

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 Copy, one year, in advance, \$3.00

2 Copies one year, " " 5.00

5 Copies one year, " " 11.00

10 " " " " 20.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, the cash accompanying the order, will be entitled to a copy extra for getting up the Club.

ADVERTISING.

One square or one inch, first insertion, - - - \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, " " " " .75

Liberal discounts made to merchants and others advertising for six months or by the year.

Ordinary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted free.

Over ten lines, charged as Advertising.

The red cross means "time near up" the blue cross means "time quite up and no more papers until paid for."

There will be a Barbecue at Beauty's Mill on Saturday, the 24th inst.

It is stated in the New York papers that Theodore Tilton attended Plymouth Church and listened to a sermon from Beecher.

We understand there is Flour for New Wheat for sale in town; but as we are not authorized to say who has it, the people must hunt it up. All we say is, it's thar or tharabouts.

Mr. Wheeler will be in town for a few days only, and will be glad to have his friends wanting pictures call immediately.

Gallery over Foster & Wilkins' store.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange have agreed to move their Headquarters to Louisville, Ky. The next convention of the National Grange is to be held at Louisville on the 3d December.

All persons having business with a Trial Justice should demand of that functionary an itemized bill of costs. Without such a bill you are not compelled to pay the costs. This is according to law, and we hope it will be rigidly enforced.

Our friend, H. H. Burgess, has our thanks for a sack of Flour, ground at Beauty's Mill from new wheat. We have not tried it yet, but it looks as good as any we have used. He informed us that his Mill is now in perfect order and prepared to grind first quality flour.

The congregation of Plymouth Church have unanimously raised Beecher's salary from \$20,000 to \$100,000 for this year.

We hope this action of the Church will not tempt other ministers to follow his example. We don't like the precedent.

Rain, rain, rain! Grass, grass, grass! Is the order of the day in this section. For over two weeks we have had heavy rains so near together that the ground has been always too wet to work, and in the very best condition for the grass to grow rapidly, so that now nearly everybody is "in the grass" badly—and still it rains.

What has become of the County Tax Unit? We see that the meetings of the Tax Units are held regularly. When first organized, we understood that it was to be a permanent organization, and while there may not be much business to do at present, we think it would be as well to keep the association in working order.

England looks anxiously upon many recent acquisitions of territory by Russia in the direction of Central Asia. There is some anxiety felt, lest a war between these two great nations should grow out of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Columbia Convocation of the Episcopal Church of this diocese will convene at this place in the Church of the Nativity next Wednesday and continue during the week. Rt. Rev. Bishop Howe will preside. Divine services will be held every day, and on Sunday the solemn rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop.

In the case of the State vs. Arthur Glover, for killing two men by the name of Goumillan—father and son—at Edgelyield C. H., tried at Newberry last week, the jury, after being confined from about dark on Thursday evening until nine o'clock Friday morning, could not agree, and were discharged. We are informed that the jury was the most intelligent of any in that county for years.

In response to the request of the citizens of Cross Keys and Edgelyield Townships, made by our correspondent last week, the Committee waited upon the citizens of this town and raised a liberal subscription to aid in rebuilding the Murphy's Mill Bridge. We suggest that a Committee be appointed at the meetings on the 17th, to receive the subscription.

We learn that the Union League is about to be reorganized in Columbia, and we have reason to believe the same mischievous political movement has been secretly set on foot in this County. Some of the leading Radicals have already taken to night riding. It may be for that purpose, but it will be rememered that the Leagues were organized at night, and the devilry was connected to their night meetings before.

A fire occurred at the Angley Cotton Mills, in Edgelyield County, caused by lightning striking the warehouse and then spreading itself over every bale of cotton, attracted by the ties. The total loss is 100 bales of cotton and 50 bales of manufactured goods. The damage to the building was about \$1,000.

A colored man, named Moses Wright, lost his life by over exertion in trying to save the property in the building.

An infamous outrage was committed upon a colored woman named Jane Bates, by a colored man named John Gibbs, on Sunday last, about three miles from this place.

The woman was on her way to town in a wagon and team driven by Gibbs, to remove her daughter, who was sick. When in a lonely place and at a great distance from any dwelling the villain committed the deed. The woman was badly injured, especially about the face and neck. Gibbs made his escape and had not been arrested when our paper went to press.

Mr. Geo. H. Hancock, representing the "Sunny South," a new and beautifully illustrated paper, published at Atlanta, Geo., spent four days in our town the past week, canvassing for that paper and the Greenville News. The "Sunny South" claims to be a true exponent of the literary, social and political tastes and talents of the South. It is the handsomest illustrated paper ever published in the South, and from the sample we have examined, is eminently worthy the Southern patronage. We shall speak more fully of it when we become better acquainted with it.

