

If we have our own row we will do well. We can afford to differ on local affairs—such as the fence law—but we cannot afford to be divided on State matters.

SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Col. Latimer, President of the Savannah Valley Railroad, has called a meeting of the corporators of this road to convene at Lowndesville on the 8th day of May next at 10 o'clock a. m.

Our people have long felt the necessity for a competing line of road to the Greenville & Columbia Road, and we hope the Savannah Valley project may furnish the long wished for and greatly needed competition.

Statistics show that South Carolina supplies about half of the rice used in this country, and that its quality is equal to the best, if not superior to any other.

Judges Aldrich, Hudson and Thomson have been elected by the Legislature to try the cases arising under the settlement of the Bonded Debt of the State.

On last Friday Governor Hampton and his party visited our neighboring town, Abbeville, and was greeted with an enthusiasm worthy of the visitor and of the noble people who were receiving him.

These things ought not to be. Our people should rise with the public spirit and enthusiasm which characterizes them in other matters and end this railroad monopoly, which, like a vice, clamps our prosperity, deprives us of commercial growth and makes us tributary, as a people, to the towns of other counties.

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committee of citizens of integrity and good judgment to investigate his accounts, and agrees to meet it and make a full exhibit. Next he seeks to flatter Gov. Hampton into leniency towards him, and adds:

His Excellency, Wade Hampton, Gov. of South Carolina, deserves the admiration, respect and confidence of the American people. His bravery, integrity and statesmanship, if allowed to prevail, will be of great advantage to the country at large in solving the problem of human rights in the South, on an enduring basis.

Kimpton's letter has the ear-marks of falsehood stamped all the way through it. If he has properly settled his accounts, why is he running from the law? If he has a large sum due him from the State, why is he unwilling to face her authorities? He is the first public creditor that we have ever heard of who is so bashful that he has to flee from his home and from his country because a State owes him a large sum of money.

As the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist remarks, there is a committee of twelve men of integrity and good judgment in Judge Shaw's Court in Columbia who are now ready, willing and waiting to allow Mr. Kimpton to submit his account to them for adjustment, but this adjustment is exactly what Kimpton does not want, although it is what the Governor and the people are determined that he shall have, if we can possibly get hold of him.

We have no doubt at all that the State will fall in debt to Mr. Kimpton upon a final settlement of his account, and we are in favor of paying this debt. We believe in paying all of our just debts, and are perfectly satisfied that the debt we owe him is just one, and should be paid by all means—we owe him a support for life as a convict in our State Penitentiary, and South Carolina will never pay off this debt until she furnishes Kimpton with such accommodation.

Sheriff Bowen, of Charleston, has declared in favor of Governor Hampton and all the other State officers. If the Democrats of South Carolina remain solidly united, the grandest triumph ever witnessed awaits us in November next.

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union which the Democracy of Columbia has given to the State will no doubt be followed, and if so, the triumph in November will be as great for South Carolina as the one just achieved in Georgia.

We publish elsewhere the late Act to regulate the cost of public officers in this State. This Act reduces the taxed costs of suits, &c., considerably; but, in our opinion, the Act is yet imperfect.

For instance, the allowance to attorneys, which we do not think is too low, is not graded as it should be, for it costs as much to collect one hundred dollars as it does to collect ten thousand dollars.

The amount allowed now is too much on a case involving one hundred dollars, but is not enough on the larger sum. The fee bill should be graded. The present Act alters the regulation about Trial Justices in this County, and hereafter there will be no salaries paid them by the County for criminal business, but they will take their fees under the Act. It would be well for our subscribers to file this Act, that they may be able to examine the taxation of any bill of cost in which they may be interested.

There are some political spirits in this country who, though crushed, will not "down." David T. Corbin is one of them. Although the Senate has already emphatically declared against his right to a seat in that body, and although the Investigating Committee has developed a mass of his iniquity which would crush the efforts of any man who has a single spark of self-respect left, yet this brazen and shameless adventurer has the cheek and effrontery to come forward and endeavor further to contest his pretended claim to Gen. Butler's seat. In this effort he will appear, it is stated, with Daniel H. Chamberlain as his attorney, and thus two of the most consummate and adroit schemers and political bumpers of the age will have control of the court. From this pair of notorious individuals we predict that Gen. Butler has nothing to fear. There is a political stench about both of these men which even the Republican Senators cannot all endure. There is no room for Corbin in the United States Senate.

