

The News and Herald.

VOL. I--NO. 161

WINNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1877.

\$3.00 A Year
In Advance.

MR. TILDEN'S PROSPECTS.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE HOW HIS INAUGURATION CAN BE DEFEATED.

A Letter from Senator Gordon, of Georgia, to Governor Colquitt.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to Governor Colquitt, of that State, on the present situation, which has been approved by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and which he opens by saying:

I do not wonder at your anxious inquiry as to the prospects of Mr. Tilden's inauguration. I believe him to have been fairly elected. Such is the conviction, I think, of the country, of all Democrats, and of a large body of Republicans who supported Governor Hayes. How any unprejudiced man can doubt it or how his inauguration can be defeated with any show of compliance with law seems to me beyond comprehension, and to plain people the assumption of the office of Chief Executive against the constitutionally-expressed will of the people would seem an act of simple usurpation, and to mark another stage in the history of an expiring republic. Of course it is idle, in advance of the report of the joint committee of the two houses appointed for the purpose, to speculate as to the plan to be adopted for counting the electoral votes, but it is safe to say that no plan which finds support in the letter or spirit of the constitution, in the declared opinion of its framers, or in the practice or precedents of the government, or that will stand the test of time, can be adopted to count in Governor Hayes. I repeat, that of all the plans for counting in that gentleman when the Republican press is suggesting, and which take different hues with each succeeding day, as the party exigency or the public pulse seems to demand, not one of them has the least warrant of law or sanction of commanding precedents upon any one construction of the constitution, except that which would confer upon the Vice President all the powers which Congress possesses to count or reject the vote of States—and that is no construction at all. The result of the counting must be the election of Mr. Tilden. If, for instance, the prima facie programme, which was the Republican plan until the action of Governor Grover, of Oregon, is to be adopted, Mr. Tilden has 185 votes and is elected. If, on the contrary, Congress is to go behind the certificates and count the votes as given by the people of the States, Mr. Tilden has 196, without South Carolina, and of course is elected. If the twenty-second joint rule is to be re-adopted, allowing either house to object to the counting of a State, of course the House of Representatives will object to counting Louisiana, Florida and possibly South Carolina for Governor Hayes. It cannot be supposed that the House will ever consent to have these States counted as manipulated by returning boards who have usurped powers not conferred by the laws of those States, and expressly denied by the courts in two of them. To leave on that plan would be to result Mr. Hayes with only 166 votes and therefore not elected. If the bill of Senator Morton, now before the Senate, on the motion of Senator Edmunds, should be passed requiring all the votes to be counted from States which have sent up but one set of certificates, or the one counted upon which both houses agreed where there are two returns, then also would the result be Mr. Tilden's election. Again, if that clause of the constitution which requires for the election of a President a majority of all the Electors appointed by a majority of the States legally chosen and the votes of one or more States should be rejected, it would leave 184, a majority, and Mr. Tilden is elected; or if the other construction be given to that clause, viz., that it requires 185 votes to elect, that is a majority of all the Electors appointed, whether counted or not, then, although there would be no election by the people, in case any State were rejected, yet the House would elect, and would elect Mr. Tilden. But suppose the joint committee should fail to agree and the counting be left where the constitution leaves it—to the two houses. In that case the vote of no State to which objection was made could be lawfully counted, because, as counting is an affirmative act to be performed by both houses, it cannot be done by one. What is the business of both jointly cannot be performed by one separately. In each State, therefore, when there are more than one set of returns, neither could be counted if objection were made. A count by one, where it is clearly made the duty of two, is no count at all.

Senator Gordon then goes on to say that the constitution requires the two houses jointly to count and not jointly to object. The votes to be counted, he maintains, is what the two houses agree on, and not the vote to be rejected. The thirty-seven States are entitled to protection against the forged and false utterances of thirty-seven States.