Gov. Chamberlain's Case.

One would suppose, on reading the fulsome laudations of Governor Chamberlain which lately appeared in a number of our State exchanges, that certain Conservative journals opposing the action of the Governor in his efforts to give the people of South Carolina two years of fair government. So far as we have read our exchanges we have not found a line or word in any one of them that warrants such a conclusion. On the contrary, all—without any exception—have cordially endorsed his course, so far as that course affected the State at large; but some of us have not fallen down and worshipped him; we have not filled the columns of our papers every week with fulsome adulations of the Governor and those conservative journals that assume the championship of his administration. We have dared to speak and write of Attorney-General Chamberlain calmly and according to our own convictions of what is due to the people and Mr. Chamberlain himself.

Some of our exchanges tell us "Governor Chamberlain is a necessity." We do not entertain, in full, Gov. Chamberlain's course we regard, as a necessity, not merely for the good of the tax-payers of this State, but more especially for the perpetuation of the Republican party in the country. The wires were worked in Washington, and he responded. The condition of South Carolina began to open the eyes of the people all over the country. The corruption of the Republican party, and well-founded fears were entertained that unless a change was made—even a temporary one—in this State, that party would surely lose the next Presidential election, and perhaps South Carolina also. We have no idea it was any love for the people of this State that prompted the leaders of the Republican party to demand the reform, although we acknowledge that we are greatly benefited by it, and are pleased with it—even if it should prove to be but a respite from the former infamous rule. We would not place a straw in Gov. Chamberlain's path so long as he continues in the course he has marked out.

Other journals say the time selected for speaking of Attorney-General Chamberlain's errors was inopportune. There we differ widely. We thought then, and still think, that the time was most propitious for reminding him and his friends that the odium of his former associations was still clinging to him; and as arrests of some of those associates were about to commence, an opportunity would be offered him to prove his assertion that he was innocent of any of the fraud and corruption imputed to him while he was Attorney-General. For our part, we were sincerely desirous that he should prove himself guiltless of actual participation in those frauds, and his champions said he could do so. But how stands the case now? Parker, one of his associates, has been in jail for some weeks, awaiting a trial, and the trial commenced last week; the evidence in that case has been closed; in that evidence it is found that in the division of the result of what is very evidently a fraudulent speculation in bond coupons, \$50,000 was "set aside" for Attorney-General Chamberlain. It is true that the same witness says, "he was not aware that Mr. Chamberlain knew anything about the transaction, or whether he received the \$50,000," but we know that he did know of it, and that he was not ignorant that his name would be mixed up with it. By the following, which we take from the Charleston News and Courier of the 13th, we are informed that Mr. Chamberlain was, and is still absent from the State; and we are led to infer that he cares but little about the trial and the effect it will have upon his official character, or the interests of the State.

Governor Chamberlain is not here to speak for himself, and we feel warranted, therefore, in printing an extract from a private letter, dated May 11, 1875, when the charge that Governor Chamberlain was mixed up with the coupon frauds had not been made. In the letter in question, Governor Chamberlain said: "The whole coupon business, for which Parker is now held, was new to me till last February. I never heard of such a transaction till then. Who were in it, I cannot tell, but I do know who is not."

Now, we would like to take Gov. Chamberlain's statement as truth; but it does seem strange that he should absent himself from the State, just at the time when he knew his name would be "mixed up with the coupon frauds" under the solemnity of an oath.

When we consider the utter indifference displayed by the whole Radical gang when charges of fraud and corruption are made against them, Mr. Chamberlain's indifference to the case now on trial and his apparent don't-care style of treating all notices of his connexion with those who we must believe did commit frauds, naturally compels us to place him in the same schedule of crime with them.

Like Leslie, Whitemore, Crews, Harley, et al omne genus, he appears not to care a whit for the accusations made against him, and while he may not, like them, smite with childlike blandness at the frauds they have been accessory to, and claim praise for their sharp practices, he certainly does not seem the least disturbed at his name being placed in the same category. He evidently aims to have two years of good record, as Governor in the belief that all will wipe out all traces of the many previous years of bad record, and we don't object to that.

