevented any muscular exertion. To lie upon a sofa and read novels all day long was her idea of almost perfect earthly happiness; and, as tight lacing unfitted her for any useful work, she had borne like a martyr the torture it had caused her.

Miss Waddles said she could not walk well in her stays, they made her feel so stiff and wooden. But her waist looked well on horseback, though she never dared to venture at more than a foot-pace, for her habit was so tight that she could hardly breathe when trotting.

Miss Prancer observed that, much as she loved dancing, she found it impossible to waltz in her new ball dress. She felt so squeezed and faint that the utmost she could do was to walk through the square dances. ["Poor thing!"] In consequence she had lost a number of nice partners, and that odious Miss Whirler had sadly cut her out, although her waist was nearly two feet in circumference. [Shudders.]

Mrs. Wiseman said her husband would not let her wear stays, [Sensation, and cries of "What a wretch!"], and she would advise young ladies to leave off lacing tightly if they wished to get good partners. Men loved healthy wives far better than small waists, ["Gracious goodness!"], and no one but a fool would link himself for life with a woman in bad health, however she might pride herself on having a fine figure. ["Question!"] She would propose a resolution:

"That this meeting, being satisfied, from most abounding evidence, that tight-lacing is injurious to happiness and health, will do its very utmost to discourage and discountenance so barbarous a fashion."

Here several ladies, interposing, began all to speak at once, and hence ensued a scene of violent excitement. Many of the fair combatants fainted from exhaustion; and it was not until a number of corsets had been cut, that the sufferers were able to be taken to their carriages.

A SAD AFFAIR.—It becomes our painful duty to announce to-day one of the saddest cases of death by drowning, that has probably ever happened in this section. Last Saturday, Mrs. C. P. Bolton, the daughter of our friend T. W. Beaty, Esq., of Conwayboro', and well known to many of our citizens as Miss Cora Beaty, while bathing with her little sister in a lake near her father's house, ventured too far, and both were drowned. A colored man seeing their danger, hastened to their rescue and was drowned. About eighteen months ago, the deceased, then Miss Beaty, a lovely girl of sixteen, was married to Charles Pelham Bolton, one of the most talented and promising young lawyers in this part of the State, and when we saw them on their return from their bridal tour, we thought that a long and happy life strewed with flowers was before them. But in this we were sadly disappointed, for in less than one month from our announcement of this happy marriage, it was our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Bolton. And to-day, ere the once happy wife had laid aside the habiliments of mourning for the one whom she had chosen as the partner of her life, we have to announce her demise in the unfortunate manner referred to. —*Marion Star, 6th instant.*

— A Lynchburg man, arrested as a vagrant, protested that he had a regular trade, and that was, smoking glass for total eclipses of the sun. He remarked that as these occur so seldom it was not to be wondered at that he seemed out of employment a good deal.

— By a strange coincidence the first instalment of "Edwin Drood," the unfinished work of the late Charles Dickens, published since his demise, deals almost exclusively with graves and tombs, death, its mysteries and solemnities.

— The sweetest of strains—trying to lift a pretty girl on a horse.

From the Hearth and Home.

Apoplexy.

BY AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

The reported deaths by apoplexy are of astonishing, if not of alarming frequency. Daily we see new and familiar names added to the long mortality record, and learn that they, our friends, or the great men of the world, were stricken down, while in apparent health, by apoplexy. And with what fearful suddenness the attack comes on! Governor Andrew was conversing cheerfully with a friend; Corwin was in the midst of his humor; Stanton was happy in his family circle; and now Dickens was sitting at the family table, when the shadow of death fell like a pall upon the brain, shutting out forever all consciousness of earthly objects.

Apoplexy is defined to be "a disease essentially characterized by the sudden loss, more or less completely, of volition, perception, sensation and motion; depending on sudden pressure upon the brain, originating within the cranium." This pressure may be due to an unusual tendency of blood to the brain, causing congestion; or to the rupture of a blood vessel, followed by an escape of blood upon or into the brain; or, finally, to the escape of the watery part of the blood (the serum) through the coats of the vessels. True apoplexy, of the kind here considered, is due to the rupture of a blood vessel and an escape of blood in or upon the brain.