Better that a State be silenced temporarily than she should under compulsion speak the untruth, the precise reverse of the verdict rendered by a majority of her people. Senator Gordon concludes as follows:

But let us go further. Suppose the House of Representatives should abdicate and consent to go through the mere form of counting those returns which in the doubly certified States were clothed with the forms of law. This would be to ignore its constitutional power to examine into the correctness of the returns. But a full Governor Hayes be counted in even upon that plan? The Republicans could thus capture, of course, these three Southern States, but by the same rule the Democrats would necessarily capture one vote from Oregon. For, if the Hayes Electors in Louisiana, for instance, are certified by the Governor of that State, so is one Tilden Elector in Oregon certified by the Governor of that State. If it be said that the popular vote of Oregon was over one thousand against the Tilden Electors, the reply is that the popular vote of Louisiana was more than eight thousand against the Hayes Electors. If the Governor of Oregon, supported as he is by the decisions of the highest courts and a long array of legal authority, be said to have committed a blunder in denying a certificate to a Hayes Elector, who, though elected, is ineligible, certainly the returning board, supported by no law, and violating the very law by which it was created, has committed not only a blunder, but a crime against the people of Louisiana, the people of the United States, and, if allowed to decide the Presidential election, against liberty itself, by refusing certificates to the Tilden Electors, who were both elected and eligible. So that upon this plan, also, Mr. Tilden must be declared elected and inaugurated, unless we are to witness the remarkable spectacle of the representatives of a great people attempting to settle one of the most momentous questions which concern their welfare and their liberties by some strange procedure, which is to be rigorously enforced when it subverts the purpose of one political party and be unceremoniously ignored where its enforcement would operate to the advantage of another. I group these different phases of the electoral problem together that you may clearly see how very difficult it is to defeat Mr. Tilden by any method of counting which is likely to receive the support of non-partisan men. In reply to the question as to whether Mr. Tilden will be peacefully inaugurated, I am almost ready, in view of the considerations I have given you, to say yes. It is proper, however, for me to apprise you of the belief prevailing here, that the more daring leaders of the Republican party are disposed to take the risk of inaugurating Governor Hayes in spite of Mr. Tilden's election, relying upon the supposed predisposition of the people to make no armed resistance in any event, and the belief is no less general that, if constantly assured beforehand of peaceable acquiescence, these desperate men will ruthlessly proceed to carry out their purposes, however fatal to free elections and to political liberty. Such, I say, is the apprehension prevailing here. But whatever may be the designs of this class of Republicans, I cannot believe that a majority of the Senate will ever sanction so lawless a proceeding or so hazardous an experiment. I have faith that the power of truth and reverence for law will control such a body as the United States Senate. It is no secret that there are Republicans in both houses of Congress who will never consent that the Vice-President of the United States shall exercise the extraordinary and dangerous powers which the extremists seek to confer upon him; and I know of no other method by which Mr. Hayes can be counted in. The very act of appointing a joint committee to report a plan would seem to be an abandonment of such a scheme and a recognition of the constitutional power of the two houses of Congress over the entire subject. I have thus endeavored to show you that any probable plan which may be adopted, short of vesting the President pro tempore of the Senate with dictatorial power, must result in the legal inauguration of Mr. Tilden. Nothing, I think, can prevent this, unless the extremists, emboldened by the promise of popular non-resistance, should attempt by sophistry, to evade the logic of facts and law, and to deny the constitutional rights of the House of Representatives. It will be seen that the constitution provides for all contingencies which have arisen and for all likely to arise in this case, and the surest guarantee of a peaceful solution of this grave question is an unwavering adherence to the law and the precedents. Let me conclude with the remark that the great mass of the people, Republicans and Democrats, are honest and fair-minded. I repose with great confidence on the power of public opinion, which is crystallizing, I believe, in the direction I have indicated. That it may be potent enough to secure the inauguration of Mr.

Tilden I believe to be the wish of a very large majority of the people, and I know of many honest Republicans who love country more than party. I am, very truly, yours,
J. B. GORDON.

Pay for Your Paper.

The way of it is this: A man writes, "I want your paper, but am not willing to pay in advance for it. If you are afraid to trust me for a year, I am afraid to trust you. How do I know that you will send me the paper for a year?" Such conclusions mark the conservatism of at least one careful man. There is no reason why he should trust us with a dollar and a half, perhaps it is best that he should not. There is no reason why a druggist should ask pay for the medicine he sells before it operates, or that a railroad company should ask pay for a ticket before the ride is finished, or that a carpenter should ask pay for building a house till it is worn out and the owner moved away.

It costs many thousands of dollars to buy a good printing office, and make ready for printing a newspaper. Paper, ink, labor, and all the little accessories to a paper cost the money in advance. We have not the means necessary to furnish ten thousand persons each with a newspaper for a year, then to employ a score of men to collect bills all over the country, unless we charge at least ten dollars a year for the paper. It is better for ten thousand men to pay each one dollar and a half a year in advance, than for us to have ten thousand dollars scattered all over the country, two-thirds of which we cannot collect. A man can easily forget to pay what he owes for the paper. He can move away and never be found, no matter how much that publisher may be in need of the dollar or two the subscriber may owe. It is not easy for a newspaper to disappear. The editor who has the earnings and reputation of a life-time invested in a business, and who has built up a newspaper to a large circulation, is not apt to cheat a man out of one dollar and half, more or less, for an unexpired newspaper subscription.

