Sunday, April 16, 1871.

WM. H. BERNARD Editor and Proprietor.

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PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS. Although but one individual can be the favored recipient of a Presidential nomination at the hands of his united party, the number of aspirants for the hon rs of candidacy is absolutely unlimited. In our political annals few more interesting subjects of study are to be tound than the records of the sore disappointments of the almost innumerable individuals, who have imagined themselves, more than once, within a stone's throw of the great goal of American political ambition.

The old Whig party, so justly renowned for the splendid abilities of its leaders, in consequence of its numerous defeats by the Democracy, rarely had the opportunity to offer the Presidential crown to its eminent members. American history gives no account of more frequent and severe disappointments of honorable ambition, encountered with the knightly magnanimity which belonged to the man, than were suffered by Henry Clay. The last those of Mr. Clay, but as Webster had not the moral altitude of Clay, so his disappointments were neither so decorously endured, nor so gracefully concealed, as were those of his great compeer.

From the expiration of General Jack son's second term, until the dissolution of the Democratic party in 1860, the almost uninterrupted triumph of that organization attracted to its membership most of the youthful energy and ambition of the land. Its ranks were filled by rising young statesmen, whose friends claimed for them the eventual distinction of the Presidency. The nominating conventions of the Democracy and the preliminary State conventions were the scenes of animated struggles between the friends of a dozen or more prominent aspirants. For at least twenty years before he attained the sceptre, Mr. Buchanan was a prominent candidate for Presidential honors. General Cass, once nominated, had the honor of being warmly and powerfully supported by enthusiastic friends in five successive national conventions. Douglas was in active training for the Presidency for some fifteen years and yet never secured the choice of an undivided party. In addition to these were Breckenridge, Dickinson, Slidell, Hunter, Wise, Houston, and at least a score of others during the interval between Polk's administration and the close of Buchanan's term, who cherished aspirations which their friends thought neither unreasonable, nor improbable of gratification.

Just as the wonderful discipline of the old Democracy was maintained by its ambitious leaders, who saw in a united party the only possible hope for themselves, and just as that discipline was at last destroyed by the clashing of factions, each too weak to control, yet too power ful to yield, so is now, and will hereafter be, the case with the Republican party During three Presidential terms this organization has borne unchecked sway. It has intrenched itself at Washington by all the appliances of power and patronage and but for the follies of Grant and the unmistakeable incapacity of its present leaders, it should have been able to secure at least an additional decade of power. Many of its prominent members still beleive the organization invincible, if united, and hence the zeal with which they labor to restore the lost unity and integrity of their party.

Present efforts to heal Republican dissensions are not to be mistaken as made in the interest of Grant's renomination. All the hopes of all the Radical aspirants are embarked upon the common bottom which is now menaced with wreck. Men like Morton, Colfax, Logan, Butler, et id omne genus, live by means of the Republican party and have no hope of tuture advancement save through its bounty. Men who appear to be vigorously laboring in behalf of Grant, are really working for themselves. In the two houses of Congress there are probably fitty Republicans who believe themselves possible and probable

putative candidates for Presidential or Vice- Presidential honors. Each of these is of course for himself first, and atterwards for somebody else, Grant being the second | nently worthy of its origin. choice of a great many.

Although Grant appears to be pliant and plastic enough in the hands of those who shape his course, it is plain that he has no sincere friends even in the little coterie which directs the Administration. Grant himself has some of the attributes of party leadership, none of the genial and generous qualities-many of them | throat cut, was found at Bennettsville last faults perhaps, none of the rugged virtues and adamantine traits which constituted the strength, and the weakness also at times, of our great party leaders. Nor is there in Morton, Conkling or Chandler any of the characteristics of that real friendship, which, undemonstrative at ordinary times, is powerful, courageous and aggressive, in behalf of its object, in seasons of trial and danger. A man incapable of true friendship is certain not to ously in Columbia on Thursday night, bave true friends. Seemingly active exertions in behalt of Grant are really in behalf of Radical unity. If the temple shall fall, it will bring a common ruin; insecure foundation, and replacing the fallen columns. It is commune periculum; Mr. Benjamin S. Raysor, a highly respected citizen, died at George's Station on the

THE GRIEVANCIES OF SOUTH CARO. his age. LINA.

