The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2135. CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1872. EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE CHARLESTON CONTEST.

THE STATE CANVASSERS DECIDE IN FAVOR OF BOWEN.

List of the New County Officers—Only Three Mackeyites Elected.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 16

The board of State canvassers, after receiving the testimony and hearing the arguments for and against the protest of Sheriff Mackey against the return of the Charleston County election as made by the board of county canvassers, had a long deliberation over the matter last night, and came to a final vote at about an hour after midnight, with the following result:

For the protest—Attorney-General Chamberlain and Adjutant-General Moses—2.

Against the protest—Comptroller-General Neagle, Secretary of State Cardozo and State Treasurer Parker—3.

The protest was therefore not sustained, and the certificates of election will be given to Bowen and the whole of his county ticket, except the clerk of court and two county commissioners. For the third position of county commissioner W. H. Thompson was declared elected instead of M. McLaughlin.

The Charleston County and legislative officers elect, as thus declared by the State canvassers, are as follows:

Sheriff—C. C. Bowen.

Clerk of Court—Jacob Williman.

Probate Judge—George Buist.

Coroner—Aaron Logan, colored.

School Commissioner—B. H. Hoyt.

County Commissioners—George I. Cunningham and Louis Dunneman, white, and W. H. Thompson, colored.

State Senator—Wm. R. Jervey, colored.

Representatives—C. J. Andell, white; R. B. Artson, colored; B. A. Bosemon, colored; James Brennan, white; Richard Bryan, colored; A. P. Ford, colored; W. A. Grant, colored; J. J. Grant, colored; J. F. Greene, white; Timothy Hurley, white; O. R. Levy, white; C. F. North, colored, Edward Petty, colored; Isaac Prioleau, colored; Julius Tingman, colored; R. W. Turner, colored; N. T. Spencer, colored, and J. Vanderpool, colored.

The county officers named will now be required, within thirty days, to qualify for office and file their bonds with the county commissioners in the following amounts: Sheriff $25,000, clerk of court $20,000, probate judge $10,000, coroner $10,000, school commissioner $2400. SANTEE.

THE TREASURY FIGHT.

Judge Melton's Order Restraining Treasurer Parker.

The following is the order of Judge Melton enjoining Treasurer Parker from the further use or disbursement of moneys received from taxes:

State of South Carolina, County of Richland—In the Common Pleas. F. L. Cardozo, plaintiff, vs. Niles G. Parker, as State Treasurer, and others, defendants.

Upon hearing the complaint in this action, verified by the oath of the said plaintiff, and upon motion of Messrs. Carroll & Janney, attorneys for the said plaintiff, it is ordered: That Niles G. Parker, treasurer of the said State, and the defendants, the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and J. L. Neagle, show cause before me at the courthouse in the City of Columbia on the 21st day of November, instant, at eleven o'clock, as to the proceeds of the tax authorized to be levied by the joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 13, 1872, why the said treasurer, Niles G. Parker, his attorneys and agents, should not be enjoined until further order in the cause to be made from using, disbursing, or in any manner disposing of the proceeds of the said tax, or any part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever, except for the payment of the appropriations contained in the general appropriation act for the fiscal year last past, approved March 13, 1872, until those appropriations have been fully paid and satisfied, and why the said State treasurer, N. G. Parker, his attorneys and agents, should not in especial be enjoined, until further order in this cause, from paying out of the proceeds of the said tax now about to be levied, any outstanding pay certificates issued to the members and subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly, or either House of the same, or any certified amount for public printing done, or any note or obligation made by the said State treasurer for moneys borrowed for the use or upon the credit of the State, under the authority of the act of the General Assembly, approved March 4, 1872, or the joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 12, 1872.

And it is further ordered, that each of the county treasurers, the defendants in this action, and also the other parties defendant, show cause before me at the courthouse in the City of Columbia, on the twenty-first day of November, instant, at eleven o'clock, why the said county treasurers should not be enjoined until further order in this cause from using or disposing of any part of the proceeds of the said tax which may come into their hands respectively, for the purpose of paying any note or obligation of the said State treasurer, N. G. Parker, or any order or check made or endorsed by him, or any pay certificate of any member or subordinate officer or employee of the General Assembly, whether endorsed by the said N. G. Parker for payment by any county treasurer or not, or any account for public printing, certified by the clerks respectively of the Senate and House of Representatives; and why, also, each of the said county treasurers should not be enjoined from using or disposing of the proceeds of the said tax or any portion thereof, save only county taxes, for any purpose whatever, except for the payment of the same into the treasury of the State.