Tilden is to be tried upon a civil suit for not paying tax upon his income, as provided by law, a number of years ago. Judge Blatchford, of New York, overruled his demurrer to the government complaint, and held that the act of an officer assessing an income, where no return was made of it, does not bind the government, and that the true amount of income may be shown to be greater than that assessed. This decision brings Mr. Tilden face to face upon a question of fact with a jury of his countrymen. Did he have a greater income than he paid taxes on? If so, how much? If he did, the government will recover the amount shown to be due. The loss of the money will not hurt Mr. Tilden, for he has plenty of it, but if he should lose his suit it will leave a scar upon his reputation which it will be impossible for him to erase in the few years of life which remain to him. From the fact that he sought to decide the case by a demurrer, without going into the facts, we fear the verdict will be against him, and thus one of the greatest of modern reformers will be shown to have himself defrauded the government. If so, then beyond a doubt the name of Samuel J. Tilden will be heard no more among the leading politicians of the day. We hope for Mr. Tilden's sake, as well as for public confidence, that the government will lose its suit, and that Mr. Tilden will thus be vindicated.

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There are 125,000 pairs of shoes in the United States, of which the majority are in the State of Ohio.

There are 62,500 pairs of shoes in the United States, of which the majority are in the State of Ohio.

There are 31,250 pairs of shoes in the United States, of which the majority are in the State of Ohio.

There are 15,625 pairs of shoes in the United States, of which the majority are in the State of Ohio.

against Russia and Prussia, with the other States of Europe doubtful, though most probably neutral. Appearances indicate a favorable understanding between Russia and Turkey, and there is no telling what is to be the end of it all.

A MERITORIOUS CLAIM.

Among the numerous claims at present before Congress, there is one from this State which should meet with no opposition. It is the claim of the Ursuline Convent, situated near Columbia, for the value of the property, including buildings and furniture, which was burnt by the raid in 1865. This property was used as a College of high grade for young ladies, and belonged to the Catholic Church. It was also the home of many ladies who had taken the vows of nuns in that Church, and were devoting their lives to the fulfillment of what they deemed their religious duty. Whatever differences of opinion may be held as to the correctness of their faith, there can be no dispute that the life of the Sisters of Charity is one of benevolence to the suffering and needy ones of earth, and, as such, they are entitled to not only the protection which is afforded every lady in a civilized country, but also to the consideration which is extended to public benefactors at the hands of the barbarian and savage. At any rate it would have been supposed that the home of defenseless ladies, that the abode of young ladies at College, that the residence of those devoting themselves to what they believe to be their religious duty, and spending their lives in acts of benevolence, would have been spared the ravages of war, and yet this institution was burnt and its inmates cast upon the streets homeless, and many of them friendless. It would be a burning shame to our country to allow such a claim to go unadjusted. It ought to be promptly and fully paid as the least atonement for the wrong consistent with the honor of our government, and we hope that Congress will exercise the magnanimity which the American people would certainly wish to see, and by reparation atone for an act which the chivalry of the North and of the South alike deplore. The settlement of this claim should rise above sectional prejudice, and tower over party lines. The vote to make the honorable restoration should be unanimous, and thereby erase forever this stain from our Nation's escutcheon.

Capt. Griffin, whose company of State troops assisted the sheriff, reports to Governor Hampton as follows: "I was by the bill of indictment by the grand jury against Redmond, by direction of Judge Mackey was found, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and the sheriff ordered to summon a posse. The services of my company was immediately tendered the sheriff, and accompanied his posse in the diligent search for such a man as he had before the fire—2,400 pairs every day. There is a royalty of two cents on every pair of pegged, and of three and a quarter cents on every pair of sewed shoes made by machinery. There were over 80,000,000 worth of leather exported in 1877, and yet a heavy duty is levied upon leather. In the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods ninety hands now in sixty hours do the work that two hundred and fifty hands did in seventy-six and a half hours fifteen years ago, and though their wages have increased forty per cent, the cost of manufactured articles has been greatly reduced. It costs three and a half cents per yard to make calico, and Wamsutta goods are now sold in the London market, but yet the policy of our government thinks it proper to impose a duty of from thirty to fifty per cent upon all classes of cotton and woolen goods.— News and Courier.