Another thing. We should never take a paper edited by a man we could not trust with the price of the paper. If you have no more confidence in us, and our business honesty than to be afraid to trust us, keep your money. We cannot afford to give credit to everybody, and it would be unfair to discriminate. For a number of years we have been printing a newspaper, and never yet have failed to send the paper each week to the persons who have paid for it. It is not likely that we shall commence being dishonest now. We cannot, without making a great change in our manner of conducting business, give a drizzling credit all over the county. We are not afraid to trust our correspondent with a dollar and a half, but prefer to have him read his own paper than one he has not paid for. He buys a pound of tea, and partakes thereof day after day till it is used up. He purchases a pair of boots, and for a year has the wearing of them. He pays the minister five dollars for performing the marriage ceremony that unites him to his wife, but according to his own rule, he should not pay the marriage fee till his wife expires, so he could have the use of both his wife and his money. Will the man sell us a barrel of pork and wait for his pay till the last piece is cooked and eaten? If so, we can tell him where he can find just such customers for all the pork he can raise.—*Exchange.*

DEFECTS IN HORSES.—It is recommended that in purchasing a horse it should be borne in mind that there is a direct relation between the horse's forehead and his disposition and qualities. The face must be very broad between the eyes, but it should taper a little as it approaches the ears. If the breadth is carried all the way upwards, the top of the head will be too wide, the ears ill set, and the horse probably sulky. As is the human being, so in the horse, a great deal of the expression of the countenance depends on the eye. It is a most marvelous index to the working of the mind within. A glance at it will often reveal the benevolent feeling, the sulky disposition, or the vicious propensity that is about to manifest itself. The reason of all this must be most obvious, when we remember that it is in direct communication with the brain—the material instrument through which the mind operates. The eye of the horse should be kindly, strong, bold and fiery, yet gentle-looking. It should not show much white, as that often indicates a vicious disposition. A horse that is looking back so far as to expose the white of his eye, is generally on the alert for mischief, and is not to be trusted with his heels. The eye gives a strong indication both of temper and temperament of the animal; and it is easy to judge from it whether activity or sluggishness prevails most.

As a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, and such like Disorders we can recommend Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills. They are for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOTE.

Facts Elicited by the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The South Carolina committee returned to Washington early this morning, after an absence of about a month. A vast amount of testimony has been taken, most of which is still in the notes of the stenographer. It has not, therefore, been fully examined by the committee; hence no formal action has been taken as to what conclusions will be reported to the House. The rumor, therefore, that the committee will report that the Hayes electors were legally elected has no foundation in any action the committee has taken, and must have been based merely upon a remark by individual members of the committee. Mr. Saylor, the chairman, says that the testimony taken by the committee will demonstrate, to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, three facts:

First.—That Wade Hampton and the entire Democratic State ticket, and a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, were elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 1,100.

Second.—That the intimidation was almost exclusively on the part of Radical negroes against those of their own color, who announced their intention to vote for Wade Hampton and other Democratic candidates for State offices.

Third.—That the riots at Cahoon and other places were instigated by the Radical leaders, their object being to arouse Northern prejudices against the Southern people.

So far as he was able to ascertain from the precinct returns, Mr. Saylor is of opinion that the Hayes electors were elected. He says, however, that there is some doubt about this, because of the difficulty of determining whether or not certain precinct returns should be regarded. There were about forty precinct returns missing, and they had to go to secondary sources to ascertain what the vote was in those precincts. He thinks they approximated the result at those missing polls, and in order that whatever doubt there was might be given to the Republican side, his committee would doubtless admit the choice of the Hayes electors. About the election of Hampton, however, there could be no doubt. All of the decent Republicans in South Carolina admit his election, and say that it is for the best interests of the State and the people that he should be recognized as the legitimate Governor. The witnesses produced by Chamberlain and United States District Attorney Corbin were, with one or two exceptions, negroes, and before they were sent to Saylor's committee they were instructed in Corbin's office. They all came with stories committed to memory, and some ludicrous scenes occurred when they got their tales mixed up. The army officers who were called as witnesses by the Democrats, without exception, testified that without their knowledge not a single outrage had been committed upon negroes by the Democrats on election day. In almost every instance where negroes testified to acts of violence by the whites, army officers commanding in the neighborhood, who were present at the time these occurrences were said to have taken place, testified that they had neither seen nor heard of any such outrages.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, a Republican member of the committee, in regard to the work of the committee, said:

"All the members of the committee are now in the city except one. We have taken what will make a large volume of testimony and we shall probably examine some more witnesses here. What we have before us now, and I am certain what we shall obtain additional, goes and will go to show that the South Carolina election resulted in the success of the Republican electoral ticket. While at Columbia, and just before our departure, the members of the sub-committee had ascertained and were unanimously of the opinion that the State had gone for Hayes on the face of the returns. It then became a question with us whether we should give that information to the public or not. Knowing the intense interest that was felt in the matter in all sections of the country, we decided that it was our duty to make the result of our investigation known in some way. We then resolved to communicate the fact to the representatives of the Columbia papers. They were admitted to our room, and we informally authorized them to say that, in our opinion, the Hayes electors had a majority. To make the matter certain and avoid possible misrepresentation or inaccuracies I wrote a few lines in substance such as have been printed and gave it to the press representatives. In publishing it they took the liberty of signing the names of the members of the committee to the paper, which was not authorized by us. There is no doubt in the world that intimidation was practiced by the Hampton side. That has been proven by numerous witnesses. The testimony is irrefragable. There was a great deal of it on the other side also. Republican negroes in South Carolina under-

stand that business quite as well as the white men. There are black Democrats in South Carolina, a large number of them, and their political opponents of the same color in the late election used every influence they possibly could to influence their votes."

Guanu—What is it?

The word *guanú* or rather *huano*, belongs to the Quechua or Indian language of Peru. When the Spaniards discovered that country, about three and a half centuries ago, they found it extensively and intelligently cultivated. As it never rains on the coast of Peru, irrigation has always been necessary, and the character and magnitude of the works constructed by the Indians to water their lands were matters of surprise and comment to the Spanish invaders. They were also amazed at the size and variety of the crops produced, and found that the natives used freely a peculiar natural fertilizer, which they called "guanú." They learned that the transportation of this substance from the islands where it occurred in immense deposits, gave employment to a large number of men and many small vessels.

One of the Spanish historians of that day says: "The effect of this substance they call 'guanú' is truly wonderful to behold, a small quantity making the land to yield a hundred fold. This material was no other than what is now known in this country as Peruvian guano, and is used in Peru, at least, dates from a very remote period, and to this day no other manner is employed; and notwithstanding the land has been under cultivation for centuries, there is still no diminution in the yield, and the production of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, corn, wine, &c., is enormous, and may safely bear comparison with that of the most fertile regions of the globe."

From these facts, it would seem that the idea prevalent among some farmers, that guano injures the land is certainly a fallacy, at least so far as Peru is concerned, for if it had bad effects on the soil it would surely be noticed everywhere in that country.

But returning to the word "guanú"—both Webster and Worcester define it as a substance found on certain islands, chiefly on the coast of South America and Africa; consisting of the excrements of birds and characterized by a large percentage of urate of ammonia and other ammoniacal salts.

The name "guanú" has, however, been applied, unjustly to a great many natural and artificial compounds sold as fertilizers, but devoid wholly or in part of the characteristics of genuine guano. Phosphate of lime, mixtures of bone black, fish or meat scrap, &c., are frequently offered as guano. However great a cover their peculiar advantages may be, it is a misappropriation of the name to call them guano, and likely to mislead the purchaser.

It is true that there exists a peculiar phosphate rock which once used as guano, but having been exposed to the rains of centuries, is thoroughly bleached, and contains not a trace of the subtle ammoniacal salts it once possessed, and no longer retains the valuable fertilizing properties of Peruvian guano. Such are the Soubrier, Baker's Island, and other so-called guanús.

These are the residues from the excreta of birds, yet the action of water has so altered their properties, that they are no longer guanús. Similarity of origin is by no means a guarantee that two substances are one and the same, and as before said, under the term guano should be embraced only such natural fertilizers as retain all the urate of ammonia and other ammoniacal salts which the Peruvian guano possesses.