What we complain of most is the easy—very easy—premature—and fulsome defense of Governor Chamberlain, by some of the papers in the State, while they are earnest and persistent in their demands for the arrest and conviction of every other official who acted with him when the frauds were committed. Let us demand of him also to clear up, as far as he can, the mystery which shrouds his former course. If he does that, or even makes an honest and bold effort to defend himself, no man will be more willing than we to try and forget the past; but until we have more reason for recalling the accusations made against him before he was elected Governor, we are not ready to say that those accusations were false and unfounded. We endorse his course toward the State, as Governor; we object to his course toward many of the Counties, for we think it shows conclusively that the reform he professes to give is intended more to affect the minds of outsiders than to restore, practically, an honest and acceptable government to the people of the State. In the language of the News and Courier to Comptroller Dunn, "no public officer is too high for criticism."

A tragedy occurred in Asheville, N. C., on the 10th. A man named Hall had been committed to jail for the murder of his uncle. Two of his brothers went to the jail and attempted his rescue, when the guard shot one of them dead and snapped his gun at the other, who escaped.

A Severe Storm.

The Spring and Summer of this year will be long remembered for the frequency and severity of storms all over the country—in fact, nearly all over the world. Nearly every week the Times has chronicled one or more severe storms in this County and republished accounts of similar visitations in other sections.

Mr. C. R. Long sends us an account of a severe storm of wind, rain and hail, which visited his plantation and neighborhood on Monday of last week. He says the wind was so terrific that it blew down all the shade trees around his house, except three, which were sheltered by the corner of the dwelling. It unroofed four houses, while his dwelling rocked to and fro so perceptibly that he expected momentarily to see it demolished. In this situation, with the trees falling around, it appeared as dangerous on the outside as within the house. His spring and the road to it were completely blocked by fallen trees of all sizes, and it required nearly two days of hard work to clear them out. The hail was light at his plantation, but it entirely destroyed two acres of cotton belonging to a neighbor a short distance from him.

A Board of Honor settled a difficulty that was getting very serious between J. D. McClellan, Editor of the Merchant and Farmer, and W. J. McKerrall, Editor of the Star—both papers published at Marion, C. H. We have often thought if it was necessary to have two papers in one County town they should be edited by one man. By that arrangement the Editor could abuse either paper to his heart's content and to the satisfaction of the most quarrelsome of his subscribers, without endangering his corporeal safety.

Couldn't we raise an excitement in Union, under such an arrangement? Wouldn't we get the two papers so near to fighting that no Board of Honor could prevent a clash of arms? And then wouldn't we divide the town on the merits of the two papers. Wouldn't it be fun to get into one crowd and hear them extol the abusive powers of the Editor of the "Peace Maker," and then to hear another praise the finely drawn and elegantly written insults of the Editor of the "Battle-axe." We just think we could get up about twenty fights a week among the people and keep clear of danger ourselves. It would be glorious all round.

A man may acknowledge himself to be a liar, a scoundrel, a coward or anything else not considered polite in genteel society, but he would not say one else to tell him of it without a fight or a foot race—and one is about as bad as the other this sweltering weather.

A change seems to have come over the minds of the negroes of this town lately. Something or somebody is stirring up a feeling of suspicion and animosity against the white people again. For some years we have been gliding along together smoothly and kindly. All bitterness of speech and act has been studiously avoided by both races, and the utmost good feeling existed. But of late we have seen and heard acts on the part of the colored people which incline us to believe that some devilish scheme is on foot to break up this desirable state of feeling. Again we hear colored people between a white man and a white woman, carried to the Trial Justice's office for adjustment; running the County to unnecessary expense and causing much unnecessary ill feeling.

There is an undercurrent at work in our County, which will require the greatest amount of forbearance on the part of the white people to stem.

As many enquiries have been made of us as to whether any of our County funds were deposited in Solomon's Bank, when it bursted, we made the necessary enquiry and learn that a small amount is in the wreck; but it is confidently believed the County will not lose a dollar eventually.

Great inconvenience will be felt, however, because it will delay the payment of County claims until the Receiver of the Bank, T. C. Dunn, unlocks the vaults and allows the Treasurer to draw the County funds. We hope the failure of Solomon's Bank will cause a law to be passed compelling County Treasurers to deposit all County funds in some sound bank in the County to which they belong; or if there is no bank in the County, then in some sound bank located nearest to that County.

Doings in a Trial Justice's Court.

