

1778 1868

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
 For Vice-President,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR, of MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA.

Wednesday Morning, July 22, 1868.

CRETE.—We have received several copies of a paper published at the hub, for the purpose of bringing before the world the unfortunate condition of the Cretans. With due deference to the charitable propensities of the Bostonians, it would be as well to remind them that there are Cretans on their own continent. If they would take the trouble to look through the South, the aptness of the information would be appreciated. It is more than probable, however, that the funds obtained, ostensibly for the poor Cretans, will by some mysterious hocus-pocus be found in the pockets of some of the hubites.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DOOLITTLE. Senator Doolittle has replied to a letter from a number of conservative Republicans, in Danville, Pennsylvania, expressing their disappointment at the Democratic nominations, and asking his opinion upon the situation and prospects of a third party. Senator Doolittle pronounces decidedly against a third party movement, and counsels the support of the Democratic nominations, declaring that in his opinion "the very life of the Constitution is involved, and with it the rights of the States and the liberties of the people."

It is amusing to read that the Senate stands upon its rights under the Constitution, and will not agree that the House has aught to do with the making or ratification of treaties, even when appropriations of money are necessary to carry them into effect. It is a farce, as the Richmond Dispatch suggests, for either House of the present Congress to profess any respect for the Constitution. They have both, again and again, violated some of its most sacred provisions. They have legislated "outside of it," as Mr. Stevens says, and have treated it as if it were of no more value than the laws of Utopia. They have demoralized the public, until not one man in ten has any clear idea in regard to his own personal rights. They have, in a word, ruined the country.

THE VICTIMS OF A MANIAC.—A horrible incident recently occurred in the city of Trebizond, Turkey. In the space of a few minutes, seventeen victims fell under the knife of a madman, each victim receiving but a single wound, which, in all cases, was aimed at the heart. The assassin commenced his butcheries at 8 o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm, he commenced walking slowly up the street, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and, quickly concealing his weapon after each murderous blow, left his surprised victims totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death-wound, and unable to denounce the assassin. An end was finally put to the bloody work by a baker, who succeeded in felling the assassin to the earth with a well-aimed blow from a heavy stick of wood, when he was immediately seized, disarmed and handed over to the authorities. The excitement and horror created among the entire population of Trebizond was so great that the Governor was obliged to hasten the execution; and, after a summary trial, the culprit was taken into the public square and beheaded, in the presence of the whole population of the city.

SUN-STROKE.—A Philadelphia physician writes: Let the person thus affected be removed to a cool and private place, his clothing taken off, and the body rubbed from head to foot with a large piece of ice, at the same time that pieces of ice are kept in the arm-pits. This simple treatment, if steadily persevered in, will save cases which seem almost desperate.

Among the visitors at Newport is Ralph Waldo Emerson. Gen. Joe Johnston has taken a cottage there for the season, and Gen. Hancock is expected there soon.

To the Legislature.

Mr. Editor: I see in the *Phoenix* a communication addressed to the Legislature, over the signature of "Law." Lawyer, perhaps, would have been more appropriate, as the writer is undoubtedly a lawyer. His familiarity with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States would lead any one to that conclusion. He writes like a lawyer; thinks like a lawyer; is aware, no doubt, like all lawyers, that if the ordinance establishing a homestead law, passed by the Convention, is carried out according to Gov. Orr's recommendation, and made retroactive, which is the only way in which it can be of any service to the people, as well as prospective, that it might possibly diminish, to some extent, the profits of the lawyers and sheriffs, by keeping out of their hands a large amount of property that would otherwise pass through them.