And it is further ordered that the said State treasurer, N. G. Parker, and the said county treasurers, and their respective agents and attorneys, be in the meantime restrained from doing, committing or suffering to be done, any of the said acts until further order in this cause to be made. SAMUEL W. MELTON.

November 14, 1872.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—The Orangeburgers complain of the miserable condition of the roads and bridges in their county.

—"General" W. J. Whipper, colored, of Beaufort County, is an aspirant for the collectorship of Savannah.

—The Georgetown Literary Association has decided against the Darwinian theory of the origin of species.

—The Salamander Fire Engine Company of Georgetown had its semi-annual parade on the 1st instant, and the Winyah Steam Fire Engine Company on the 8th. Both of the companies made creditable displays.

—The newly elected Radical school commissioner of Georgetown was last Monday sentenced to twenty-five dollars fine or twenty-five days in jail for making a drunken exhibition of himself upon the streets.

—The Aiken Tribune says: "We learn that the gin-house of Mr. David Page, on Beach Island, was burned about midday on Wednesday last, together with a large quantity of seed and lint cotton. The fire is reported to have originated from a match in the cotton, ignited by the gin. There is some mystery about this distribution of matches in seed cotton. Far too many fires in gin-houses are being traced to this cause to justify the belief that it is all accidental."

A MINISTER DEPOSED.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.

The Presbytery have rendered a verdict of guilty against Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Robertson, on the charge of drunkenness, lasciviousness and falsehood, and sentenced him to be deposed from the ministry, and suspended from the privileges of the church, unless he shows repentance fitting him for membership.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Alleged Poisoning of Rev. Dr. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

A statement of the alleged poisoning of Dr. J. B. Smith, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the finding of the coroner's jury that the deceased came to his death from the effects of strychnine, administered by his wife and daughter, has been made. From the evidence before the coroner's jury, as published in the Raleigh Sentinel, we take the following:

Dr. Smith, on the morning of the 1st of October, called for a dose of seidlitz powders; his daughter, Mrs. Francis L. Mann, went out of the room, obtained the powders and mixed them for him. He did not drink all of the dose on account of its bitter taste. After taking the draught he finished writing a letter, and went to breakfast. After he had finished eating he lit his pipe. Just then he was taken sick, and died shortly afterwards in convulsions. On the next day a post-mortem examination was made, the result of which was that the brain, heart and lungs being examined, no cause of death could be discovered. The stomach was taken out and delivered to Coroner Magnin, who took the same, together with the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, the spoon used in mixing and other articles, to Philadelphia for analysis by Prof. Genth. On the same day, from information obtained, Coroner Magnin found, in a closet in the bedroom, close to the bureau where the box of powders was kept, a bottle of strychnine. The evidence proved that Mrs. Mary E. Smith was the custodian of said key, and that it was in her possession on the morning of the death; that she was at the closet that morning before breakfast; that no servants or any one but members of the family ever went to the closet; that it was always kept locked; that it contained the valuable papers, &c., of the family. The jury met on Wednesday night, November 7th, and received the report of Professor Genth, and adjourned to meet on Monday, November 11th, when it was elicited in evidence that Dr. Smith was very cruel to his family, especially Mrs. Smith. A warrant for the arrest and commitment to jail of Mrs. Francis L. Mann and Mrs. Mary E. Smith was issued by the coroner yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and placed in the hands of the sheriff.

Prof. Genth, in his report of the analysis, stated that he discovered strychnia in the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, in the spoon and in the blue paper, besides the stomach. He concludes his report, which is very elaborate, in the following language: "From this investigation it is evident that the stomach, which I have examined, contained neither prussic acid nor metallic poisons, but a trace of strychnia, in such small quantity, however, that, with the most delicate tests, its presence could be detected only by taking the purified extracts of half of the stomach and the whole of the contents of the same. If the stomach ever contained a large quantity of strychnia, it had almost completely been absorbed by the system."

The alleged victim of the poisoning, Rev. Dr. Smith, was formerly rector of St. Matthew's (Episcopal) Church, Jersey City, N. J. He was also at one time pastor of St. James. Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and chaplain of Harmony Lodge, No. 52. A. Y. M., of Philadelphia.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Latest Estimate of Insurance Losses.

NEW YORK, November 16—Noon.

The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as $48,561,800, distributed as follows:

Massachusetts Companies	$29,710,000
Connecticut Companies	2,952,800
New York Companies	6,850,000
Maine Companies	400 000
Rhode Island Companies	920,000
California Companies	75,000
Illinois Companies	30,000
Missouri Companies	25,000
Minnesota Companies	50,000
New Jersey Companies	17,500
Ohio Companies	205,000
Pennsylvania Companies	2,776 500
Wisconsin Companies	50,000
Foreign Companies	4,500,000

The wool dealers, it is said, are fully covered by insurance. A large number of bales are being recovered from the ruins. The outsides are burned black, but the insides are good.

