

JOHNSTONE JONES, Editor and Proprietor

Sunday, January 11, 1874.

Attorney General Williams.

President Grant in withdrawing the nomination of Williams to be Chief Justice, has yielded to the public feeling of the country.

Some will praise the President for doing this thing. His flog-men will do doubt sound his praises, for yielding to the will of the people.

Who will be the next nominee? is the question now on the lips of thousands. It is rumored that Caleb Cushing will be the fortunate one.

The Supplemental Civil Rights Bill

What is known as the Supplemental Civil Rights Bill, is entitled "A bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights."

The following is the full text of the bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whoever, being a corporation or natural person, and owner, or in charge of any public inn; or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required; or of any line of stage coaches, railroad or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight; or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions, or any public school, supported in whole or in part, at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein, of any citizen of the United States, because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured, in damages to be recovered in action of debt."

Suffering Louisiana.

In Congress, on Wednesday, Monroe, of Ohio, from the committee on education and labor, reported back adversely the resolution offered by Sypher, of Louisiana, directing army rations to be issued for the relief of the starving poor in the Southern States.

The attention of Congress is more occupied, perhaps, with the discussion of the salary grab question, than anything else. Evidently, the Solons at Washington think more of their pay than of the interests of the country.

The Farmers of New Hampshire now achieved a triumph, of considerable significance. The Republican Convention has nominated for Governor to succeed Straw, the present Governor, General McClutchie, a man described as being "an everyday farmer, a practical tiller of the soil, and as homely a man as can be found in a day's walk."

Governor Moses and staff the other day visited the guard house in Charleston. What a pity they couldn't have been locked up in here, as other thieves are!

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT is still busy preparing for war with Cuba. Government officials and contractors are no doubt making the most of this golden opportunity for plundering the Treasury.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New Hampshire Democratic Convention has nominated James H. Weston for Governor.

The Richmond Enquirer comes out strongly for ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, as United States Senator.

The debt of New York State, after applying the sinking fund accumulated at this time, is put down by the Governor at \$21,131,379.34.

At Lapeer, Michigan, on Tuesday night, the house of Jacob McManigal was burned and the entire family, consisting of husband, wife and child, perished in the flames.

St. Paul, a man suspected of having set fire to Portland, Oregon, in August last, was arrested on Thursday. He was seen Wednesday in the act of attempting to cause another conflagration in the same town.

Geo. W. Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Mississippi, is indicted on the charge of embezzling twenty-five thousand dollars of government money, and is under arrest.

The names of several gentlemen are publicly mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship, including those of Senators Morton and Howe. The former more prominently, but up to noon Friday nothing could be obtained in official quarters concerning the subject.

Sleeping cars from Richmond to Savannah, via Petersburg, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, were placed upon the Atlantic coast line on Thursday. There will be no change of cars. This completes the sleeping arrangements from New York to Florida for the comfort of invalids traveling thither.

Summary of South Carolina News.

YORK—Rev. D. D. Dantzer is the newly-approved pastor of the Methodist congregation at Yorkville.—The Yorkville Female College is to be re-organized and re-opened under the management of a stock company.—Thomas Barnett, son of A. H. Barnett, was accidentally shot last Friday. No one was with him at the time. He was hunting ducks.—Last Monday a meeting of the depositors of the Citizens' Savings Bank was held in Yorkville. W. B. Metts, Esq., submitted a plan for the resuscitation of the Bank. If adopted, this place will enable the Bank to resume business under the control of trustees. A general meeting of the stockholders was to have been held yesterday.—Yorkville Enquirer, Jan. 8.

GREENVILLE—Greenville pays 12 mills for State and 10 mills for county tax.—Wm. Bruce Breazeale, charged with the killing of Lee Hunter in the town of Walhalla on the 6th of December last, has been bailed by Judge Cooke in the sum of \$6,000.—Robert Holiday, an aged and respectable man in Greenville county, was shot and killed last week by a young man named Vermillion.—A great deal of racing took place on the Fair Grounds at Greenville Christmas week.—Maj. T. B. Ferguson has moved his store up town.—The Swiss Bell Ringers played in Greenville Thursday and Friday nights.—Republican, Jan. 8.