A still more improper use of the name "guanú" is made by the manufacturers of artificial fertilizers, who designate their products by the term guano, qualified perhaps by some adjective, but all of which need to be composted to give anything like the same results as even the raw Peruvian guano. Hence, it is clear that the only article which is sold in this country that should bear the name of guano, is that imported from Peru, and a clear understanding of this fact will save our farmers much disappointment and expense.—*Country Gentleman.*

Robert McEvoy, who, it will be remembered, murdered Col. James Gregg, of Graniteville, some months ago, and who made his escape from the Aiken jail after trial, conviction, and sentence to death, was recaptured at Columbia last week. He was on the northern-bound train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and was caught by the Columbia chief of police. He pretended to be another individual altogether, but the Aiken sheriff and his deputy recognized him at the first glance. He tried to pass himself off as "Fred Willoughby." He has been taken back to Aiken jail, there to remain till his case shall be finally determined by the Supreme Court.

Neither the clerk of court nor the sheriff of Marion county recognizes Chamberlain as governor.

BILL ARP ON THE SITUATION.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

You must excuse me, but it is impossible to suppress myself altogether at this time. I feel like a little crow in the pot; and do me good generally. And didn't we lick 'em; and did you say his name was Hayes? And is he the man who said he didn't mind it himself neither? Priests and Levites of Jericho! How much will he bleed his pocket? Why, bless your soul, the nigger is free. He can go to Ohio if he wants to. We haven't got 'em penned up. If Hayes, or whatever his name is, will call 'em, they'll come. Ain't it curious these darkeys don't go to their friends? Ain't it curious their friends don't come down to see them if they are so exasperated? Maybe they are intimidated. The truth is, Mr. Watterson, them Radicals give the nigger suffrage to humble us and out-vote us, but they never counted on it givin' us 30 more votes in makin' a President. The nigger voted for Hayes, if that's his name, and elected Mr. Tilden. Hurray for the nigger. Next thing you hear of these Radicals will be tryin' to take away his vote, or colonize him in some furrin' land.

But it's too late—the dog is dead. They may talk about intimidation, about countin' out and holdin' on, but it can't be did. Knaves don't take kings in this game. They stocked the cards and had the shuffle and deal, and we won it, and the stakes we are bound to have. We'll fight on it, sur. Yes, sur; if the word comes to the word we'll whip 'em agin. Two hundred and fifty thousand majority has settled this question. As General Gordon said: "Stand up, my countrymen, stand up; don't wilt nor waver; we have met the enemy and they are ours—that is if we can keep 'em. I know they are as sickery as eels, but we must hold 'em. The life of the nation depends on it. Liberty and free speech and habeas corpus are all in peril. Four more years of Radical rule and this country will be as lifeless as an Egyptian mummy. They must not be allowed to steer the old ship any longer. Its agin-natur. Its agin the law of Moses, and Revelation, and the Shorter Catechism, and the long meter doxology. My wife says if the light must come, the women ought to take a hand this time, and she is ready to tare 'hair with old mother Hayes, if that's her name, or any other woman who is mournin' for the nigger."

Mr. Watterson, sur, we have patiently bided our time. We saw this glorious event a comin'. If it wasn't a star in the East, it was a roarin' borealis in the North. We knowed there was justice and generosity in the bosoms of Northern Democrats. For a long time we've been isteinin' for the rumblin' thunder of their indignation. Ever and anon it has vibrated upon the air like the shake of a young earth quake, and we've lived in hope and defied despair until at last the pent-up storm came down upon 'em like an Alpine avalanche, or a simoon in the desert, or a typhoon of the tropics, or a cyclone of the raging seas. Oh! it was terrible, terrible! Excuse me for growin' eloquent, if you please, for it seems to me I still hear the mighty voices of three millions of honest Democrats exclaimin' with trumpet tongues, "Get out of these Aogun stables and let us turn the Potomac in. The stench of your corruption has overpread the land! You have made the rich richer and the poor poorer; ye have smothered honesty, garoted industry and sown discord among kindred. Ye have put your Southern brethren in a pit and dyed their shirts in pokerberry juice, and called it blood to deceive the people, but like Joseph of old, they will yet be put in power and save the land from ruin and destruction. Joseph's brethren repented in tears and sorrow, but ye will not repent. They did not steal his silver cup, but ye will steal and carry away in your carpet-bags not only the cup, but the sheeters and the spoons."

Why, sur, the first official advertisement Mr. Tilden will put in the Washington papers will be fixin' a day of thanksgivin', and endin' for sealed proposals for a penitentiary big enough to accommodate 30,000 Radical thieves who have stolen a thousand million of dollars from the national treasury.