It is believed that the direct and indirect losses will not exceed $40,000,000 after the insurance is liquidated.

Harvard College suffered over half a million. It will cost $300,000 to rebuild. This college has $100,000 insurance from $225,000 for which it was insured. President Eliot says the permanent loss is $200,000, and for this we must beg.

All the papers, weekly and monthly, have arranged to continue regular issues.

BOSTON, November 16.

Receivers have been appointed for the National Insurance Company of this city.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Comptroller of Currency Knox has returned from Boston. He reports that the loans of the banks of the city are $87,000,000; surplus $20,000,000; and the loss only $1,500,000. He says the financial prospects, in view of these facts, are cheerful, and business fast assuming its usual channels.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Great Loss of Life and Shipping.

LONDON, November 16.

A dispatch from Kralsund, of to-day's date, reports that eighty vessels were totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by inundation. The fishermen on the islands of Zingstdars and Hidden lost all their fishing smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were heavily damaged by the high water, and nearly all the cattle on the island were drowned; wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of fresh water, food and shelter. The government has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief. The Island of Rugen has also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing boats have been destroyed, and the fields near the coast line are flooded. The loss of life, both on the islands and mainland, was very heavy.

COPENHAGEN, November 16.

The storm which raged in the north of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The winds blew a hurricane and rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusual height, overflowing their banks and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to seaport towns. Numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have already been received. Half of the town of Præstc, in the Island of Seel and on the Baltic, was laid waste by the wind. The small island of Botoe was entirely submerged by water and every inhabitant drowned.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITERS.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

The mixed commission on British and American claims have made the following awards: Francis Impey versus the United States, six hundred and forty-three dollars; James Marcher versus the United States, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. The commission disallowed the following cases: Joseph B. Heycock, Frederick W. Ruggle, Samuel Ryerson, et al, owners of brig Napier and cargo. All these were ship cases, and the ground for disallowing them was on account of the failure to appeal from the court below to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

[From the Augusta Chronicle, November 17.]

About a year ago the Charleston papers were filled with articles warning the stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad of a plot formed by the Central Road to buy a controlling interest in the stock. After a great cry and little wool, the excitement died out, and nothing more was heard of the scheme. It is now reported, however, that the Central, so far from abandoning its attempt, has been quietly at work buying up, through agents, the stock of the South Carolina Company, and has secured a large amount of scrip. We cannot vouch for the correctness of these reports, but they pass current in this city and Savannah, and are generally credited. If they are true, we may expect some developments in a short time, perhaps.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

Father Burke's Reply to Mr. Froude's First Lecture—The English Historian's Qualifications—Earlier Stages of the Controversy.

The New York papers represent the lecture of Father Burke at the Academy of Music, in that city, Tuesday evening, in answer to Mr. Froude's series of lectures on Ireland, as a grand triumph, both in eloquence, argument and proof of historical statements in which he made issue with the English historian.

HE BEGAN

his lecture by saying it was a strange fact that the old battle that had been raging for seven hundred years should be continued so far away from the old land. The question he was about to discuss had been disputed at many a council board, and in many a parliament, and on many a hard-fought-field, and it was not decided yet—The question between England and Ireland. Mr. Froude had frankly stated that he had come here to deal with this Irish question from an English standpoint, and, like a true man, he had made out the best case he could for his own country. He had asked the American public to agree with him that the Irish had, indeed, been badly treated, but that they had only

GOT WHAT THEY DESERVED.

It is true, said he, that we English have robbed and misgoverned and persecuted them; but then they would have been worse off if we had let them alone. If that excuse were valid not a criminal to-day in jail could be justly kept in custody. Since the Conquest Mr. Froude claimed that English legislation, if it had not been always tender, had been in intention at least beneficent, while the Irish had never understood their own interest or knew what was best for them. He had also said that what had been the fate of the Irish in the past would be their lot in the future. When Mr. Froude came here many persons had asked what was his motive. Some had supposed him an emissary of the English Government, which had begun to fear the rising influence in this country of the eight millions of Irishmen now among us. According to such persons England wanted now to check American sympathy for their Irish fellow-citizens, and therefore sent here a learned man, with an extraordinary talent for arranging facts so as to make them show whatever he wished, which in this case was mainly what an impracticable, accursed race the Irish were. Others said England was every year growing weaker, and she was plainly in the last stages of national decay. She had lost her great ally in France; her army was very weak; her navy was inferior to that of at least one other power, and her people were discontented. Therefore, said these people, England wanted to form an American alliance. Yet, again, others had said that Mr. Froude had come here on the invitation of a small sect of sectarian bigots. He (Burke), however, protested that he never had given these suggestions a moment's attention. He was willing to give Mr. Froude credit for