Not long ago a young man was arrested for throwing a clod of dirt at a colored woman who, he had reason to believe, had stolen his chickens, and who, when he forbade her coming on his premises, cursed and abused him in a most infamous manner. The clod he threw did not even strike her, but she took it before Long, not doubt expecting to scare the young man into a compromise. This she failed to do, and after two trials, which cost the County nearly twenty dollars, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Another case was that of a young man arrested for assaulting a colored child who struck him with a switch while he was quietly sitting in front of a store. But one slap was given the child which left no mark, and in five minutes was forgotten by her. This was not the first offensive act of this same child towards the young man. The case had to go before Justice Long, and a verdict of not guilty rendered. The father of the child acknowledged that he would not have prosecuted the case, but he was advised to do so by other parties. Now, who were those other parties? Did Long advise him to do it, when he took the trouble to ride a mile to the quarry where the father was at work, the day the assault was said to have been committed? That case cost the County five or six dollars. There have been a number of just such unnecessary cases lately, and as the people have to pay the costs in almost every one of them it is time to enter a protest against it.

We have no personal ill-feeling against Trial Justice Long. On the contrary, we have been his friend, and when he received his appointment from Gov. Chamberlain we were highly pleased at it. But we cannot help thinking, from what we see and hear that he is more anxious to make his office pay him well than he is to preserve the peace and harmony of the community.

From what we can learn, his Court is a perfect farce and a resort for all turbulent ill-tempered colored people, through which the County will be called on to pay enormous nulla bona costs.

For the Union Times. Mr. Editor:—We as a people are very much disposed to complain and, if possible, to shirk responsibilities and let them fall on others shoulders. Now, sir, we do not in the least object to a just and fair criticism, but we do not think it fair or just to bear the burdens that properly belong to others. In a late number of your paper we find an article over the signature of J. R. J., in regard to that mark on his paper. I should have thought your correspondent very reasonable and just in his complaints if he had not flown off at a tangent in the midst of his complaints and found such serious fault (said to be within your knowledge) with the roads and bridges.

Now, if we locate your correspondent correctly, from his place to Goudeysville there is about a quarter of a mile of public highway—of which your correspondent is the overseer—the balance of the way is a country road, partly through his place, formerly kept up by his good father. As to bridges complained of, we are at a loss to answer. If any subscriber crosses a bridge to get to Goudeysville we are not aware of it. The mail routes are but three bridges across the northern portions of the County, and they are all in good condition, so far as we know. So much in answer to you.

Now, sir, the attention to an order in this issue from the County Commissioners' office for the repairing of roads. No County can have good roads, on our system, unless all the good citizens, both old and young, will lend their aid and influence, and stop throwing obstacles in the way. Such as these: "Say, are you going to make us work the road now? My hands have not the time to spare; my hands are too busy." "O! the roads are passable—they'll do. I can go over them." Now expressions like these are very common, and they are disaffecting in their nature, and so long as the proprietors of the farms continue to use these and like expressions, and for every frivolous pretext excuse themselves from road duty, shifting the responsibilities on to other and less interested persons, our roads will never be good. The Commissioners have endeavored to appoint good men as overseers, so far as they could, and if they have failed to do so at any point, information will be thankfully received and the remedy at once applied. In the forthcoming working they respectfully ask that all citizens who love to travel over good roads, will manifest a lively interest in the work, by their presence, influence, judgment and, above all, by the faithful performance of their own duty. Let us for once redeem that character which has long stuck to us: "Union is noted for bad roads."

ORANGEMEN ATTACKED.—LAURENS, MASS., July 13.—A mob attacked Orangemen returning from a picnic. A dozen Orangemen with ladies and children disembarked from the steamer at the landing, and a mob of several hundred Irish followed, shouting and jeering, and finally throwing stones. One lady was struck three times and badly hurt, while others were more or less injured during the half mile walk to the station house for refuge. Four of the men were the regular regulars of the order and one of these was severely hurt and had his sash torn off. The mayor, with a squad of police, attempted to escort the fugitives home, but bricks and stones were showered upon them as soon as they left their shelter, and wounded every person of the party except the mayor, some of them seriously. The mob made a furious assault. Nearly all the Orangemen and policemen were knocked down, when the latter drew their pistols and commenced firing upon the Irish, who shouted, "Kill the d—d Orangemen!" The mob scattered before the revolvers, and none were killed outright; but two men, one woman and a boy were wounded. The riot lasted two hours, along a route extending a mile through the most populous portion of the city.

NEARLY A RIOT.—LOUISVILLE, July 13.—A special from Cheeksville, Tenn., says: Two Irishmen attacked a negro with knives. Next morning twenty negroes attacked the Irishmen, who took refuge in a grocery store, from whence they were taken by the police to the station for safety. The same night the negroes assailed the grocery with pistols, axes and stones, and nearly demolished it. Several disreputable houses were mobbed. In the meantime the friends of the Irishmen battered down the doors of the calaboose and liberated them. A general riot was fanned but all is quiet now. None were seriously hurt.