The agitation in South Carolina on ac count of the extravagance of the State government will, no doubt, be somewhat allayed by the proposed State convention of tax-payers to devise means of relief. Nearly all the papers in the State favor the object of the meeting, although many express doubts of its ability to cure the evils of which they complain. Many town and county meetings have been held, at the suggestion of the Charleston meeting, to appoint delegates to attend the convention. The Columbia Union and convention. The Columbia Union and decade of Daniel Webster's life was but a the Union Times propose to send a dele- day or two, was run over by a freight mediately took him back into his service series of sombre shadows. His aspirations gation of leading men directly to Washwere as positive and palpable as were ington to represent their grievencies, but others prefer to await the action of the

Besides the enormous increase in the amount of the State taxes, the legislature has provided that the tax which should otherwise not be due until next spring must be paid in November of this year. No explanation is given for this change, which puts the burdens of two years upon the people in one year, and must prove a great hardship. In 1860 the people of South Carolina paid \$400,000 taxes; this

year they will pay \$4,395,047. It is asserted that correction must come from some source, or the State will be bankrupt, and peace will be indefinitely postponed.

THE BONAPARTES AT WORK.

Amid the crash of matter and wreck of worlds, so to speak, in France, the agents of the deposed Emperor are not idle in seeking to produce a reaction in the minds of the French people. They are now sending persuasive Bonapartist proclamations by mail in sealed envelopes to citizens of the various cities of France. Lyons is said to be flooded with these political circulars. The Journal de Havre also states that M. Conti, the ex-Emperor's former private Secretary, has been seen in Paris distributing money to the Bonapartist agents. Bologne is said to be the headquarters of the intrigues for the replacement of the fallen dynasty, and report states that the Empress Eugenie directs the whole movement. -

The admirable speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 4th of April, by Hon. S. S. Cox; of New York, on the Ku Klux bill, has the following text from Mirabeau on the frontis-

"Too often are bayonets the only remedy applied to the convulsions of oppression. But bayonets never re-establish but the peace of terror, the silence of despotism. Ah! the people are not a furious herd which must be kept in chains. Always quiet and moderate when truly free, they are violent and unruly under those governments where they are systematically debased, in order to have a pretext to despise them. ? Bor DOR ATO

According to the Atlantic cable Rochefort is once more in extremis. We insist upon Rochefort's dying in good faith this time. It is a duty he owes to society, and especially to the newspaper profession. We are tired of writing and reading obituaries of Rochefort. To dollars to pay for your subscription! Unwaite his abituary once was a great pleasure, but the occupation has grown state.
Not even Rochefort is justified in causing.

Not even Rochefort is justified in causing.

Your hand in your pocket and give me two dollars to pay for your subscription! Un122d section of the act of 1864, amended by the act of 1866, for the several quarters of the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, on the interest rayable by the city on the bonds interest rayable by the city on the bonds issued by it. On account of the five mile.

To The Merchants of the Cape reports of his death to be spread about for the mere pleasure of enjoying the painful disappointment of the world when

it is discovered that he still lives.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher doesn't seem to have been made much worse by his twenty-thousand dollar sala ry, than he was when forced to drag out a miserable existence on a salary of sixteen candidates for either the first or second thousand. He was kind enough to say in place in the nation. In the Senate are the a stump speech in Plymouth Church, the Vice-President, Colfax, Edmunds, Fenton, other Sunday, that he expects to meet the Sherman, Sumner, Logan, Trumbull, Wil- Pope in Heaven. Of course he is not fool son, Conkling and Chandler, and in the enough to suppose that he will meet any-House Blaine, Banks, Butler, Bingham body there, but it is really pious in him to and Dawes; all these are prominent encourage Pius by talking in that way.

Our Society pronounces the "Boston dip" a lesson from the lowest of London dance-houses, and says that it is emi-

The Williams Review says a junior recently returned a book to the college library with a hair-pin enclosed as a book-mark. He thinks he lent that book.