THE HIGHEST MOTIVES,

and he believed him incapable of anything base or mean or sordid. His own motives (Mr. Burke's) might, perhaps, also be misunderstood unless he clearly defined his position. Just as Mr. Froude had been suspected of being an agent of the British Government, so he might, perhaps, be accused of being simply an emissary of revolution. But he came to-night to vindicate the honor of Ireland in her history; he came to show that at no time should the mother be left without a defender in one of the sons she had borne. Mr. Froude was unfit to discuss Irish affairs, because he confessed that he had no hope for the future of Ireland, and had given up the task of finding a remedy for the present evils and grievances as a bad job. He had said in an article he had written, not many years ago, that the end would probably be that the Irish would either have to be banished or coerced. Such a man ought not to come to America to cast the

HOROSCOPE OF IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Another cause why he was unfit to discuss the future of Ireland, was that he despised Irishmen. This was the sin of nearly every Englishman. He had known gentle, amiable Englishmen who would not willfully do wrong to any one, and yet he had seen such men in a thousand silent ways manifest their contempt for the Irish race. His desire in stating this was not to stir up ill-will, but simply because it was the secret of the antipathy that now existed between the two peoples. Mr. Froude, who was himself incapable of an ungenerous sentiment towards anyone or about anything, was a standing example of this feeling. Not many years ago he had told Scotsmen that the Reformation and John Knox were the influences that had made the Scotch character so grand and noble, and in the same speech, by way of apology for speaking of Scotchmen at all, he had stated that no man could understand a people unless he was himself one of them. But this learned gentleman had made no such apology in speaking of the Irish. He boldly took up his subject and held Irishmen up as an immoral, lawless race, without one word of excuse to the Irish in America. In one of his books he had said, "They may be good at the voting booths, but were of no good with the rifle." He had compared the Irish to a pack of hounds, to whom freedom would only result in their tearing each other to pieces. Finally, Mr. Froude was unfit to treat Irish history because of his hatred and detestation of the Roman Catholic Church. He had held her responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and for almost every other murder that had been committed. Coming down to

MR. FROUDE'S FIRST LECTURE,

he had this to say, that, in following him, he had for the first time realized what it was to follow a will o' the wisp through a marsh. Mr. Froude had attempted to justify the Norman invasion by drawing a terrible picture of the state of Ireland before that conquest. He had said that there was then in Ireland neither morality, religion nor government, and that, therefore, the Pope had sent the English as a sort of policeman to restore law and order. He had said that every family then governed itself according to its own notion of right and wrong. But what did he mean by family? Not the family as it was understood at the present day, but the sept or tribe, all whose members had a common name, and which owned large extents of land, and sometimes whole counties. A family then meant a nation, governed by one chieftain, independent, and acknowledging no other sovereignty. There were five great families in Ireland, and under these there were smaller septs or families acknowledging the sovereignty of these royal houses. These houses elected a sovereign over all, who dwelt at Tara. Under these circumstances, was Mr. Froude fair in saying that every family governed itself according to its own notions of right and wrong? Again, he had said that at that time the Irish dwelt in mud cabins, and had boldly stated that he had himself unearthed one of these habitations. At the time of that discovery Froude had consulted the opinion of the best archæologists, who had given up the question in despair, and yet he had now told us that this was the usual Irish habitation.

THE IRISH CONSTITUTION

was very simple. Each tribe elected its own chieftain, who was obeyed with singular fidelity. Before the death of a chief his successor was elected as the ablest and best man in the tribe, and the election took place before the chieftain's death, so as to avoid dissension and riot. Over these chieftains were the five princes, who selected judges to judge the people. These judges had an established code of laws and universities in which it was taught. The five princes elected the sovereign, who sat in the imperial hall of Tora. There Patrick found them—king, and prince, and judge, and minstrel—when he preached to them the faith of Jesus Christ. The land was held in common, the chief giving to each man what was necessary for his support, and the right of pasturage over all was recognized. There was no such thing as slavery; every man in the tribe was as good in blood as his chief, and equally free and noble. When the English came to Ireland nothing astonished them, so said a historian, as the