Now, while I volunteer my services to the Legislature as an adviser, (which I have as much right to do as Orr, or "Law," or anybody else,) I want it distinctly understood that I am no lawyer, but simply one of the people, one of your constituents, whom you are bound to represent, and whose views and opinions you are bound to respect, if not to adopt. In the first place, then, I would disregard the opinions of Mr. "Law," as his advice, it seems to me, is decidedly bad, and carry out in good faith the ordinance of the Convention establishing a homestead law, according to the literal meaning of that Act—that is, that a homestead of a certain value and a certain amount of personal property shall be exempt from execution under any order or final process of any Court, with a few exceptions, named in the Act. Now, this is as plain as the English language can make it, that the ordinance is retrospective, as well as prospective; that the members of the Convention so understood it; and I tell you now, what I know to be true, if you will carry out this homestead law, according to Gov. Orr's recommendation, so far from bringing disrepute upon your body, you will do an act which, if it does not immortalize you, will, at least, be approved and sanctioned by nine-tenths of the people of South Carolina. I say that, and I know what I say. But you are told that the law is unconstitutional, and will be pronounced so by the Supreme Court of the United States, and many cases and decisions and opinions of Chief Justices are referred to, in order to convince you that it will be so. The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, among others, in the case of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, is cited, which proves pretty clearly to my mind that that eminent jurist believed that the State possessed the right in question. He says, undoubtedly a State may, if it thinks proper, direct that the necessary implements of agriculture, or the tools of the mechanic, or articles of necessity in household furniture, shall, like wearing apparel, not be liable to execution on judgments. Thus far a State may go, unquestionably, according to the opinion of this eminent Judge. Now, if the State can exempt these several articles of property from execution, on the ground of humanity, why can it not exempt the homestead on the same ground? The principle is the same. Is not the house as much an article of necessity as any of the above-mentioned—as the household furniture, for example? What benefit would it be to a poor man to have household furniture and no house to put it in? Has not the State the same motives of humanity to prevent the destitute poor being turned out of doors, that it has to protect his old tables, chairs and cup-boards? If it can do one, it can do the other; and it can, and ought, to do both. Did you ever ask yourselves, why it is that South Carolina has no homestead law, while all the other States, both North and South, have? Why it is that even the fatherless and the widow, in this State, may be turned out of doors for the benefit of the heartless creditor? Did you ever reflect, that while all the other States, both Northern and Southern, Democratic and radical, have laws to protect defenceless women and children, South Carolina has none? Why is this? Many of the people believe that the reason is to be found in the fact, that our Legislatures heretofore have been composed and controlled, for the most part, by lawyers, who have been, in a pecuniary point of view, more interested in collecting debts and selling out unfortunate debtors, than they have been in protecting this unfortunate class of individuals from ruin and destruction.

Much stress is by Mr. Law laid upon the fact that homestead laws are unconstitutional, because they impair the obligation of contracts. Now this, under ordinary circumstances, would be entitled to some weight; but not now, when everything has been turned upside down by war and revolution, and the whole finances of the State left in a perfect state of chaos. Why every contract in the State has been impaired, if not entirely broken up, by the action of the Government of the United States, endorsed by the State of

South Carolina, by destroying the property upon which the contracts were leased, and which constituted the essential part of the contracts. Every lawyer knows that a wise legislator or statesman will look at the condition of the State for which he is to legislate, and adapt his measures to that condition. Now, what is the condition of South Carolina, in a pecuniary point of view, which is the only aspect in which I shall consider it at present. You see a prostrate, ruined country, the people all impoverished, a heavy indebtedness hanging over them, and nothing wherewith to pay—these debts based upon millions upon millions of property that has been swept away. By whom? There is but one answer—by their own Government. Can they pay these debts with the pittance that the Government and the ravages of war has left them? You know that they cannot. When I say the people, I mean at least nine-tenths of them. This is their condition. Their homesteads are about all that is left. Will you bring them under the sheriff's hammer; drive their owners to desperation by turning them out of doors; risk all the horrors of civil strife that may grow out of it? And for what will you do this? That a few Shylocks may get a fourth part, probably not a tenth part, of what they claim. For there are hundreds of families owning comfortable homes, which, if put upon the sheriff's block, would not bring over one-tenth part of what they owe. Would you turn these families out of doors, expose defenceless women and children to the howling winds and pelting storms of winter, without a shelter to cover their defenceless heads, and all this for no fault of theirs, but simply because Government has made them bankrupt, by destroying their property, and thereby rendering it impossible for them to pay their debts? I am strongly inclined to think that it would be far better that all the Shylocks of the country—I won't say and all the lawyers too—should be sent to Davy Jones' locker, or where Ward's ducks went. My advice to you, then, is not to listen to what law or lawyers or judges say to you, but exercise the common sense that God has given you, and carry out the homestead law, as passed by your Convention. You know that the situation of the country loudly calls for a measure of this kind. Do this, and you will have discharged your duty to your constituents and to your God. Your act of humanity will be sanctioned by the tribunal of high Heaven, whatever the fate of the measure may be before the tribunals of earth.