Palmetto Leaves

.. The body of a child, with its

.. Mr. Jacob Rawl, the former Deputy Sheriff of Lexington county, died in Alabama a short time since.

W. J. McPherson, of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed commissioner of deeds for South Carolina.

Total number of arrests in Columbia for the month of March, 124, of which 107 were males and 17 females. . Two fires occurred simultane

both said to be the work of an incendiary. Loss \$8,000 or \$10,000. .. Robbing ladies on the streets,

by snatching satchels, reticules, &c., from their hands, is a Charleston amusement, hence the necessity of strengthening the indulged in by "unbleached domestics." The Charleston News says

> The Charleston News says Mr. Thomas Finley has so far recovered from his wounds received in the shooting affair at the race course as to be able to

> 10th inst., in the twenty-seventh year of

walk about the streets. . The Edgefield Advertiser says: Winslow Hamilton who killed Capt. Geo. Butler, and for whose apprehension Gov. Scott lately offered \$500, was arrested on Saturday last, at his father's house in by every member, repeating in emphat Lincoln county, Ga. talle , ager at the *

was in the vicinity of Blackville for a train about a mile below that place on It causes an unpleasant shudder to Monday last, his head being completely

Tribune, was a dozen years ago editing editor, but, like all other country journal-ists, had his experiences. We will let him pect.—Cleveland Herald. the Xenia (Ohio) News. He made a smart tell his own story in his own words. He says there is one thing in the Tribune office which grieves him, and that is the proof-reading. And this is his story:

I can manage pig-iron for my chief, but cannot manage the proof-readers, andabout once a week I get an injunction from him that I must dismiss a proofreader. And that recalls my early experience when I learned it in a small .way. After I had fearned printing in a country vertisements, which came into the office with the explanation that "this is to be inserted in case you give an excellent editorial notice along with it."

One day we had an advertisement of the Columbus Commercial, College, and the foreman came to me and told me there must be an editorial notice of it. My time was short. The forms were waiting, and I wrote it straightway—"The Columbus Commercial College is an excellent and well-deserving institution. The ad-I sent it to the proof-reader and went home. I got up late the next day, and the edition had been mailed before I saw. The Radical candidates put forward by it. You can imagine the perfectly amiable their partisans and admirers are legion. state of my feelings when I read: "The Columbus Commercial College is an excellent and hell deserving institution." You for that advertisement is running. And Morton, General Butler, Wm. M. Evarts, can't believe it, but to this day the bill that remids me of one other incident. stances in the experience of country printers when a man came into the office to thrash me. I had then arrived at the mature age of eighteen, but I was not as vigorous as I am now. In the course of some police items in a country town, I had occasion to note the fact that a certain Dutch butcher, height six feet, age thirty-five, weight 200, had whipped his wife, a proceeding to which I objected, and commented on it with the severity which I hope the enlightened press of this country will always exhibit on such occasions. The next day the butcher came in and proposed to "interview" the writer of that paragraph He looked at me and inquired if I wrote it. We think quick in great perils, and peo-ple in danger of being thrashed can do a very small amount of ratiocination in a short time. I saw there was no use of arguing with the fellow, and I said to "Hans, are you a subscriber to this pa-

Hans, who understood thoroughly that he had been maligned, was not so sure on the subject of subscription, and he shook his head and asked me what I meant. "Hans, are you a subscriber to this paper?" in the case of the United States vs. the Hans scratched his head again, and believed he was not. I said loudly: "Put in the action of assumpsit, to recover the your hand in your pocket and give me two such things in their papers, make my

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger, Democratic paper in Georgia, published on the 1st inst, a circumstantial account of a horrible outrage perpetrated by masked Ku Klux on one Adam Hokes, whose only crime was his Republicatism, for which he received five hundred lashes, was flayed alive, and finally burned at the stake. Several newspapers throughout the country copied the account, and Democratic editors were very indignant that one of their number should start such a damaging story. They didn't feel any better about it when their attention was called to the date of the paper, and it was explained that the first name of the victim should be divided into two syllables; and they still insist that hanging is too good for the author of such a "hokes."