BOLD, FREE MANNER

in which the Irish addressed their chieftains. And was this anarchy, as Mr. Froude had charged? He had said, and it was true, that the chiefs fought among themselves, but that was then the common state of all Europe. Now as to religion, for the first three centuries after its conversion by Patrick, Ireland was the chosen home of Christian saints and scholars, and men from all parts of Europe came to her shores to light the lamp of knowledge and sanctity. Then came the Danish invasion, which reduced the land to a state of great wretchedness. The consequence of the Danish wars was that the Catholic religion remained sadly shorn of the purity that had first marked it. These wars lasted three centuries, and what people would not be demoralized by so long a period of bloodshed? England had been nearly ruined by the Wars of the Roses, which only lasted fifty years. In the beginning of the twelfth century the Danes were finally expelled, and we found that laws were soon again being re-established and the people cheerfully obeying them, the Pope's legate being received with that marked respect and cordiality which had always characterized the conduct of the Irish to their spiritual leaders. Many councils were held, some of them presided over by the Papal legate. Father Burke alluded to the galaxy of Irish saints that illumined the history of Ireland at this period, and said that only one year before the coming of the Normans there was

A GREAT COUNCIL

of all Ireland, which was very orderly. Lafranc and Anselm, English archbishops, had both congratulated Irish kings upon the profound peace that had at this time rested upon Ireland. Contrast this with the darkness and lawlessness that existed in England under William Rufus. As to the charge that Ireland was without morality he would only say that when an Irish king stole another man's wife all Ireland rose up and banished him from the country. If it were true, as the lying Norman chroniclers had said, that Irishmen were then a bestial, incestuous people, this king could have retorted that he had as good a right to be a blackguard as the rest of the world. Mr. Froude had said that the Normans had come to Ireland to teach the Irish the

TEN COMMANDMENTS.

But it was admitted that the Normans did not own an inch of soil in Ireland, and they robbed the Irish of all of it, in order to illustrate the commandment "thou shalt not steal." Henry II, King of England, had instigated the murder of St. Thomas à Becket and was living in adultery, and yet his Norman nobles went to Ireland to teach the Irish that they ought to observe the commandments "thou shalt not steal" and "thou shalt not commit adultery." Father Burke then went on to discuss the question of the alleged

LETTER FROM THE POPE

to King Henry, authorizing the conquest of Ireland. The letter was dated 1154. Pope Adrian was made Pope on the 3d of December, 1154, and the news could not have reached England in less than a month. According to the English account, John of Salisbury was sent to Rome to congratulate Pope Adrian and procured this letter. And yet it was dated in 1154! But, said Mr. Froude, there is a copy of the letter in the archives at Rome. But this copy had no date, and it was well established that no order or bull undated was valid. The letter was a lie on the face of it. Mr. Froude had also said that the letter had been alluded to by Pope Alexander III. He, (Mr. Burke,) on the authority of many learned men, said that this letter was also a forgery. It was true that many learned men also admitted the authenticity of both letters; but having his choice between these authorities he (Father Burke) chose to believe that they were forgeries. Besides, Henry had sided with the Antipope against Pope Alexander, and was it likely then that the latter would give him a rescript of the alleged letter of Pope Adrian? Mr. Froude had charged that the Normans had taught the Irish to

RESPECT THE POPE.

Yet the first legate that came over after the invasion was intercepted by Henry as he passed through England, and forced to promise that he would do nothing against the English in Ireland. But supposing the bull were given by Pope Adrian, it was of no effect, because it was procured on the false pretence that Ireland was in a disturbed and disorderly condition. And again, it was invalid, because it was given on a promise made by Henry that he would go to Ireland "for the glory of God and the good of the Church," which promise had been broken. Besides, Henry had never had possession of any part of Ireland, except that which was when he came in possession of the Danes, with the consent of the Irish. Yet Mr. Froude had said that the Danes and Irish were then at war. The Normans arrived and the people gave them very little opposition, yielding them a certain portion of their lands and learning soon to love them. It was strange, however, that

THESE PROUD NORMANS

who so heartily despised the Saxons that they called them "villains," showed an admiration for the Celts. When the Normans went out from the pale they adopted the Irish dress, adopted Irish customs, married Irish wives and were glad to get them. In the end, indeed, they abjured forever the English language and the English customs. During the four hundred years that followed the Norman conquest Mr. Froude had said that there had been constant anarchy. And this was true. The secret of this incessant and desolating war was the constant effort of England to force upon Ireland

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

This was the only thread by which you could disentangle the painful history of those ages. Henry II, while he made his treaties with Irish kings, made a secret division of all Ireland into ten portions and gave them to his nobles, though Irish hands and battle blades stood in the way of their getting them for many a long year afterward. In consequence an Englishman had the right to trespass upon his Irish neighbor's property, and the Irishman had no redress in law. Further than this, a law was passed declaring that it was no felony to kill an Irishman. And it was also impossible for an Irishman to buy an acre of land, nor could any land be left by will to an Irishman. Would not Irishmen be the

VILEST DOGS

on the face of the earth if they had submitted quietly to such treatment? What race was it that were thus treated by Saxon churls? Gerald Barry, speaking of the Irish, said: "I know of no grander race than the Irish." The English, in dealing with the Irish, made the great mistake of forgetting that they were dealing with the proudest race on the face of the earth. Granting, however, that anarchy had prevailed in Ireland for four centuries, he (Burke) denied that the Irish chieftains had been the mere robbers Mr. Froude had stated them to be. Their divisions had been the bane of their country, but they had at least been, as a whole, patriotic and good.