I will make only one more suggestion. In re-organizing the judiciary of the State, I would limit the power of the judges and the courts, particularly the Court of Errors. If the acts of the Convention, always regarded the highest authority in the State, can be declared null and void by the above-mentioned Court of Errors, then the sovereign power resides in the court, and not in the Convention of the people. If the Convention has just so much power and no more, as the court in its sovereign clemency may permit, then the Convention is a miserable farce, and the Legislature, too, and I would petition this august, sovereign tribunal of judges to abolish both as entirely useless, involving a useless expenditure of the public money. And I would politely request the aforesaid august tribunal to become the makers as well as the expounders of all laws. These are some of the views and opinions entertained by very many of the people.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Democratic Meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Cooperstown Democratic Club, held this day—Rev. J. W. Coleman, presiding—the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. R. C. Griffin, and unanimously adopted. Dr. Griffin advocated the adoption of the resolutions in a few well-timed and appropriate remarks, urging upon his hearers the great importance of union and co-operation in the approaching campaign to secure the election of the nominees of the great National Democratic party, in November next:

Whereas, the great National Democratic party of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July, 1868, with great enthusiasm, announced the names of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, as the standard-bearers of the National Democratic party in the approaching contest for Constitutional liberty, the rights of the States, and the restoration of the Union; and whereas, we look forward to the election of those well-tried statesmen and patriots with cheerful hope that will wash away every stain which is sought to be printed upon the Constitution of our once happy and prosperous country, a Constitution framed for our guidance and protection by the sages and heroes of the Revolution; and whereas, we shall behold, in the elevation of such patriots to the highest office within the gift of the American people, a President and Vice-Presi-

dent as may fitly succeed the time-honored statesmen who have retired from the public service, fit to wield the sceptre which Jackson, which Polk, which Pierce, and which Buchanan have left untarnished and unblemished; when equal rights and equal justice will be meted out to all men alike—law alike to the North as well as to the South—with such men at the helm of State, animated by such probity of heart and influenced by such purity of creed, the ship of State will move onward, proudly, as in days of old; the Constitution will ride gallantly as before, and the Union, clear above the tempest, the clouds and the howling storm which have darkened the horizon, under radical rule, will shine out again more gloriously under the sun-light of peace and prosperity; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Cooperstown Democratic Club most cordially endorse, and do hereby unanimously ratify, the nomination of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair as the men for the times, whose great public services, in the councils of the nation, entitle them to the gratitude and confidence of the American people.

By invitation, the meeting was then addressed by our colored friends, James Minor, John Lee and Peter Mitchell. This trio of speakers acquitted themselves handsomely and in good style; and, during the delivery of their able and eloquent remarks, were frequently cheered by the audience, who thus attested their approbation of the great truths and sentiments expressed. The good work is going bravely on, and gathers new strength and energy day by day; and if the people are true to themselves, we have no doubt, in November next, the Government will be restored, peace and prosperity will again abound in the land, and the great temple of American freedom will be rebuilt upon the ruined walls of radicalism. Many names were added to the Club, which swelled the list to over 100 members. Roll on the ball. Let victory be the watchword. By a united and vigorous support of the principles of the Democratic party, with Seymour and Blair as our leaders, our success is certain. CHARLES CARTEE, Secretary pro tem.

JULY 18, 1868.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter, dated Thursday, says:

The altitude of the thermometer is as great as ever, (90@95,) but the heat is mercifully tempered by a breeze from the North-west. It is a hot breeze, as hot as if it had swept over Sahara, but it is, nevertheless, an agreeable relief from the suffocating atmosphere of the past few days and nights.