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or while ploughing in their fields, and, without any warrant issued for their arrest, have been manacled and thrown into jail, where, after remaining several days, they have been released on the ground that there was no evidence against them. These officers have searched private dwellings, both by day and at night, without any search warrant; and have, in several instances, beaten, kicked and otherwise maltreated the victims of their lawless conduct, who protest against the wrong thus done them. These officers are generally "pet-beggars," of infamous character, but have associated with them a few of the lowest and most unprincipled persons of this community, who are of notoriously bad repute throughout the country. As our citizens have heretofore appealed in vain to the courts for justice against these official wrong-doers, whose conduct is repugnant alike to law and civilization, they must, if the wrong is not remedied, assert their rights as men, and as American citizens, by defending their lives and property with their own strong arms, against the lawless "pet-beggars," who are engaged in executing it. We respectfully request that a copy of this portion of our report shall be transmitted to the Governor of our State, for his information, and that it may also be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the people of our county, the great majority of whom stand always ready to render cheerful obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to perform every duty of good citizenship; but at the same time demand their rights as freemen and Americans, and are ready to be respected by the constituted authorities.

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The cost of shoes is no less now than when made by hand, because labor is much higher and leather is dearer. In 1855 it cost \$2.25 to make a pair of ladies' gaiters of the finest quality. Now the same shoe can be made for \$1.50. Then the same man by hand made six pairs women's shoes in a day; now one man can make twenty times as much.

So perfectly is everything made of this kind of manufacture, that neither time nor a scrap of material is lost. Last fall a shoe manufacturer was burnt out in Lynn on Wednesday. Thursday he received his insurance and rented another house; Friday he ordered his new machinery from Boston, only nine miles off; received it on Saturday; put it up on Monday, and on Tuesday had all his force at work turning out as many pairs of shoes as he had done before the fire—2,400 pairs every day. There is a royalty of two cents on every pair of pegged, and of three and a quarter cents on every pair of sewed shoes made by machinery. There were over 80,000,000 worth of leather exported in 1877, and yet a heavy duty is levied upon leather.

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sock to sock all day when once started, and never for a moment calls for human aid. The yarn can be so arranged as to knit striped or figured socks, and the cost per pair for knitting is one-third of a mill. In 1840 twenty-five were employed in making a wood screw, and these men turned out as a task 80,000 screws daily. Two girls can now in a day by machinery turn out 200,000 screws, of a better quality and all pointed like a gimlet so as to bore their own holes in the wood when used.

Twenty-five years ago in New England all shoes were made by hand, and a man seldom sat at the bench all day, but usually plied some other trade till night fall, and then went to his trade. To-day thousands of men and women are employed daily in perfecting a piece of the shoe by machinery, whilst they are at the same time doing nothing on the shoe by hand.

Forty-five millions of pairs of sewed shoes and fifty-five millions of pairs of pegged shoes were made and sold by the manufacturers of the United States in 1877, and eighty-five per cent of the work done on these shoes was done by machinery. The uppers are cut out by hand, simply because of the variability of the quality of the leather in the same skin. The soles are cut out by machinery, and the binding, pasting, closing, crimping, stitching, heeling and polishing are done by machinery without the aid of human hands.

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The cost of shoes is no less now than when made by hand, because labor is much higher and leather is dearer. In 1855 it cost \$2.25 to make a pair of ladies' gaiters of the finest quality. Now the same shoe can be made for \$1.50. Then the same man by hand made six pairs women's shoes in a day; now one man can make twenty times as much.

So perfectly is everything made of this kind of manufacture, that neither time nor a scrap of material is lost. Last fall a shoe manufacturer was burnt out in Lynn on Wednesday. Thursday he received his insurance and rented another house; Friday he ordered his new machinery from Boston, only nine miles off; received it on Saturday; put it up on Monday, and on Tuesday had all his force at work turning out as many pairs of shoes as he had done before the fire—2,400 pairs every day. There is a royalty of two cents on every pair of pegged, and of three and a quarter cents on every pair of sewed shoes made by machinery. There were over 80,000,000 worth of leather exported in 1877, and yet a heavy duty is levied upon leather.

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