Father Burke, as he closed, was hailed with rapturous enthusiasm.

JUDGE THOMAS JEFFERSON MACKEY IN THE UP-COUNTRY.

Action of the Yorkville Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the Yorkville Bar, held on the 9th instant, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we greet with pleasure the elevation of his Honor, T. J. Mackey, to the bench of the Sixth Circuit.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in testifying to the ability, courtesy and patience displayed by his Honor at the present term of this court.

Resolved, That in the administration of the duties of the court his Honor has afforded imminent satisfaction; and in his recommendations and suggestions for the welfare of the county we heartily concur, and in their execution will cheerfully co-operate.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to his Honor, Judge Mackey, and that a copy be published in the Yorkville Enquirer.

W. C. BEATTY, Chairman,

J. S. R. THOMSON, Secretary.

UNHAPPY BONDHOLDERS.

BALTIMORE, November 16.

At a meeting of holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina, in this city, this evening, it was resolved to memorialize the Legislature of North Carolina to adopt some plan in regard to the liquidation of said bonds, and with this view to fund the bonds of the State by issuing bonds having thirty years to run, with three per cent. interest for the first five years; four per cent. for the next five years; five per cent. for the next five years and six per cent. thereafter until maturity. The holders of North Carolina bonds in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere are requested to co-operate with the Baltimore movement, or adopt some plan to memorialize the North Carolina Legislature on the subject.

THE TAX MUDDLE.

IS THE STATE LEVYING TWO TAXES FOR ONE YEAR?

Doubts About the Right of the Comptroller to Levy a Tax to Pay Interest on the Debt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Saturday, November 16.

Well defined rumors have been in circulation here to day, to the effect that an application will be made, within a day or two, for an injunction to restrain the comptroller-general from making his contemplated tax levy. The ground of the application will be that the proposed tax is unconstitutional, for the following reasons: In March, 1871, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the levy of a tax to pay the expenses of the State government for the fiscal year 1871. This tax was levied last winter. In March, 1872, a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the levy of a tax to pay the expenses of the government for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1871. Under this last resolution the comptroller levies the tax desired to be enjoined. As the fiscal year has ended this is treated as levying two taxes for the same purpose, for the same fiscal year, which is in violation of the constitution, and leaves no provision for the payment of the expenses of the current fiscal year beginning November 1, 1872.

The blunder, which is apparent to any one who takes the trouble to examine the several resolutions, lies in this, that the joint resolution of March, 1871, fails to say where the fiscal year provided for begins and ends, and the money collected under the levy has, in fact, been collected and expended for the purposes of the year beginning November 1, 1871, and ending October 31, 1872, leaving no taxes to be levied for the ensuing year, 1872. The joint resolution of March 1872 is also deficient, in that instead of providing a levy to meet the appropriations for the year beginning November 1, 1872, it provides for a levy for the year beginning November 1, 1871; for which year a tax has already been levied and collected.

The excuse is that the errors are clerical, but the only practicable way of correcting them is to await the meeting of the Legislature and obtain their correction. Some persons are cruel enough to say that the real object of the present manœuvre is to compel the State to run a credit for another year, which would necessitate the hypothecation of still more State bonds.

It is reported to have been said by one of the ablest lawyers in the State that there can nowhere be found any authority in law for the levying, by the comptroller, of any tax for the payment of the interest on the public debt. SANTEE.

DROPSY AMONG HORSES.

A Dropsical Tendency Manifested Among the Sick Horses—Few Deaths Occurring.

[From the New York World.]

Prominent among the diseases that have followed the horse catarrh is dropsy. The enormous proportions which animals afflicted with this malady assume causes it to become more of a sensation than other more dangerous results of the disease. Although quite a large number of horses throughout the city have shown more or less severe symptoms of dropsy lately, very few deaths have occurred from it. The immense Sixth avenue stables are a good specimen of all the great horse depots of the city. Out of nineteen deaths since the sickness began only one has been from dropsy. Yet every horse but two in that stable has suffered from the influenza.