The coroners report the mortality resulting directly and indirectly from the heat as frightful, to-day, as ever—ninety-five cases and twenty-five deaths for the past twenty-four hours. The total deaths from heat in five days aggregate 350. The Morgue (dead-house) is crowded to its utmost capacity with the dead and dying. The coffins, this morning, were placed in tiers six or seven deep. The time allowed to friends and relatives for identification is necessarily very brief, as putrefaction speedily sets in. The place, at present, has the appearance of a lugeline-kiln in full blast.

It is next to impossible for the pen to describe the distressing scenes which are constantly witnessed at this establishment. Sometimes persons who come thither from morbid curiosity are startled with the discovery of some friend or relative in the embraces of death. Others, who have misdeeds, or brothers, or husbands, are plunged into grief by the information that bodies corresponding to their particular description had to be sent off an hour or two hours ago, to Potter's Field, as the heat was too great to keep them longer. The fatal cases to-day, it is estimated, will be between thirty and forty, swelling the aggregate for the week, thus far, to between 400 and 500.

Many of the laborers employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the course of the forenoon, were overcome by exhaustion, and the Superintendent, towards noon, issued an order suspending all work until further notice. He says he had either to do that or convert his offices and out-houses into hospitals.

Horses are dying by the score. The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, this morning, lost four; the Sixth Avenue Company, four; Tenth Avenue, seven; Belt Line, eight; with other lines in proportion. The omnibus horses appear to suffer most. In giving these animals water, the greatest care has to be observed. Not unfrequently they drop down dead as soon as their lips touch the liquid; and this, too, in cases where no fatigue or over-heating is externally apparent.

The present month has, thus far, been the hottest for many years. The mean temperature of the first week in July, 1868, was eighty-three, and of the second week eighty-four degrees. The mean temperature of July, for the past twenty-five years, has been seventy-four. Thus far, it will be seen the temperature is nine or ten degrees higher than the average.

Thad. Stevens Approves the Democratic Financial Scheme.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of a funding bill, which should reduce interest. If no person chose to fund under it, no harm was done; if any person did choose to fund at a lower rate of interest, the then Government would profit by it. He thought, however, that the lowest rate of interest should be four per cent. He did not think they could get money cheaper. He thought it the duty of the Government, with the accumulating gold, to expend one-half of it in redeeming the five-twenties in advance of their falling due; after they fall due, no one could object to their redemption. He had understood the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Ross,) to say that the bonds should be paid according to the New York platform. What was that platform?

Mr. Ross—To pay the five-twenties in lawful money.

Mr. Stevens—What do you call lawful money?

Mr. Ross—Greenbacks. That is your doctrine and mine, you know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stevens—I hold to the Chicago platform, and as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform, that those bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

A member—The law, Mr. Stevens, according to the law.

Mr. Pike—The spirit and letter of the contract.

Mr. Stevens—What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain time, at six per cent., in coin. After the bonds fell due, they would be payable in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois (Ross) understood it; just as he (Mr. Stevens) understood it; just as all understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times, by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half, if he knew there was such a platform and such a determination on the part of his own party, he would, with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the tax-payers of the country. He would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bond-holders and millionaires. He repeated, (though it was hard to say it,) that even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract; and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid to them, and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair; even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket, he added. (Much excitement and sensation.)

Mr. Ross—The Democratic doors are still open, and the gentleman can be taken in.

ALMOST ANOTHER DILL MURDER.—We learn that during his "Saturday visit," our Honorable Senator J. M. Rutland, having got into an altercation with one Giles Harrison, a freedman, first struck and then shot at the said Giles, who, having retired for a pistol, returned and discharged it at the Honorable Senator, without effect. It is said that Mr. R. escaped the shot by blowing out the candle and falling on the ground. Had the Honorable Senator lost his life at the hands of this negro, that he has helped to raise to a condition of political equality with himself, doubtless many of our best citizens would have been cast into prison upon mere suspicion, as in the Dill affair, without any shadow of evidence or pretext of law. We congratulate the radicals, however, on the escape of the only man in their ranks that would not absolutely disgrace the bench by ignorance and incompetence. But did even the Honorable Senator conform more to moral or statute law, if Mr. Rutland and his colored constituents would not let their angry passions rise, the radical party would be indanger of a contretemps, and our offending citizens in less danger of careless incarceration. — *Winsboro News*.

Summer Tonics and Invigorants.