Mr. Watterson, sur, Uncle Sammy Tilden is agoin to take his seat in that cheer—if he lives. There's doubts about a heap of things in this sublimous world, but there ain't no doubt about that. Let 'em rip and roar and snort and cavort like a dyin' alligator if they want to, but my private opinion is a heap of 'em had better be marshalin' their assets for transportation to some furrin and unknown clime. Intimidation! Oh my country! A manzin impudence! Who has been intimidated for the last ten years? Haven't they kept us under bayo nets all the time? Haven't they divided the army about half-and-half between us and the Injuns? Let 'em hunt for intimidation nearer home. Why, sur, there was thou-

sands of humble Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania who wanted to vote for Mr. Tilden, but their bread and meat depended on not doing it. How about all the workmen in the shops, mills, factories, that belonged to the Radicals who made their blotted fortunes out of the late war? There was no intimidation, of course, but the boss calls them all up and says: "You vote as you please, but if you don't vote for Hayes (didn't you say that was his name?) you can come to the captain's office and settle, and get your walkin' papers."

The truth is, Mr. Watterson, those Radical cowards have been afraid of us so long that they have got intimidation on the brain. Ben Butler was invited to go to New Orleans to help count, but he didn't go; he replied by telegraph—"Great spoons! I can't go. I feel intimidated." Now the worst case I have heard of is Jack Allan's. He has three hundred negroes on his sugar plantation, and been pressed for labor he offered every darkey who would stay at home an extra dollar in silver, and they stayed. The shame of the coin intimidated 'em, and so Louisiana is to be set down for—did you say his name was Hayes?

Now for the other side of the picture. These Radical rascals made the poor niggers believe that if Mr. Tilden was elected they would all be put on the block and sold into slavery. They were made to believe a and put in fear of losin' their liberty, and that wasn't intimidation, was it? Why, sur, in the last ten days 17 of 'em have axed me to buy 'em when the sale comes off; but I'm afeard to do it. They have followed these Radicals so long I'm afeard they would steal everything I've got, Sur, if there was some high and mighty arbiter of these issues who would speak to us from the clouds—some great and supreme judge a settin' on the top-most peak of the Rocky mountains a lookin' down with majestic wisdom upon this belovided and bewildered land, he would throw out every nigger vote that such intimidation carried to Hayes, which they say is his name. Sur, the intimidation was all on the other side. Even the carpet-baggers and scoundwags who roost around us like buzzards watchin' a sick horse, would have voted for Uncle Sam if they hadn't been afeard of losin' their offices. They were intimidated, and now they are lamentin' they didn't do like Sam Bard, and flee from the wrath to come before it was too late, and make themselves unanimous.

Sur, I know that all of us, more or less, are livin' under a measure of intimidation. The fear of the law, the fear of society, the fear of the devil, or some other fear, keeps us all intimidated. There are some men I would lick if I wasn't afeard they would lick me. There's mighty few men living in a state of perfect freedom. Our domestic and commercial relations give the lie to it every day. You know how it is yourself; but are all these relations to be busted up on that account? No, sur—by no means. A reasonable quantity of intimidation is a wholesome thing for beast and man.

No, let 'em count us out if they dare to. I know they can beat the almanac and the multiplication table and the devil himself on a count when they want to. Their only chance to get out of his kingdom when he gets 'em, is to fool him on the count some evening at dress-parade.

But we've got some long heads a watchin' of 'em, and they'll be caught at their rascality. Joe Brown and Sam Bard have gone to Florida, and Joe is a whale. He's some on a count himself. He's counted votes before, and hasn't forgot the lick. Whether he learned from Bullock or Bullock learned from him I don't know; but Joe didn't jine Gideon's band for nothing. He slipped in and slid out just as easy, and nobody knew when it was done. Sam Bard doesn't do that way. He tumbles in and tumbles out with a regular somersault, and makes as much noise in doin' it as a schoolboy jumpin' into a mill pond. But Joseph is all right now, and our folks are bettin' on him.

One thing is shore and certain—we are not going to have the other fellow to rule over us—and did you say his name was Hayes?

Yours jubly, BILL ARP.

The Charleston Journal of Commerce says: "It is stated upon good authority that Redpath, the notorious bloody-shirt flauter, was a member of a gang of bummers that entered the mansion of the Misses Elliott, in George street, while that building was under the safeguard of the United States after the war, and stole therefrom a French clock. This clock was returned by order of General Woodford, then in command of the city, and it is now in the possession of the owner, who can tell the little story."

Thomas H. Blackwell, well known as assistant internal revenue collector at Columbia, died at that place on Monday before last, from pneumonia.