It is undoubtedly true that hitherto the cases in which dropsy has occurred have been those in which the animals have been worked pretty hard, especially in damp weather, after their apparent recovery from the epizootic. This is an indication that those owning very valuable animals should exercise them but little in bad weather for the present.

The appearance of a dropsical horse is as follows: The thighs and hind legs are greatly swollen. The hind quarters are stiff, with great weakness of the hock. The belly is usually much swollen, and in some cases the breast and head. These is the most danger when the swelling nears the region of the heart. In some cases there are ulcerous tumors.

A general survey of the city stables shows that nearly every horse has had the influenza, that a large number have died of lung fever and other lung diseases, and that in most large stables a few are now dropsically affected, but that the number of deaths from this disease has been and is likely to be quite insignificant.

LETTER FROM MR. BERGH.

The following letter has been issued by Mr. Bergh concerning the horse disease:

"*Dear Sir*—My opinion, based on observation and inquiry, is that the disorder is both better and worse, if you will pardon a paradox. It is worse because it has passed into secondary and tertiary stages, instead of subsiding in the primary. It is better because death, the most skilful of surgeons, has cured the otherwise incurable animals of all their ills, and sent them beyond the greed of their human masters to the rendering dock, where they may be seen in huge hecatombs awaiting the action of that company, thus furnishing additional evidence of the utility of that noble animal in death as well as in life. That thousands of horses would have survived had their owners and the public allowed the wretched animals a first and care, is well ascertained; but notwithstanding a full knowledge now of the truth the work of selfishness and cruelty goes on, revealing the fact that the disease is subsiding, not so much by the skill and humanity of men as by the effective instrumentality of the last physician of all. This society, as is admitted by all of the respectable press, has done and is doing all in its power in the premises, the unfriendly and illiberal opinion of Mr. Bonner to the contrary notwithstanding. A just and reasonable public will realize how formidable is the trouble with which we are contending, and do not fail to recognize the forbearance on the part of the officers of this society, alike in its relations to the public as well as its responsibility to the humane duty they have in charge.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY BERGH,

November 13, 1872. President.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

NEW YORK, November 16.

The dropsy continues very fatal. Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy is dead.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.

Everything requiring horses and mules is stopped. The citizens have organized to haul the engines in case of fire.

CINCINNATI, November 16.

The horse disease is rampant. The fall fairs have been postponed in consequence.

DIAMONDS FROM COLORADO.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 17

Quite an excitement was created here by the report of New York lapidaries now here that among the samples of precious stones recently brought to this city are twenty-six diamonds, one of which weighs three carats. The man who brought the stones here says the locality is not in New Mexico nor in Arizona, but in western Colorado. A number of leading capitalists are putting up money for an organized expedition to the spot.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, on Monday, there will be a high barometer, with partially cloudy weather, and northerly to easterly winds, with occasional light rains and increasing temperature.

ABBEVILLE AGAIN IN ASHES.

A Repetition of the Disaster of January, 1872—One-fourth of the Business Houses Destroyed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

ABBEVILLE, November 17.

Another terrible fire has devastated Abbeville. We have hardly yet recovered from the conflagration of that night of horrors in last January, when the Marshall House and Knox Range were destroyed, and now the fire fiend has again run riot in the fairest portion of our town. The shrill cry of "fire" roused the inhabitants at about one o'clock this morning, and the fire raged until late this afternoon. The streets have been filled with wrecks of burning buildings, piles of merchandise rescued from destruction, flying families startled from their slumber by the spread of the flames, and the day has been one of great excitement.

The new Courthouse is burned, and with it have been destroyed all the books and records of the various county officers, including the offices of the Sheriff, Clerk of Court and County Commissioners. This will cause incalculable confusion in the settlement of accounts, the trial of criminal cases and the adjustment of land boundaries. It is impossible now to give all the losses in detail, but the general result may be stated as follows: One-fourth of the finest business part of Abbeville, which was fast rising from the ashes of last winter's conflagration, has again been destroyed, and the loss in buildings and merchandise will not fall short of fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount, perhaps one-half is covered by insurance, mostly in Southern companies. Many of the losers are ruined, others are almost covered by their insurance. The blow is a crushing one, and it would almost seem that a terrible fatality attends the old Town of Abbeville. The merchants, however, are undaunted even by this double disaster, and if their insurances prove good, most of them will rebuild. H.

TABLE-TIPPING EXPLAINED.

How Professor Faraday Came it Over the Tipsy Tables.