Apoplexy is a disease of advanced life, though it has been observed in children. One author states that it is most frequent between 40 and 50 in males, and between 50 and 60 in females; a second writer fixes the periods of greatest frequency between 40 and 50 and 70 and 80; a third says it is most usual between 40 and 70; a fourth has generally met with it in persons between 50 and 80. It is evident, therefore, that apoplexy occurs much more frequently during the later periods of life.

Apoplexy is by all but universally the sequel of disease of the artery which is ruptured. It is due neither to a short neck, nor broad shoulders, nor great obesity. These conditions do not in any respect even contribute to the disease. Quite as many very fleshy persons live to die of old age, or other diseases, as the moderately lean—or, indeed, the very lean.—The change which takes place in the artery may occur in any constitution, and probably in old age does occur in the arteries of many persons. It is the change of the coats of the arteries to fat (fatty degeneration) which leads to their rupture. This change is usually preceded by a low grade of inflammation, which slowly progresses, and leads to a gradual degeneration of the arteries affected. This inflammation is induced by certain conditions of the system,—as, for example, in persons subject to diseases which affect the blood unfavorably. Such diseases are gout, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidney, etc. A strong predisposition is also created by intemperance and excesses in eating.

Degenerative changes may take place in the blood-vessels from impaired nutrition. This condition is often seen in persons who rapidly take on fat. They have a low grade of vitality, and many organs become more or less converted into fat. The nutrition of the brain is impaired, and its vessels rendered weak and liable to rupture. In many persons, the brain long overtaxed ceases to be properly nourished, and the same process of degeneration is set up, and finally terminates either in a rupture of vessels or softening of the brain-substance.

An artery of the brain once rendered weak by the cause mentioned is the initial stage of most cases of apoplexy. Any undue pressure upon the circulation in the brain may now, at any time, be followed by a ruptnre of the affected vessel.

Mental excitement, fatigue, physical exertion, and, above all, stimulating drinks, and stomach overloaded with indigestible food, are exciting causes which almost daily destroy those already predisposed to apoplexy.

There are generally premonitions of the apoplectic condition. The weakened artery often temporarily yields under undue pressure, and that portion of the brain pressed upon loses its power, whether of motion or sensation. Hence, such persons often speak of temporary numbness or tingling of a limb or part, a sense of dizziness, occasionally a momentary loss of consciousness, or inability to articulate certain words or letters, or double vision.

The severity of the attack depends upon the position and size of the vessel ruptured, and the amount of extravasated blood. If but a small quantity of blood escapes into the central portions of the brain, or at its base, it may prove quickly fatal. Or it may in time be absorbed, and the pressure so far relieved that the attending paralysis may disappear. It is owing to the fact that a small vessel may first rupture, and the patient recover; and afterwards a larger vessel may rupture, and recovery follow; and, again, a still larger vessel may rupture, and death result—that many have the popular notion that there are generally three attacks before the disease proves fatal. Of the fallacy of this belief we have recently had numerous very notable examples.

Apoplexy, like most other severe diseases, is best treated by preventive measures. A person subject to the premonitory symptoms mentioned should be extremely careful to avoid all causes which excite undue pressure upon the cerebral circulation. The neck should be free from all pressure; the food should be light and nutritious; stimulating drinks should be used in moderate quantities, if at all; and all severe mental and physical excitements must be scrupulously avoided.

The approach of the final attack is often noticed by the sufferer, and he gives a moment's warning of the danger. Dickens felt a pain shoot through the side and spoke of it; this was doubtless occasioned by the rupture. The best treatment to be adopted by the bystanders is to lay the patient down, with the head elevated; remove all constrictions from the neck; apply cold to the head and heat to the extremities. The great object is to prevent the effusion of blood by withdrawing it from the brain.

— Once upon a time, before the negro had acquired another than a pecuniary value, an old colored divine who was holding forth to an audience of his own race on the watchful care and goodness of the Almighty, and endeavoring to impress upon his hearers the value of a christian darky in the eyes of heaven, illustrated the point thus: "My bredren, though you can buy seven sparrows for a farthing, de Almighty hab a book to put down where ebery one of dem falls. Now if the Almighty takes so much care of de sparrows dat cost only one-seventh of a farthing, what you 'spose he do for you, a thousand dollar nigger?"

— The proprietor of one of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, hotels was bustling about the other morning at 10 o'clock with twenty things to do when some one asked him why he didn't call up his clerk. "I shan't call him as long as I can help it," he replied, "for when he is in bed I know where he is, but after he is up I don't know where to find him."