The Perils of Circumstantial Evidence. A remarkable case, showing the danger of trusting implicitly to circumstantial evidence, has just been concluded in Toledo. Nearly three years ago Robert Sharp was found dead, with shot and slugs in his brain. A man named Harrington, who had been on intimate terms with the deceased, was arrested for the murder. The testimony was wholly circumstantial,

but so skillfully "worked up" by the detectives that Harrington was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. His lawyers had become interested in the case, and, although Harrington was a poor man, they determined to fight his cause to the end. After a long and arduous struggle through the district and supreme courts an order for a new trial was obtained, and that trial

has just closed. The main points in the evidence on which he was convicted were the apparent correspondence of the shot in the body of the dead man with that in the shot-bag belonging to Harrington; the correspondence of pieces of newspaper found near the scene of the supposed murder, and assumed to be part of the gun wadding, with a torn paper in Harrington's resi-dence and piece in his vest pocket; and that the motive for the murder was to be found in the alteged fact of Sharp having come to Toledo with several hundred dollars of money, which Harrington knew, and that no one else was so intimate with Sharp. On the second trial it was rendered doubtful whether there was a similarity in the shot. It was clearly proven that the pieces of paper alleged to have been picked up at the scene of the murder were not there at the time of the finding of the body, nor for a day or two after-ward, and the inference was unavoidable that they were put there by the detectives to aid them in "working up" the case against Harrington. It was further proven that Sharp was destitute when he arrived in Toledo, and that Harrington was doing his best to aid him in procuring employment. To crown all an ali was clearly and satisfactorily prove Harrington was declared innocent, and the jury voluntarily gave him a letter, signs terms their belief of his entire innocen

flect that a perfectly innocent man, of g character, suffered two years of degradi The Trials of Journalism.

Whitelaw Reid, now the handsome and able managing editor of the New York

Tribune was a dozen. protest against the detectives "worki

The Presidential Campaign. The New York World has been figuring

up the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States at the ensuing election. It says: Somewhere about a hundred candidates

for the Presidency are already in the field. The country newspapers are writing up the notable men of their respective localities, in the hope that their suggestions may take root in some of the coming uahouse, I went and bought a good printing may take root in some of the coming na-office. In those days we had college ad tional conventions. The following may be mentioned among the leading statesmen whose names are being canvassed in connection with the Democratic nomination: Governor Hoffman, John Quincy Adams, General W. S. Hancock, Governor English, Michael C. Kerr, M. C., of Indiana; Thomas A. Hendricks, Charles Francis Adams, Senator Thurman, Gen. Frank P. Blair, Robert C. Winthrop, Gov. Haight, of California; Justice Stephen J. Field, Justice David Davis (a quafi Republican), George H. Pendleton, George W. Cass, of Pennsplvania, and John W Garrett, President of the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad. President Grant of course, heads the list. Among the others are Charles Sumner, Speaker Blaine, Vice-President Colfax, General Logan, General Schenck, Senator Secretary Boutwell, Senator Wilson, Gen. Banks, Governor Geary, Horace Greeley,

A. Garfield. The names proposed for the Revenue Reform ticket for President, so far, are ex-Secretary J. D. Cox, and Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

The Labor Reformers hold a National Convention in October, and are expected to put in nomination either Geo, W. Julian or Wendell Phillips.

In connection with the Vice Presidency the Democrats already suggested are Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, and John Hancock, of Texas. The Radical candidates are Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, Senator Powell Clayton, ex-Senator Revels, Governor Bullock, of Georgia, ex-Governor Holden, ex-Governor Ward. of New Jersey, Secretary Robeson, Senator Frelinghuysen, and James L. Orr, of South

The United States vs. The Baltimore

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Giles delivered his opinion Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, amounts, aggregating \$30,000, of the five issued by it, on account of the five million loan, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in pursuance of the ordinance of 1854. The Judge held that the Government could not tax the bonds in question, as they were issued by a municipality, a part of the sovereignty of the State, and cited several cases to sustain his position, among others that of the Northern Central Railway Company vs. Jackson. - Baltimore Sun ... 1 100

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