HORTETTER'S BITTERS,
 Schiedam Schnapps,
 Sumter Bitters,
 Plantation Bitters,
 Chesnut Grove Whiskey.
 For sale by FISHER & HEINITSH,
 July 22†

Seeds, Landreth's Seeds.
WINTER DUTCH TURNIP SEED,
 Ruta Baga Turnip Seed,
 Large Dutch Turnip Seed,
 Large Norfolk Turnip Seed,
 Purple Top Turnip Seed.
 For sale by FISHER & HEINITSH,
 July 22†

MASS MEETING.

A MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF LEXINGTON will be held, at the Court House, on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The various Clubs are respectfully invited to send a full delegation. HENRY A. MEETZ,
 President Central Club.
 LEXINGTON, C. H., July 21, 1868. 1*

Kerosene! Kerosene!!
 5 BBL'S. FRESH KEROSENE OIL for sale low, by the barrel, or at retail, by
 July 19 J. & T. R. AGNEW.

Local Items.

Dr. E. E. Jackson has presented us with a bunch of very fine tomatoes—regular rousers—of the "Baird" variety. The seed for this, as well as many other reliable vegetables, can be obtained at his drug store.

BARBECUE MEAT.—Messrs. Dent and Lee gave a complimentary barbecue to their friends and patrons yesterday, and a jolly time they had, too. The meat was well seasoned and properly cooked.

LOGGER-HEADS.—Mr. Pollock has on exhibition, at his establishment, a large turtle—of the species logger-head—which will be served up in a day or two. Due notice will be given of the time.

MODESTY.—Can the Columbia *Phoenix* explain for us how it was, that the present Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee appointed himself Chairman thereof, while serving as President of the Senate, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor? — *Winsboro News*.

We cannot. Perhaps some of the learned Pundits can give the information.

The *People's Magazine*, for July, has been received from the republishers, Messrs. Pott & Emery, 5 and 13 Cooper Union, New York. It is one of the best miscellaneous magazines we receive. The illustrations are well executed, and the reading matter interesting.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.—We learn that the proposed demonstration in behalf of the Democratic nominees will come off on Tuesday evening next.

The District Central Executive Committee request us to invite the country Democratic Clubs to participate in the demonstration. General Hampton, Governor Perry, Captain Stanley, General Garlington and others are expected to speak on the occasion. It is thought that many of the houses along the line of march of the procession will be illuminated. The speaking will be from the balcony of Carolina Hall. The programme will be announced shortly.

AGNEW'S LIVERY STABLES.—It will be seen that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. John Agnew, has become the proprietor of Hitchcock's stables, recently owned by Mr. Frazer. Mr. Owen Daly will have the immediate charge of the stables, and thus we have a guarantee of their good management and prompt response to all demands in this line. Mr. Daly, the manager, and Mr. Agnew, the proprietor, are each well-known and approved citizens of the town, and are each thorough business men, and hence, we have no doubt, but that Columbia will have hereafter well-kept stables for the public accommodation.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sundays, from 4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 4½ p. m., and close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m.
 Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

Mass Meeting Lexington Democ'y.
 John Agnew—Livery Stables.
 Fisher & Heinitsh—Sundries.
 A. Palmer—Stoves, &c.

LIVERY STABLES.

 THE undersigned has purchased the Stables formerly so well known as Hitchcock's, and recently owned by Mr. Frazer.

Mr. OWEN DALY, a well-known citizen, and working man, has been placed in charge as Superintendent, and he trusts, by reasonable charges and courteous treatment, to merit a full share of public patronage. His OMNIBUSES, CARRIAGES, &c., will convey PASSENGERS to and from the Hotels and Private Residences on the arrival and departure of the various trains, and every effort will be made to give the public entire satisfaction.

JOHN AGNEW, Proprietor.
 OWEN DALY, Superintendent.
 July 22 12

Fresh Crackers.

BBL'S. SODA BISCUIT.
 " Sugar Crackers.
 " Ginger Snaps.
 " Butter Crackers.
 Also, Fanny Crackers, Egg Biscuit, Cream Biscuit, Nonpareil Biscuit, &c., for sale by
 J. & T. R. AGNEW.