COLUMBIA—Grand battles Royal are talking place at Fines' cock-pit.

L. Cass Carpenter will soon re-enter the newspaper field.—Prof. Joseph H. Denck will give at an early day a grand instrumental and vocal concert, in which he will be assisted by several amateurs.—Phenix.

CHARLESTON.—The Spanish Brig Emilio sailed for Barcelona Wednesday with 600 bales of cotton.—Barrett is delighting the citizens of the "City by the Sea" with his dramatic performances.—John Coleman, a noted burglar, was arrested Monday. He attempted to escape and was mortally wounded by a pistol shot.—Charleston News and Courier.

Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, in a recent letter says: "Nothing more important, nothing more conciliating, could be done by Congress for the Southern States than to make a liberal appropriation for the public free schools. The white population generally feel the necessity of educating the colored race as well as their own children; but almost the whole burden falls upon themselves, as the colored people have ordinarily but a slight poll tax. Mr. Hoar's educational fund bill meets the case substantially, and would undoubtedly be acceptable to the people, with the exception of a limited number of party men." This alludes to the measure introduced by Mr. Hoar in the last Congress. He has introduced the same or a similar measure into the present Congress.

When Elliott (colored M. C.) concluded his remarks on the civil rights bill there was loud and continuous applause, and he received such an ovation as has rarely been accorded to any one on the floors of Congress. Members advanced by the score to congratulate and shake hands with him, blocking up the main aisle and creating such confusion, that the Speaker was finally compelled to demand that order be maintained.

Flanagan, of Texas.

When Edmund Burke wanted to emphasize the disappearance of chivalry from Europe and to show what kind of thing the French Revolution had brought, he flourished a dagger before the English House of Commons, which he was then addressing. As a piece of dramatic effect it told upon the House; cheer after cheer resounded as he waved the weapon in air. Claptrap or not, it was successful for the moment, and success, we all know, is a generator of imitation. So, from Burke we come down to Flanagan; from the rotary of chivalry to the idolizer of greenbacks; from the impassioned idealist to the sordid salary grabber. We have been searching for a type of the salary-grabber, and we thought that in General Butler we had him; but it seems not. There is, it would appear a mountainous audacity which Ben Butler, piled on Pig Iron Kelley, would not equal in height.—That steep individuality is Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas. No dagger did he flourish in the face of the astounded Senators; no weird terror of Jacobin mobs, laying unclean and bloody hands on anointed kings and queens, did he summon up; no vibrating appeal for ten thousand swords to leap from their scabbards to avenge the decapitated Autrichienne did he make. Oh, no! Flanagan was as original as he could be. Clearing his melodious throat, he made a speech on the salary grab, which, despite its brevity, shall live beside Burke on chivalry for the delight of generation to come. Senator Flanagan, as he cleared his melodious throat to make this speech, was a picture for the pencil of an artist. Like the Knight of La Mancha, the creatures of his visions crowded around and thickened the air in his vicinity. The sheeted ghost of Credit Mobilier jibbered on the back of his chair; the disembodied spirits of railroad, land and claim jobs flitted circling around the champion salary-grabber as he cleared his melodious throat to begin. He was about to speak in behalf of the meaneast and most furtive piece of legislation which Congress had ever passed, and what more appropriate than that he should scorn all the subtleties, dodges and shifts under which his predecessors on the same side of the argument had disguised their intentions. "If there was any guilt in the grab, I am guilty."—Here is no humbug, Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, has put himself clear on the record. He voted for the increase because it was bringing more gist to Flanagan's mill, and his only regret at the time was that it did not bring more.—Many a weak-kneed Senator and Representative who has become sorry for taking back pay will admire the firmness of Flanagan. Flanagan was on the lookout for Number One, and he never changed his opinion regarding what would benefit that primary numeral. Therefore he says it was out of the purest motives he voted for the salary grab. The age of grabbing he had reason to fear was gone; for he was left alone to champion it. Laying his left hand upon a bulging spot over his heart, then placing his right hand inside his coat he drew forth like a lightning flash his back pay in genuine greenbacks. They made a goodly pile, and as he shook them under the noses of the more squeamish Senators they looked like the pictures of lightning in the hands of Jupiter. "Here they are, sir; this is my pay; I am going to fight for it to the last." Such were the fiery words of Flanagan. He went on to say that the people objected more to the Credit Mobilier thieves than the salary stealers. He thought Onkes Ames a good enough man, "one of the best he ever knew," which will not be taken as a very valuable certificate of character for the rest of his acquaintances. It was the demagogues, he thought, who preferred the indictment against the stealers. We need not take his word for this. Senator Carpenter said it was the voice of the people which frightened the money in his pocket. Be that as it may, Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Senator from Texas, has stepped in a striking position into the niche kept vacant for the ideal salary grabber.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond (Va.) State Journal, an able Republican paper, is opposed to the Civil Rights Bill.