The Popular Science Monthly, in an article upon "Epidemic Delusions," by Dr. Carpenter, says:

Take the case of table-turning. I dare say many of you remember that epidemic which preceded spiritualism; in fact, the spiritualism in some degrees arose out of table turning. My friend Dr. Noble and I hunted in couples, a good many years ago, with a third friend, the late Sir John Forbes, and we went a great deal into these inquiries; and I very well remember sitting at a table with him, I suppose twenty-five years ago, waiting in solemn expectation for the turning of the table, and the table went round. This was simply the result of one of the party, who was not influenced by the philosophical scepticism that we had on the subject, having a strong belief that the phenomena would occur, and when he had sat for some time with his hands pressed down upon the table, an involuntary muscular motion, of the kind I mentioned in my last lecture, took place, which sent the table turning. There was nothing to the physiologist at all difficult in the understanding of this. Professor Faraday was called upon to explain the table-turning, which many persons set down to electricity; but he was perfectly satisfied that this was a most untrue account of it, and that the explanation was that the movements took place in obedience to ideas. Movements of this class are what I call "ideomotor," or reflex actions of the brain; and the occurence of these movements in obedience to the idea entertained is the explanation of all the phenomena of table-turning. Professor Faraday constructed a very simple testing apparatus, merely two boards, one over the other, and confined by elastic bands; but the upper board rolling readily upon a couple of pencils or small rollers, and resting on the lower board was an index so arranged that a very small motion of this upper board would manifest itself in the movement of the index through a large arc. He went about this investigation in a thoroughly scientific spirit. He first tied together the boards so that they could not move one upon the other, the object being to test whether the mere interposition of the instrument would prevent the action. He had three or four of these indicators prepared, and he put them down on the table so fixed that they would not move. He then put the hands of the table-turners on these, and it was found, as he fully expected, that the interposition of this indicator under their hands did not at all prevent the movement of the table. The hands were resting on the indicator, and when their involuntary pressure was exerted the friction of the hands upon the indicators and of the indicators upon the table carried round the table just as it had done before. Now, if there had been anything in the construction of the instrument to prevent it that would not have happened. Then he loosened the upper board and put the index on, so that the smallest motion of the hands upon the board would manifest itself before it would act on the table in the movement of the index, and it was found that when the parties looked at the index and watched its indications they were pulled up, as it were, at the very first involuntary action of their hands, by the knowledge that they were exerting this power, and the table then never went round.

ONE OF THE STRANGEST PARTS

of this popular delusion, was that even after this complete exposure of it by Faraday, there were a great many persons, including many who were eminently sensible and rational in the ordinary affairs of life, who said, "O, but this has nothing at all to do with it. It is all very well for Professor Faraday to talk in this manner, but it has nothing at all to do with it. We know that we are not exerting any pressure. His explanation does not apply to our case." But then Professor Faraday's table turners were equally satisfied that they did not move the table until the infallible index proved that they did. And if any one of these parties who know that they did not move the table were to sit down in the same manner with those indicators it would have been at once shown that they did not move the table. Nothing was more curious than the possession of the minds of sensible men and women by this idea that the tables went round by an action quite independent of their own hands; and not only that, but that really like the people in the dancing mania, they must follow the table. I have seen sober and sensible people running around with a table, and with their hands placed on it, and asserting that they could not help themselves—that they were obliged to go with the table. Now, this is just simply the same kind of possession by a dominant idea that possessed the dancing maniacs of the middle ages. Then the

TABLE TILTING

came up. It was found that the table would tilt in obedience to the directions of some spirit, who was in the first instance (I speak now of about twenty years ago) always believed to be an evil spirit. The table-tilting first developed itself in Bath, under the guidance of some clergymen there, who were quite satisfied that the tiltings of the table were due to the presence of evil spirits. And one of these clergymen went further, and said that it was Satan himself. But it was very curious that the answers obtained by the rapping and tilting of the tables always followed the notions of the persons who put the questions. These clergymen always got these answers as from evil spirits by the answers they got. But, on the other hand, other persons got answers of a very different kind. An innocent girl, for instance, asked the table if it loved her, and the table jumped up and kissed her. A gentleman who put a question to one of these tables got an extremely curious answer, which affords a very remarkable illustration of the principle I was developing to you in the last lecture—the unconscious action of the brain. He had been studying the life of Edward Young, the poet—at least had been thinking of writing it, and the spirit of Edward Young announced himself one evening, as he was sitting with his sister-in-law—the young lady who asked the table if it loved her. Edward Young announced himself by the raps, spelling out the words in accordance with directions that the table received. He asked, "Are you Young, the poet?" "Yes." "The author of the 'Night Thoughts?'" "Yes." "If you are repeat a line of his poetry." And the table spelled out, according to the system of telegraphy which had been agreed upon, this line:

Man is not formed to question, but adore.

He said, "Is this in the 'Night Thoughts?'" "No." "Where is it?" "J O