The Beecher case has been a big bonanza for the lawyers. Mr. Everts received \$25,000, Mr. Tracy \$10,000, Mr. Hill \$5,000, Mr. Beach \$5,000, Mr. Fullerton \$2,500, Mr. Morris \$2,500 and Mr. Pryor \$2,500. Mr. Shearman refused to accept money for his services.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. UNION C. H., July 13, 1875. At a regular meeting of the Commissioners for Union County, held in their office this day, there were present: Wm. Jefferies, Chairman, D. P. Duncan and J. L. Strain.

The following accounts were examined, Audited and paid: James Brady, blacksmithing for Poor House farm, \$8.20

H H Dwyer, Juror and Witness Tickets for June Term, 1160.30

J. M. Fant, Constable fees, 6.25

H. S. Beatty, Constable fees, 20.30

Spears & Colton, Stationery for Auditor's Office, 11.10

J. N. Moore, Medical attendance, prisoners, 26.00

W. A. Bolt, Coroner's fees, 4.00

A. W. Charles, acct. Poor House, 16.25

Solicitor's fees, June Term, 1875, 175.00

John L. Young, Surveying Poor House Farm, 26.00

Sheriff's fees, 432.05

Sheriff, Dieting prisoners, 77.50

Charles Bolt, Clerk's costs, 196.60

George Green, Constable's fees, 60.90

P. A. Cummings, Trial Justice, 85.25

J. H. Williams, Witness Tickets, 3.12

" Trial Justice fees, 8.50

B. A. Gregory, Constable fees, 12.40

Charles Wade and others, Con. fees, 9.50

M C Long, Trial Justice fees, 36.50

A W Thomson, Medical Bill for Poor House, 1874, paid by W Hill, Ck, 92.00

A W Thomson, Supplies, Poor House, 240.02

J L Young, acct. \$50.00, \$25.00 paid, 25.00

John Tinsley for services as Coroner, old account, not paid, 100.05

A W Charles, hands, Poor House farm, 59.45

Foster & Wilkins, paid by Hill, Ck, 76.48

The Clerk was instructed to grant Tavern License to Cornelia Puckett, (the Grand Jury having recommended that she be granted Tavern License) upon her filing sufficient Bond, and paying License fees. She has complied with the requirements of the Law and paid \$250.00.

Bond of W E V Estes for Quart License, examined and approved. License granted.

Notice of Spartanburg County having voted in favor of Subscription to Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, by a majority of 1,026 votes, received. Filed for reference.

The Board adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday in August, 1875.

W. Hill, Ck. W. JEFFERIES, Chr'n.

For the Union Times. Mr. Editor:—It will not be denied that the agricultural condition of the Southern States is worse than it was at the close of the war. The farm buildings are in a more dilapidated condition, the fences in a worse state of repair, and the soil more injudiciously cultivated than under the old system. Labor is scarcer and more unreliable; millions of acres have been turned into Common; less attention is paid to the composting of domestic fertilizers, while millions are annually paid out for Guanos, Phosphates, Cotton seed and all manner of fancy fertilizers. We raise fewer horses and mules, yet send thousands of dollars every year West, for sheep. We grow less corn and cotton. We are less careful of our hogs. We are less careful of our chickens. We are less careful of our cattle. We are less careful of our fruit. We are less careful of our vegetables. We are less careful of our flowers. We are less careful of our lawns. We are less careful of our gardens. We are less careful of our parks. We are less careful of our streets. We are less careful of our roads. We are less careful of our bridges. We are less careful of our schools. We are less careful of our churches. We are less careful of our synagogues. We are less careful of our mosques. We are less careful of our temples. We are less careful of our academies. We are less careful of our universities. We are less careful of our colleges. We are less careful of our seminaries. We are less careful of our normal schools. We are less careful of our technical schools. We are less careful of our military academies. We are less careful of our naval academies. We are less careful of our law schools. We are less careful of our medical schools. We are less careful of our theological schools. We are less careful of our agricultural schools. We are less careful of our engineering schools. We are less careful of our business schools. We are less careful of our art schools. We are less careful of our music schools. We are less careful of our dance schools. We are less careful of our drama schools. We are less careful of our opera schools. We are less careful of our theater schools. We are less careful of our circus schools. We are less careful of our variety schools. We are less careful of our minstrel schools. We are less careful of our burlesque schools. We are less careful of our pantomime schools. We are less careful of our ballet schools. We are less careful of our opera schools. We are less careful of our theater schools. We are less careful of our circus schools. We are less careful of our variety schools. We are less careful of our minstrel schools. We are less careful of our burlesque schools. We are less careful of our pantomime schools. We are less careful of our ballet schools.