At the end of 1873 there were 71,564 miles of railroad in the country, 4,190 miles having been constructed during the year.

A St. Louis Alderman expressed the opinion, which a reporter was cruel enough to take down verbatim, that "horses is 'frauder of dummlies than street cars."

"Her face was her fortune" has just been issued, and is to be followed shortly by "His cheek was what made him."

The Secretary of War has been directed to appoint two medical officers of the army to investigate the cholera in the West last year.

The expenses of the Executive office, Washington, D. C., have been doubted during the present administration.

A chap in Richmond, the other night dressed up in female attire to play ghost, and attempted to frighten some girls—when last heard from, the doctor had not quite completed the job of extracting shot from his carcass.

In relation to the case of General Howard, Secretary Belknap says: "There is not the slightest doubt of the inappropriety of any disbursing officer investing the money of the United States and afterwards using the interest for any purpose whatever, except such use be sanctioned by express statute."

Mixed Schools.

On the subject of Mixed Schools, Mr. Stephens in his great speech said:

I do not believe the colored people of Georgia have any desire for mixed schools, and very little, indeed, for mixed churches as contemplated by this measure. The tendency on their part, throughout the State, in all the religious denominations, except the Catholic, is to separate from the whites in church association and organization. In all instances, within my knowledge, the whites have been perfectly willing, and even solicitous, for them to remain, and worship in same houses and before the same altars; but they preferred to go to themselves. So with the schools. They have no desire or wish for mixed schools composed of white and colored children. All they want is their right and just participation in the common school fund in schools of their own. This they now have in Georgia. They also have a university for themselves at Atlanta, aided by the State, as the State University for whites is in like manner aided by the State. They have no desire for anything partaking of the character of social rights; and if the people, colored and white, in the several Southern States, shall be left to themselves to work out their own destiny under the present system, subject alone to the controlling law of justice, as before stated, without external influence of any sort, it will, in my judgment, be infinitely better for both races. Reciprocal wants and duties will soon, of themselves, bring about as much harmony and concord as are usually found in any State or country. And in this connection, I have no hesitancy in giving it as my deliberate opinion, that there is not a colored man in Georgia who knows me (and my acquaintance with that class is not very limited) who would not come to me for a personal favor, or personal counsel, or in case of real grievance for a redress of personal wrongs, with more confidence in my having justice secured to him, than to any "carpet-bagger" in the State, however industrious he may be in sowing the seeds of discord between the races, and vociferous in advocating the doctrines of the "Civil Rights Bill," so-called.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald that the President is opposed to the Civil Rights Bill for reasons which that writer sets forth at length in his last letter from the Capital.—The Herald editorially says that hotels and public conveyances should be thrown open to the negroes. In addition to this the Washington Republican reminds Gen. Kemper that the President stands pledged to this measure. Let us hope that the correspondent of the Herald is right in the statement which he makes with such minuteness and precision.

Advices from New Orleans says that the members of the House Judiciary Committee, now engaged in taking testimony there respecting the charges against Judge Durell, will conclude their labors this week. The investigation has been conducted with closed doors, but enough information has leaked out to warrant the assertion that impeachment of Judge Durell is certain.

The London Lancet is of the opinion that protracted labor at the sewing machine is decidedly injurious. The workers suffer from nervous debility and exhaustion which bring on more serious diseases.

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DEAR SIR: During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a table-spoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Rev. R. TELFORD, Missionary in China. DEAR SIR: During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the Summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for cholera if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge, ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhoea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly, Rev. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

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